COALINE. COALINE COALINE.

For Washing Clothes it excels every-COALINE.

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COALINE. For Cleaning Steps (Stone or Marble it saves labor. COALINE.

For the Bath it leaves the skin soft

COALINE

COALINE. COALINE.

COALINE.

WESTERN COALINE CO.,

SEALED PROPOSALS

ounty Convention.

OF COOK COUNTY ARE elegates to a Convention to be
144 Madison at. Tuesday, at surrouse of the surrouse of cook dearny: Clerk of the County: A County Ireasurers county County Ireasurers

Poll, Englewood Hose-House, F. L. Kimmey, and J. B.

annaton-leights Post-Office.
Louis Melcher, and D. Barnard.
Dusse of F. Helmasth. Judges,
ath, and Fred Precht.
-Hall. Judges, Hylon Martin,
shan Bell. Jr.
se OPsot. Judges, N. S. Carud N. H. Bigelow.
Hall. Judges, William Jones.
Hall. Judges, William Jones.

nette Pepot. Judges, Edw. F.
phy, and A. W. Fletcher.
tore, Alles Centre. Judges, P.
1 Ban Stryker.
Norwood-Park Depot. Judges,
emingway, and E. D. Smith,
and G. Gall. Judges, Heary
and G. Schill, Judges, Heary
and G. Gall. Judges, Heary
and G. Gall. Judges, C. Mickeldira McCord.
dr. Hall. Judges, C. L. Van
ke, and J. N. Stjannon,
dison House. Judges, E. M.
bory, and Christian Gells.
Baer's house. Judges, F. G.
ad J. P. Young,
publican Cook, County Central
D. J. AVERY, Chairman.

obtical.

MEETING OF THE FIRST to Auxiliary Clob will be head of Pacific Hotel, to night at 8 live in the ward and are interest to Republican party are rearrangements for the coming

MEETING OF THE YOUNG

embers are expected to attend will be considered.

OF THE THIRD PRECINCT will meet at 1465 State-st. this ose of organizing a Precinct re requested to attend.

OF THE SEVENIE WALD held at Ruehl's Hall corner is, this evening. Good speak-

dag.

METING OF THE ELEV-can Club this evening in Mar-nuch Ada-st, the object of the ts delegate tictet, to be voted by election. All are invited.

MEETING OF THE V CTERAN th Ward at Martine's Hall, on

7% o'clock.

AN REPUBLICANS OF THE i will meet this evening at se of importance.

SOCIATION OF THE THIR-eet in the rear of 577 West inod, this evening. All vecerass

reliancous.

FING OF THE WOMEN'S fee Union, which was to have rewill stail to-day, from 1 till 4 life-work stoom, and will be led . E. F. Kimoali.

1-MÉETING HELD IN LOWEN 12 to 12:45 to fay will be coal.

R. Davis. "Gospel Temporheday.

WILL LEAD THE GOSPEL sting in Lower Farwell Hall, at

TCHES.

10 e'clock on Thursday Morning, Nov. 6, 1879. THE FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY.

THE BANK BUILDING. 70 feet, adjoining the above, also four-stories. The nking Office is elegantly finished and completely HOOLEY'S THEATRE, adjoining the Bank, rented for TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per year, and lease having near four

A VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT On the northeast corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., being 50 feet on Madison-st. by 80 feet on Fifth-av. BIDS

TERMS OF SALE: sh down: or one-third cash and the balance in or two years with seven per cent interest. ropeals must state whether bid is for all cash on time: to be indorsed "Proposals for Fideli perg," and addressed to the Clerk of the Superl perg," and addressed to the Clerk of the Superl

George M. Bogue. REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

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17 SOUTH-ST., NEW YORK 88 LA SALLE-ST., Chicago.

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STOCKS and

MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK ALBERT M. DAY, Manager.

For Sale, First Mortgage Bonds Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway Com-pany, now called the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North-Ay Company.
HILTON BROS., 131 Twenty-second-st. fLOUR.

FLOUR. IT IS OF SNOWY WHITENESS. Underwood's Extra Flour. SLACK sells it by the barrel. Don't you forget it.
Buy it before it gets any higher. It is on the up C. H. SLACK, 109 Madison-st. 210 and 212 North Clark-st.

BUSINESS CARDS. ALL DISINTERESTED

CARRIAGE MAKERS say that PARSONS, NEVILLE & CO., Oshrosh, Wis., make and sell the best work for the money in the United States, and "don't you forget it." Samples at Exposition Building. THE J. M. W. JONES

STATIONERY & PRINTING CO., MONROE AND DEARBORN-STS. KENNEDY'S

Cream Biscuits. SOLD BY GROCERS GENERALLY. PAPER.

Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., PAPER WRITING, AND WRAPPING. alogue, Samples, and Prices sent on appl 150 and 152 CLARK-ST.. CHICAGO.

PROFESSIONAL. J.D. Harper, M.D., Eye and Ear Surgeon, 202 STATE-ST.

STERLING CHEMICAL WICK.

Do you like to trim Lamps? If not, buy the Sterling Chemical Wick, and do not cur, non, or rough it of tener than once is one or two months. Trim very carefully at first, and let it saturate with oil before lighting: AFTER that never rub or brush it, and never cut it except when necessary to even the fame. Gives a beamtiful clear white light, and is odorless when turned down low. LADES like it. EVERYBOUT likes it. Saves time. Saves money. Avoids dirt and trouble. Highest commendations from experts. No connection with any ked Feit or "Perpetual?" Wick.

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GEO. BOHNER & CO., Chicago.
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SHELLY & SON, Peoria, Ill.
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Wood & Cn., 85 Madison-st., Chicago, General Selling Agents.

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My stock is the largest and most complete in the West. I handle new, fresh, and sightly goods only. No job-lot, shop-worp trash, but fresh goods for less money it will pay every merchant in the city or country to examine my stock and prices before buying. I recognize no competitors in the West on Cheap Counter Supplies.

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ment in this city, of our own design and make--entirely different from any other dealers--at prices that will convince you that we are lower than others.

221 & 223 State-st.

Factory, 24 & 26 Van Buren-st.

FURNITURE!

222 WABASH-AV., The Only House in Chicago with an Entire and Complete New Stock! EVERYTHING NEW.

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Library Suits, a full line of Office Furniture. Everything to furnish house from garret to cellar. All goods guaranteed. New Illustrated Catalogue mailed to country customers free upon application.

DENTISTRY. DR. DAY.

BRUBBER OR; \$5.00

CALLULOID; \$5.00 Improved Mineral or Porcelain, \$15. The same other Dentists charge \$35 to \$40.

Six hours after impression, teeth ready for mouth and guaranteed to fit. During Exposition will administer Gas, Chloroform, or Ether, free of charge, for paintess extracting of teeth. I manufacture my own gas, and guarantee it fresh and pure. Experience and skill in filling at one-quarter rates. Only experienced workmen employed; no boys. 133 East Madison-st. DR. SHERWOOD,

Corner of State and Madison-sts., Gives Gas to extract without pain. Makes Artificial Teeth on Rubber of a much better quality than heretofore furnished the puolic. Gives special attention to
the highest class of Dentistry on Gold and Silver Piac.
Furnishes the Continuous Gum Work. The most artistic and patural teeth known to the profession. MISCELLANEOUS.

The State Savings Institution. CHICAGO, Oct. 7. 1879.

The Depositors and others having claims against this institution, are hereby notified that I am now paying a second dividend, being 5 per cent, at 200 LaSalle-st.

L. B. OTIS, Receiver.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of Rand, Me-ially & Co. will be held at the office of the Company in hicaro, Monday, 'let. 20, 1870, a 7 o'clock p. m., to ake action on the Company's proposed new business ocation. T. C. HAYNES, Secretary. SPECTACLES.



DRUGGISTS. H. A. HURLBUT & CO., Wheat \$1.22 7-8 a Bushel Corn 43 1-2c To-Day.

Simply this, that Wheat and Corn, like Clothing, are necessities, and the people are buying before they go higher.

& CO., C. O. D. Clothiers,

Offer the following goods today at prices much below their real actual value in spite of the advances on all kinds of Merchandise.

MEN'S WINTER SUITS. GENTS' Broadway Overcoats.

BOYS' Suits and Overcoats.

Furnishing Goods,

GARMENTS TO ORDER. Artistic Tailoring is a Great

Hit with us. Imported Suitings we offer at Domestic

104 & 106 MADISON-ST.,

Open To-night until 11 o'clock.

If you wish to order by mail send TAILORING.

CROFT, The Tailor,

157 CLARK-ST., PARLORS UP STAIRS.

GOOD WORK REASONABLE PRICES.

Fine Selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens for Overcoating and Suitings. HATS.

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

New York Fifth-av. Hatters. Produce the most stylish and bestwearing Hats manufactured, and our assortment of such is now complete. By express of this morning we receive additional invoices of their latest productions in LADIES' FELT HATS,

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Brewster, CHICAGO N. W. cor. Clark & Madison-sts.

SHOES. W. H. BROWN & BRO., 92 STATE-ST.,

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED ONE OF BURTS

CHICAGO AGENTS For the sale of his Celebrated LADIES' AND MISSES BOOTS. Fall styles now ready. NO OLD GOODS. Everything fresh and inviting. Prices the lowest. Mail orders promptly attended to.



HATS. Gent's Square Crown Hats, Misses' and Boys' Hats and Caps, New Styles, Popular Prices, at Barnes' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Blg.)

THE COMING MAN.

Gen. Grant Working Slowly Along Towards Chicago,

Having Left Oregon on the Return Trip to California.

He Will Tarry in 'Frisco a Few Days, and Then Start East.

Meeting of Leading Citizens to

Arrange for a General Reception. Therough Discussion of the Subject-

A Preliminary Conference with the Army of the Tennessee.

Remarks by Messrs. Smith, Root,

and Bradley.

The Second Regiment and the Proposed Visit to McVicker's Theatre,

War Record of "Col." Van Slycke, the Man Who Would Not March with

FUTURE MOVEMENTS. THE RETURN TO SAN PRANCISCO.

San Francisno, Oct. 17.—Grant is expected here Monday noon, and at 4 o'clock he will re-ceive the Forty-niners at Pioneer Hall, and be presented with a certificate of membership of the Pioneers' Society, after which the party will adjourn to a grand banquet at the Lick House, at which 250 Pioneers will appear with rosets and badges. The fete at Charles Crocker's on Tuesday will be on a magnificent scale, the man-sion being the finest in this city. Although only Mrs. Crocker's visiting acquaintances are invited, over 600 invitations have been issued. The floral decorations will form the distinguish ing feature. There will also be a profusion of flowers at the banquet given Grant on the night of his departure for the Comstock, on which isit several gentlemen will accompany him. visit several gentiemen will accompany mm.

Before leaving for Oregon, Grant expressed
great interest in the Comstock, and developments since made will render his visit doubly
interesting. To-day's assays from the Sierra
Nevada averaged over \$450, with the appearance of the mine hourly improving. Intense feeling prevails against professional wreckers who telegraphed lying reports from the mine, causing Sierra Nevada to decline to 62. Sierra Nevada closed to-night at 70 bid. The popular feeling is so strong against those originating the false report, to-day, of Sierrs Nevada having struck porphyry, that many apprehend they may be summarily dealt with.

J. RUSSELL YOUNG. WHAT HE THINKS OF KEARNEY AND A THIRD TERM.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17.-John Russell Young, Gen. Grant's companion on his trip around the world, arrived home to-night, having traveled from San Francisco post haste to attend the funeral of his father, who died a week ago. To a Times reporter who interviewed him he said on political questions: "Gen. Grant did not wish to go out of his way to snub Kearney, as has been asserted, but when the sand-lot orator, as you call him, visited him the first time, the General, not wishing to offend him, sent down word to excuse him, as he was much engaged. Kearney, however, persisted in calling, not twice but three times, and at the fourth yisit the General was so vexed at the persistence of the man that he sent word that he could not and would not see him. Mr. Kearney had attacked him on the sand lots, to which Gen. Grant remarked: 'I would see any workingman or any man in California, but I won't see a ruffian."

'As to the third term?" "That was a thing that Gen. Grant never talked about. It was never a subject of conversation. All this so-called third-term movement was unknown to us, because we had no consecutive news, only straggling items, since May last. The General rarely saw an American paper, being most of his time in the midst of China, Japan, etc. The only thing about home matters that interested him then was the Nicaragua Canal scheme. Of this he heartily approved, and I myself sent at his request to Admiral Ammen, his dear friend, the 'I approve' cable. He meant by this, as he ex-plained it to me, that he approved of the whole plan as projected by the Nicaragua Canal men; not that be opposed the different schemes of friendly English, French, or other projects, but this Nicuragua one was in schemes of friendly English, French, or other projects, but this Nicaragua one was in his opinion the only practicable route. This he knew or believed from his own personal observation of the country, having traveled the different routes when he was a young officer. If De Lesseps could build the canal by that route he hoped he would, 'but,' says Gen. Grant, 'he can't; nature is against him.'"

Again recurring to the third-term subject, Mr. Young remarked, in answer to the question whether Gen. Grant had not been in constant correspondence with prominent politicians and other boom-organizers for Grant: "Anybody who knows Gen. Grant well would never think of writing to him about politics, because they would know that such a thing would be regarded as presumption. He is a man wno decides those things for himself. No: he had very few correspondents—Borie, Drexel. Childs, Gen. Patterson, Admiral Ammen, Gen. Sherman, Washburne; but more especially Gen. Beale, Gen. Sherman, and Admiral Ammen were his American correpondents, beyond members of his family. Indeed he seemed to let go of all cognizance of American affairs from the time he reached India. Therefore, it is not at all surprising that both he nor I should know absolutely nothing of the third-term business."

"My opinion! I have no opinion. The only person living who could answer the question whether he took kindly to the project is Gen. Grant himself. I have observed," and at this point the young man looked as though he was saying something very significant, though his words were most cautionsly chosen, "I have observed that among all of Gen. Grant's friends—I mean whose interest in him springs neither from a political nor a military standpoint, but from a merely personal regard—none of them look with enthusiasm upon any prospect of his returning to political life. I think this is a fact so far as I know."

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee met at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon, with Gen. W. E. Strong in the chair.

Letters were read from Gen. Sherman, Judge Gresham, Gov. Cullom, and others, respecting their parts in the public exercises and receptions.

Gen. Chetlain. of the Committee on Reception, reported that arrangements had been made whereby Gen. Grant could be brought into the city about 2 o'clock, instead of an hour later, as The Transportation Committee reported through Gen. Stockton that arrangements had

been made with a majority of the railroads for reduced rates, and that the Fort Wayne Kail-road in particular would extend the special rates as far as Pittsburg.

Col. Barnum reported that the Committee on Music had engaged Loesch's band and the Post-Office Puartet with Frank Lumbard. The idea of the opening music is to have the reveille fife and drum. The bass-drum will then give the opening gun, the flag of the fort on the stage will be run up, and the band will play the "Star Spangled Banner." Liesegang's quartet of instruments will furnish the music for the

Col. Loomis reported for the Finance Committee that he "could raise all the money the Society could spend provided that they would spend it in a way becoming to the citizens of Chicago."

Capt. R. S. Tuthill reported that preparations were being made by which the banquet, which is to be held the second evening, Nov. 13, will be a wonder in its way. Seats have been prepared for 640 people.

Col. Dayton, the National Secretary of the Army of the Tennessee, made some remarks on the subject of former receptions and the preparations therefor. Col. Loomis reported for the Finance Com

arations therefor.

Gen. Reynolds reported that the club-room of the Palmer House would not be large enough for the business meetings of the Society. THE COMMITTEE FROM THE MEETING OF THE

The hon. Thomas Hoyne then stated the result of the meeting, and said that the citizens of Chicago deemed it proper to receive Gen. Grant as a citizen of the State of Illinois. They believed that Gen. Grant's first reception should be made the special effort, and should be restricted in the citizens.

Gen. Strong then stated that Gen. Grant was a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which was a distinctively army society. This was the regular meeting of the Society, and the present arrangements were not especially for the reception of Gen. Grant alone. The usual business of the Society would be transacted, in addition to which special efforts would be made to receive the General as becomes such a distinguished member. guished member.

Col. Loomis stated for the benefit of the citizens that the Society did not propose to keep out the citizens of Chicago,—could not and did not wish to.

Mr. Kerfoot, from the Citizens' Committee, said that the movement of the citizens was not at all intended to conflict with the program laid down by the Society of the Army of the Ten-

Gen. Strong then stated that Gen. Grant was

said that the movement of the chizons was not at all intended to conflict with the program laid down by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, but that it was desired to co-operate in the ovation on the occasion of Gen. Grant's arrival at the depot and the subsequent parade. On motion of Gen. Chetisin it was desided to hold a meeting for conference between the two Committees this morning at 10 o'clock at the Palmer House, when the details of the afternoon's reception will be arranged.

After the Committee had retired an informal discussion was had as to the question of co-operation. The sentiment was that the citizens should be invited to participate in the reception during the afternoon of Nov. 12. The Society, however, will follow the program for that evening and the following day and evening.

It was unanimously decided to extend a general invitation to all civic societies to participate in the parade, after which the meeting ad-

in the parade, after which the meeting journed. "WAR DEMOCRATS."

THE LANGUAGE OF "COL. VAN SLYCK" t the meeting of Democratic veterans Thursday night, when the matter of participating in the reception of Gen. Grant pext month was eing discussed, was of such an extraor character that a reporter devoted an hour or two yesterday to, hunting up the record of the "Colonel" with a view to learning what service he had done his country. He had said that Gen. Grant was a fraud and a tramp, who had become millionaire by means which the speaker betramp of the worst kind," and the speaker ("Col. Van Slyck"), for one, would never march be hind him through the streets of Chicago.

There was one error in the report, it being stated that the "Colonel" had belonged to the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York. The reporter found a copy of the report of the Adjutant-General of New York, in which are printed the names of the officers at any time connected with the regiments of volunteers enlisted in that State from 1861 to 1865. No such man as "Col. Van Slyck" was at the head of any one of the regiments,—cavalry, infantry, or artillery. On looking at the roll of the Democratic Veteran Club it appeared that the name of the "Colonel" is I. R. VAN SLYKE;

and inquiry of Gen. Lieb resulted in the information that the "Colonel" belonged to the and inquiry of Gen. Lieb resulted in the information that the "Colonel" belonged to the Forty-third New York Volunteers, not the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth. A reference to the Adjutant-General's report showed that a Capt. Isaae B. Van Slyke, who was not mustered into the service in that grade. had resigned Nov. 6, 1861. The regiment was organized at Albany Seot. 24, 1861, to serve three years. No other Van Slyke appears on the roster, and the man called Isaae B. may not be Isaae R. the member of the Democratic Veteran Club who would not march behind Gen. Graut. If Isaac B. is Isaac R., his objection to marching may arise from the fear that he cannot keep step, for five weeks of service, even though drills were daily, would hardly be sufficient to enable him to keep his toes off the heels of the man in front of him But, as stated, isaac B. may not be Isaac R. However, there is an Isaac R. Van Slyke in the report referred to. He was a Captain in the Eighteenth New York Cayalry, recruited in New York City between July 18, 1893, and Feb. 3, 1864, to serve three years. His name is under the head of "discharged," and the date opposit his name is March 27, 1894, two months after the regiment was mustered into service. As the "Colonel" has never claimed to have belonged to this regiment, the Isaac R. who was discharged cannot, of course, be the Isaac R. who is a member of the Democratic Veteran Club. If, as he says, he belonged to the Forty-third and resigned after one month's service,—perhaos about the time the regiment left for the front,—he cannot be a veteran unless he enlisted as a private (which no one has heard him mention) or bases his claims on his two months' service in the Eighteenth Cayalry. Cavalry. THE "COLONEL"

was at one time Commander of Whittler Post, G. A. R., of this city, and aspired to a second term, but was defeated. He, however, refused to vacate the chair, and the members had to force him out. Whereupon he gobbled the ritual, and organized a Post of his own, which he calls Rausome, No. 1, and is presumably happy, though unrecognized in the Grand Army.

Another of the Democratic Veterans, Peter McGee, also showed his patriotism by saving he would see Gen. Grant in hell before he would rally in his support. The trouble with Mr. McGee is that he was turned out of the Union Veteran Club, and is angry.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

papers, quite a number of prominent citizens met in the club-room of the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon to take steps toward making the reception of Gen. Grant next month a grand one,—to broaden it so that not only the citizens of Chicago, but the people of the Northwest, can take part in it. Among those present were Congressmen Aldrich, Davis, and Barber, W. H. Bradley, Thomas Hoyne, Perry H. Smith, ex-Gov. Beveridge, James P. Root, E. B. Sherman, ex-Mayor Heath, E. F. C. Klokke, M. E. Stone, George Schneider, William J. Kerfoot, ex-Supt. Hickey, Ald. McCormick, W. P. Nixon, Sheriff Hoffmann, and George L. Dunlap.

The gathering was called to order by ex-Mayor Heath, and, on his motion, Thomas Hoyne was chosen Chairman. one,-to broaden it so that not only the citizen

MR. HOTHE said he had seen the notice of the meeting, and regarded it as a special excellence of our civili-

prejudices prevented men as citizens from recognizing the patriotic services that another citizen may have rendered his country; and he took great pleasure in meeting with them,—gentlemen, who claimed to be of the same political faith as the recognizer. tlemen, who claimed to be of the same political faith as the very eminent citizen who was about to return among them,—in acting with them in any way he could to contribute to the proper acknowledgment of the great service Gen. Grant had rendered his country, and the increased reputation be himself had gained and given his country abroad. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. Bradley, the Hon. George R. Davis was elected Secretary.

MR. ROOT

MR. BOOT

of the Tennessee on the 19th and 18th of November, adding that it had been thought by

of the Tennessee on the 12th and 13th of November, adding that it had been thought by many of the leading citizens of Chicago, regardless of political persuasion, that we ought not to let San San Francisco outdo us, and that the people of the city and the Northwest would like to participate in welcoming Gen. Grant to the metropolis of Illinois and of the Northwest. Hence this movement had been insurgrated. He understood from Gen. Strong, one of the Committee of the Army of the Tennessee, that he (Strong) thought they would not have time to do sny more than they had already laid out for their program. The carrying it out practically excluded the people of the city from any participation in the reception. Such was not the case in San Francisco. If Gen. Grant arrived here at half-past 3 on the 12th prox., it would very soon be dark. The procession was small, the route short, and very few people would have an opportunity to see him. He understood agreat many desired to come in from the country. They would arrive in the morning, wait here all day, and perhaps not see the General at last. It had been suggested that there should be a procession with Grant at the head or in some part of the line; that a line of march be laid out two or three miles long, so that all who came could see him; that all the civic societies of Chicago and suburbs, and all others who wished to come, be invited to participate; and that all the business wagons and interests. He thought that could be done again,—that that was the proper way to extend a welcome to a distinguished clizen. It had been suggested that perhaps the hour could be changed so that Gen. Grant would arrive here at 12-or thereabouts, and that the procession might be formed in time so as to join in with the Army of the Tennessee. While what it did was all right, so far as it went, still it was a regular organization,—would have had its meeting here anyway; and it seemed to him that something ought to be done on that day he was not advised, because he didn't know how to form a MR. PERRY H. SMITH

said there were certain names on the call,—his among others,—and he desired to know by what authority they were put there. By whom were they called together? Was there any one present who could tell? [No one answered.] If not, he simply wanted to state that nothing in the world would make him happier than to do everything that was possible to make the advent of Mr. Grant, when he came to Chicago, pleasant for him. He had been entertained by the world and by San Francisco in a manner that no other person had ever been entertained, and he (Mr. Smith) was willing, as a simple, humble citizen, to do everything he could to see that he was properly entertained in Chicago, which was nearer his home. He had but to see that he was properly entertained in Chicago, which was nearer his home. He had but one ides,—that the citizens of Chicago should take it upon themselves, as citizens, not partisans, to entertain Gen. Grant as a representative of the country. He had not the remotest idea by whom the meeting was called; but he was in favor of a citizens' meeting simply with reference to Gen. Grant, who was one of our people, a citizen of our State, and we should, at least, not allow San Francisco to do better than ourselves. [Applause.]

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE. Mr. Klokke moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of conferring with the Committee of the Grand Army of the Tennessee, they to report at an adjourned meeting, to be held at as early a day as possible.

adjourned meeting, to be held at as early a day as possible.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Smith said he would rather that the gentlemen around him had given expression to their views. There was a good deal of coldness where he was last night, on a committee that would receive Gen. Grant, and where he had agreed to go. If they wanted a general reception he had this one idea,—that there be a citizens' committee. The reception should not be confined to the Army of the Republic, but be general. Let them manage it, but let it be more as citizens." He cared nothing about it personally, because Gen. Grant was a fellow he liked, as he did "anybody else."

AR. BRADLEY

thought it was due to Mr. Smith and the gentle-men present to add one word. The substance of the call was presented to him for his signa-ture, and he said he would join in anything of that general character, and thought it an ad-mirable thing that it be started so as to foreof the call was presented to him for his signature, and he said he would join in anything of that general character, and thought it an admirable thing that it be started so as to forections anything of a special or personal character in the movement. He thought there was something due besides the simple entertainment of the General by his army comrades and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee,—that there should be some civic demonstration here to welcome Gen. Grant. He saw several names on the paper, and understood it was to be as extensively circulated as it could be that evening so as to have it come out in the morning to foreclose, if possible,—not, however, that any suggestion had been made,—any personal, or society, or party matter, and to make the reception as general and universal as it could be,—one in which all the citizens could participate. That was the way it presented itself to him, and he had no doubt that was the feeling which animated all who saw the paper and had an opportunity to sign it. The names of some were added to the paper, but there was a felt necessity for it (as there was hardly time to find them), in order to preclude anything of a sectional, or party, or personal character from entering into the ovation. There was but one motive—that the reception be universal—that all the citizens and civic societies could have at least an opportunity to participate in the welcome. He was sure nothing fixed up for the purpose of giving tone and tendency to the ovation. It was only that the citizens might take hold of it. The best way, it struck him, was to have a procession, and to have, as Mr. Root had suggested, all the citizens might take hold of its The best way, it struck him, was to have a procession, and to have, as Mr. Root had suggested, all the citizens might take hold of its The best way, it struck him, was to have a procession, and to have, as Mr. Root had suggested, all the citizens describes and the various interests join in it, under the direction of proper committees, which wou

Biram Barber. Jr.

Ex-GOV. BEVERIDGE

sold that Gen. Grant would of course come here
to attend the meeting of the Society of the
Army of the Tennessee, of which he was a
member. That organization would have a
meeting on the moranng of the 12th which would
last until noon, and a meeting in the evening at
Haverly's, which would occupy the time of the
General. The next evening there would be a
banquet. The Committee of the Army of the
Tennessee had kindly invited the militia, the
Grand Army of the Republic, and the Veteran
Clubs of the city to participate in
the welcome, but had not seen fit to go further
than that. He presumed the citizens generally
would accord them the pleasure and honor of
initiating a movement that would include all
the puople of the city and the surrounding

connery, out supposed they were a little desicate regarding the matter. They were organized,—this was the annual meeting of the Society,—and they were modest, like all brave men. He had been hooing that some movement would be inaugurated outside of the army,—not in conflict with that of their organization or their purposes, but a movement that would be in hardony with them, and he hoped the Committee appointed would visit the Committee of the Army of the Tennessee and make some suitable arrangement by which all the people of the city and of the surrounding country who con c in to see Gen. Grant could unite in one a rand procession. He saw no other way to give him a proper welcome. He wished to see an invitation extended to all civic societies, to all people and classes, to welcome him irrespective of party, for Gen. Grant belonged to me party; he belonged to the country. He had made a trip around the world, and it mid been one ceaseless oration. Kings and countries had vied to do him bonot. All San Francisco stood forty-eight hours on tiptoe peering out to catch a glimpse of the vessel that was bringing him back to his native

matter what it might be. Ayplause.

Mr. Bradley moved that the Chairman be ded to the Committee.

ded to the Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Ex-Gov. Beyeridge wished to say a word with
regard to Mr. Kerfoot's remarks. From wash
he had heard there would be

regard to Mr. Kerfoot's remarks. From wash he had heard there would be

AN IMMENSE CROWD HERE

on the first day,—1,000 soldiers from Indianapolis, and others were coming from all parts of the country. It was hardly probable that those who come then would spend three days in the city to take part in a third celebration. He would like to see it himself, but believed the people would get weary, and it would cost them money. So far as the position taken by Mr. Smith was concerned, he was perfectly willing that the city should receive Gen. Grant. The General could reach the city at 1 o'clock, step into his carriage and ride in the procession until 6. He had ridden louger than that on horseback without being weary. Five hours of procession could be had on the day of his arrival, in which all could join,—the Army of the Tennessee, the city, and the country. He didn't care who had the honor, but all should be given the privilege of showing their respect for Gen. Grant.

Mr. Smith was not antagonizing anything; he didn't wish to antagonize anybody. He knew nothing about the call,—didn't know why they were there; but if the City of Chicago was going to receive Gen. Grant, let the city do it. That would embrace everybody. The city must give him the first reception, or, so far as he was concerned, he would not participate in anything except at the Club, or in other places where Grant would be received. His idea was to have Grant received first by the city, so that everybody living in the city, or who cared anything about Gen. Grant, would have a right to come. and should feel that he was a part of it. Last night he asked everybody who issued the call. Nobody knew. Everybody who issued the call. Nobody knew. Everybody who issued the call in the city of Chicago—the reception to be theirs. If there was any other entertainment first he should not be present. He admired the man. It was not necessary for him to say anything with reference to Grant. "But let the City of Chicago—entertain Gen. Grant." That was his only idea.

MR.

MR. BARBER

MR. BARBER

asked if it was the understanding that whatever the Committee did—whatever it proposed in the way of a program—was to be submitted to an adjourned meeting for approval? It ought to be understood that all clizens were invited to come to the adjourned meeting to decide upon what was proposed.

Several answered "Of course."

Msi. Carroll stated that the local Executive Committee of the Society of the Grand Army of the Tennessee was in session at the Falmer House, and it might be well to call on them at once, as they would not meet again until next Tuesday.

Mr. Root suggested that that be done, and the meeting adjourned until 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, the Coavention going over to the Palmer House in a body.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Their Part in the Reception.

The Second Regiment officers held a special meeting at their armory, Nos. 72 and 74 Wabash avenne, last evening, to consult as to the acceptance of an invitation of J. H. McVicker, which reads as follows:

Which reads as follows:

Col. James Quirk, Commanding Second Regiment, I. N. G.—MY DRAN COLONEL: I shall be
pleased to have Gen. Grant and such members of
the Second Regiment as may be detailed as his escort, together with such officers as the regiment
may desire; visit McVicker's Theatre on any evening during the General's sojonra in our city. Yours
truly,

J. H. McVickes. ing daring the General's sojourn in our city. Yours truly,

On motion, the invitation was accepted with thanks, and a committee was appointed to writ upon Gen. Speridan, to ascertain whether Gen. Grant would be likely to accept the invitation, and, if so, what evening he would be at leisure. The Committee consisted of Cast. Bonlin, Adjt. McKeogh, Capt. Miller, and Quartermaster Keefe. The Committee was also instructed to make all other arrangements. If the invitation should be accepted by Gen. Grant, the theatre will be appropriately decorated, and an invitation will be extended to the officers of other militis organizations, reteraorganizations, and a number of prominent city 220.

THE BLOODY CHASM.
BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The Gate City

ON, RDS & CO. d Randolph-sts.

CRLEBRATED THROUGH-out the Union expressed to all parts, I lo. and upward 25, 40, 60c per in. Address orders, GUNTHER Confes-tioner, GUNTHER Confesar Weekly Sale, Oct. 17, at 9:30 o'clock,

hamber Furniture PETS. ousehold Goods, unges, Stoves, Blankets, Com-fllows, Plated Ware, Chromos, s, and General Merchaudise. ANON, PONERUY & CO., Speers, 76 and 50 Kandelph-28.

SECOND-HAND

FOREIGN.

Lord Salisbury Takes Occasion to Wake the Political Echoes.

Great Britain's Foreign Policy Clearly and Forcibly Outlined.

A Strong Hostility to Russia Observable Throughout His Speech.

Additional Details of the Fearful Flood Devastations in Spain.

Handreds of People Drowned and Thousands Left Utterly Destitute.

A Heavy and Unprecedented Snowfall in Central Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The excitement in the ti and iron trade continues. Yesterday a further advance of from £1 to £3 per ton for sheets was noticed. There was a further relapse in the gow pig-iron trade. Warrants are quoted od bid, and 57s saked.

BLLIOTT, BOYD, AND HANLAN. LONDON, Oct. 17.—Elifout makes a statement in reply to Boyd in effect that it must be disod that Hanlan's backers bay understood that Hanlan's backers unfore, it is only fair to Hanlan that the est for him should be assured. Elliott co ers Boyd bound in honor to go on with the Boyd-Elliott match on the conditions and articles drawn up by Elliott. Unless Boyd will d immediately, Elliott will ignore Boyd's ms and devote his whole attention to arrangng a meeting with Hanlan.

BALISBURY ON PROTECTION. MANCHESTER, Oct. 17 .- The Marquis of Sali bury to-day received an address from the Man-chester Chamber of Commerce recommending the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce. Lord Salisbury said the subject had already has the attention of the Government.

He would express no opinion regarding the result of the gigantic armaments of European Powers. They compelled those Governments ind sustenance for them by indirect taxation out he was surprised that a great agriculture country like the United States should conser to submit for the sake of a small portion of it ens to such heavy protection. He could no thinking that the time would come when the farmers of the United States would prefe comes, he said, "obstacles like European arma ents will not prevent the United States from entering upon a sound policy of fiscal and commercial legislation." He also deprecated nadian Potective legislation.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—A leading grain circula Wheat markets this week have bee ld and excited in all leading centres, and ex tensive business was done in all positions for consumption, speculation, shipment, and on passage at rates 2 shillings per quarter over the ions of a tew days ago. On the spot corr idenly advanced 4@5d. To-day millers have taken wheat of all descriptions freely at an advance of 6d on Tuesday's quotations. A number of parcels were purchased for holding over, and several cargoes of Californian on passage were taken at similar improvement.

Flour in considerable request, and 2 shilling er sack higher. Corn maintained its previous PARNELL. LONDON, Oct. 16 .- The City of Belfast has

heretofore been considered one of the strong-bolds of the Anti-Home-Ruiers. The fact that that city for Parnell, the leader of the Home-Rule seirators, has had a tendency to open the will probably be made shortly to implicate Parnell in treasunable practices. Count Munster has gone to Berlin, it is un

erstood as bearer of important messages from Lord Salisbury to Bismarck.

Large numbers of Hungarian farmers are contemplating emigration to America, on account

of the deficiency in crops. Subscriptions are being taken up in Russia for the formation of a privateer fleet, probably for operations in the Chinese and Japanese waters.

SALISBURY ONCE MORE. MANCHESTER, Oct. 17 .- Lord Salisbury made which he remarked that the Opposition leaders, after attacking his circular in reply to the San Stefano Treaty, and after having permitted Gladstone to expend the limited resources of his sophistry upon it, had now veered around and asserted that the Government had not acted up to the circular by opposing Russia suffi-ciently. Lord Salisbury recapitulated and jus-tified the policy of the Government point by point, strong nostility to Russia being very no-liceable throughout his remarks. In regard to the fact that Turkey had not occupied the Balkans, he said: "In the present state of the Russian Empire Turkey has no reason to expect aggression. The badness of one Govrnment of Turkey or any other country, would power justify us in handing over great strategic positions to any Power whose aggressions threaten the happiness and independence of the world; but there are o her points of the Treaty of Berlin besides the occupation of the Balkans. you do not trust the Turkish sention the ramparts, you may trus Austrian sentinel at the door. Bince the Austrian occupation of Novi-Bazar the advance of the Russians beyong the Baikans and the Danube is impossible. In the independence and strength of Austria rests the last hope

will hall it as glad tidings of great joy." AFGHANISTAN. Lord Salisbury proceeded to defend the Gov-ernment's policy with regard to Afghanistan, the main principle of which would continue to

of European stability. If the assertion of the bewspapers that a defensive alliance has been formed between Austria and Germany proves to be true, all who value the peace of Europe

Turning to home affairs, he observed that the Liberals in endeavoring to frame a program seected, like a neighboring nation when cho form of government, that which would divide

In consequence of the principles encouraged by former Liberal legislation, the Separatist movement in Ireland had now attained

UNPRECEDENTED PROPORTIO He warned the people of the effect the accession of the Liberals to power would have on both home and foreign politics. He felt sure the English people would prefer to maintain a firm front at home, so that with the assistance

At Sandown Park to-day the race for the Sap-ling plate was won by Fire King, Sanford's Mirth second, and Combat third. Fifteen

Of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank yes-terday \$1,575,000 goes to the United States, and \$650,000 to Berlin. It is expected \$250,000 or \$500,000 more will be purchased for the United

MADRID. Spain, Oct. 17.—The hurricane on che overflowed the Biaster of the State of

ra, and flooded the populous and fertile valley.
The Cities of Sorca, Orihuela, Murciland, Crevilleote, and a large number of villages between Murcia, Allicante, and Cartagent were more or less injured. The rivers suddenly rose several yards during the night, and the inhabitants were compelled to fly without saving any property. The streams are covered with wrecks o erty. The streams are covered with wrecks of farm-houses, agricultural implements, dead cattle, and some human corpses. Soldiers and marines have been sent by train from the nearest stations to the scene of the disaster. The churches and public buildings are occupied by thousands of fugitives. The telegraph lines were destroyed between Madrid, Murcia, Orihuela, Allicante, and Albacete. The same storm also partially second Malagra, and interrupted telegraph and flooded Malaga, and interrupted telegraph and rallway communication even as far as Heulva and Seville.

The Spanish Cabinet met yesterday to decide sures of relief.

THE SLAVERY COMMISSION MADRID, Oct. 17.—The Commission on Slavery in Cuba have drawn up their report. Several members advocate the confirmation of the Moret law, which embodies the planters' view involving ten years' delay. Others demand the immediate abolition of slavery. The Minister. rialists assert that Premier Campos favors th

THE FLOODS CONTINUE MADRID, Oct. 17.-Floods in the Murcia con tinue. One hundred and nineteen corpses have been recovered. Four villages are in ruins and thousands of peasants wholly destitute.

TO BE BAISED. The state of siege in the Bas will be raised on the occasion of King Alfonso's

GERMANY.

VIEWING THE SITUATION.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The North German Gazet states that the meeting of the Committee of day was convoked to obtain information upo the political situation. CHURCH AND STATE-THREATENED CRUSADE

Berlin, Oct. 16 .- The Ultramontanes and conservatives are hopeful that the new eccles astical laws will secure a successful co to the unfortunate difficulties between Church and State. The policy pursued by Jacobini the Papal Nuncio, will doubtless aid materially in bringing about this result.

There is a probability of a revival of the Stocker crusade against the Jews, who are strongly incensed because they have been charged with monopolizing and tightening the

Dr. Faick's political brochure-" Nach Caossa Gehen Wir Nicht"-is exciting much com nent and criticism in political and diplomati

The funeral of Eckert, the famous compo will take place next Sunday, and will be an im oosing affair. Most of the musical societies of the city will participate. THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 17 .- A dispatch from Berlin reports the Ministers of the German States other han Prussia who have been discussing the projected commercial treaty with Austria have approved all the arrangements made by Bis narck at Vienna. MORE SPECULATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 17 .- A Times correspondent a erlin telegraphs that a semi-official note has been published stating that the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Federal Council was sat isfled with the information it received Thursday from the Government. It is believed this dec laration signifies that the rumors of a defensiv alliance between Austria and Germany are un true, or at least very greatly exaggerated.

MEXICO. THE MINING MUDDLE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 10.—The bill extending the jurisdiction of Federal Government over the Sierra Mojada District has become a law. Congressional delegations from Coahuil Nuevo, Leon, and Tamaulipas protested against the act as a usurpation of the sovereign rights of the States involved in the discussion of boundary question. Several companies and some single individuals have left the and gone to Sierra Mojada. There are movements in the same direction from other parts of

The Diarco (official) denies the truth of the rumors which are current of a conflict with Texan emigrants in Sierra Mojada. The rumors riginated in a refusal of the frontier custom house authorities to allow the emigrants to bring in their chattels free of duty.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS are reported in Chihuahua and Durango, but they are local quarrels over the possession of

Foster, United States Minister, is making a tour through the country. He was on the Sthinstant at Guadalajara, where he received marked attention from public and private citizens. He will continue his journey by way of Colima to Manzanilla. At the latter blace he will take a steamer to Mazattlin, and thence proceed over the mountains to Durango.

EMIGRATING TO TEXAS. LONDON, Oct. 17 .- A party of French agricult urists, numbering seventy-nine men, women and children, have left Havre on their way t

Paris, Oct. 17.—The Pairie announces that the Government has decided upon a program of the principal points, which are: Maintenance in its integrity of the bill on Superior Education reduction of taxation, and a declaration that the conversion of 5 per cent rentes is inopportun THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

official circles of shortly convoking the Chambers at Versailles to finally settle the amnesty

GAMBETTA—TUNNELING MONT BLANC.
PARIS, Oct. 16.—Gambetta is accused of playng a two-faced game on the question of plenary amnesty. His coquetry with the Communist is causing very general and caustic criticisms. A company of Americans and Frenchmen is being organized whose avowed purpose is the tunneling of Mont Blanc.

Large numbers of forged notes of the Bank of France have recently been sent to America. SIGNIFICANT.

LONDON, Oct. 17 .- A Paris correspondent tel egraphs: An article in the Berlin Tagbiati power would certainly not mean peace, has had a serious effect on the Bourse.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMEER SICK. Smala, Oct. 17.—The Ameer of Afghanistan did not accompany Sir Frederick Roberts on his entry into Cabul, pleading indisposition. Gen. Hill was then appointed Military Governor of Cabul, and will be assisted by Nowab Gholam

Afghan regiments which left Ghucnee to join he mutineers were dispersed twenty-five miles from Cabul, leaving twelve guns behind them.

THE SPOILS. Eighty-five guns and morters, and a quantity of ammunition, for both artillery and small arms, were found in Balia-Hissar.

CABUL. A dispatch from Cabul says three Afghan thiefs are now imprisoned. A British military commission will meet immediately.

RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.
SIMLA, Oct. 17.—The restrictions against newspaper correspondents accompanying the British army in Afghanistan have been with-

ALLIANCES.

DIPLOMATIC PREDICTIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—A correspondent of the Soliet has interviewed Prince Gortschakoff. He says Gortschakoff believes that Austria is in danger of becoming an humble satellite of Germany, which is extending her influence from the mouth of the Scheldt to the mouth of the Danube.

The same correspondent interviewed Louis

Kossuth, who said he believed a Franco-Ru san alliance inevitable; that Germany would then have her hands full on the Rhine, and Slav onslaught. He expressed the belief that Count Andrassy will reappear in politics as an

TURKEY.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—It is rumore that a crisis is impending in the Turkish Mi

A disturbance has occurred in Lebanon, Syria, between the Druzes and Maronites, in consequence of the abduction of a zirl. Several Maronites were killed, and the Governor has sked the Porte for more troops to

REBELLIOUS ALBANIANS. The Albanians appear determined to use every means to prevent the cession of Epirus to Greece. The attitude of the Albanians also enders it difficult for the Porte to accomplish the cession of Albanian territory to Montenegro as stipulated in the Treaty of Berlin.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—Count Albert Apponh, one of the most notable Oppositionists, has resigned his seat in the Hungarian Diet. The Count in nds to pursue his scientific studies in the United States. DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Paris, Oct. 17 .- The Archduke Frederick brother of Archduchess Maria Christine, the future Queen of Spain, is dangerously fill of BARLY SNOW.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—Show is falling here thick-ly, and is now six inches deep. At Gratz the now is several feet deep. Such weather i unprecedented this time of the year.

RELGIUM.

MEETING DISPERSED. BRUSSELS, Oct. 17 .- In consequence of a mis nderstanding, gendarmes attacked a meeting of striking miners to-day at Chatetineau. Sev

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17 .- The Gazette de Liege and the Bien Public deny that the Belgian Bishon have issued further instructions to the clergy depriving communal school-teachers of the acraments.

PAPAL INSTRUCTIONS. LONDON, Oct. 17 .- A dispatch from Rome an ounces that the Pope is about to dispatch pecial instructions to the Catholic Bishops of selgium in favor of conciliation.

SOUTH AFRICA.

PEACE MISSION. LONDON, Oct. 17 .- Advices from Pretoris South Africa, state that an officer will go to the country of Chief Secoroeni previous to the com mencement of hostilities, to make the final attempt to arrive at a peaceable settlement. The conduct of Secocoeni is lately becoming more

RUSSIA. NIHILISTS CAPTURED.

I-ondon, Oct. 17 .- A dispatch from Vienn says roving bands of armed Nihilists aggregating eighty persons have been captured i the wooded district near Kieff, after a sharp

CENTRAL ASIA.

ON THE DEPENSIVE.

BEBLIN, Oct. 17.—After his defeat by the

Turcomans, Gen. Lomakin, commander of the Russian expedition in Central Asia, was ordered

erly winds, and rising barometer.

to desist from the offensive, and await the arrival of Gen. Fergukasoff. THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18-1 a. m .- Indica tions: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cooler and clear or fair weather, except local

rains in the eastern portions, northerly to west

For the lower lake region, cooler, partly cloudy weather, southerly to westerly winds. and light local raius. For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Missiscloudy weather, rising barometer, and in the northern portions areas of rain, northerly to

westerly winds.
Cautionary signals continue at Duluth,
Houghton, Marquette, Escanaba, Grand Haven,
Section 3, Milwaukee, Section 1, Chicago, Alpe-

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 17.

Time.	Bar.	Tar	Hu.	Wind.	VCI.	R'n.	Weather
5:53 a. m.	29,654	65	89	S. W	8	1.22	Cloudy.
1:18 a. m.	29,707	60	56	S. W	16		Clear:
2:00 p. m.							
:53 p. m.	29.792	63	52	S. W	13		Clear.
9:00 p. m.	29,854	55	64	W	14		Clear.
:18 p. m.	29.893	53	67	W	16		Clear.
Maximun		BRAL	OBI	53. SERVATION OCT		-10:1	8 p. m.
Stationa	. Res	T		Wind	. R	ain.	Weather

u	Destroin	Area.	* 111	***************************************	TAME!	carri
d	Albany	30,12	63	8., gentle	2000	Cloudy
-	Alpena		60	S. W., fresh		Clear.
	Bouse Clay		50	8. E., gen		Chear.
	Breckinridge		41	N. briak		
	Buffaio		71	S., fresh	*****	Clondy
	Cairo		59	N. W. fresh		Clear
	Cheyenne		43	W		Clear
	Chicago		53	W., brisk	*****	Clear
	Cincinnasi		71	W. gentle,	*****	Cloudy.
	Cleverand		63	S. fresh		
,	Davenport		51	W., fresh	.04	Clouds.
	Denver		47	G fresh	******	Cloudy.
0	Des Moines		44	S., fresh N. W., fresh		Clear.
	Detroit		67	S. W., fresh	*****	Cicar.
	Dodge City		50	N., fresh	*****	Class.
	Erie	90 95	70	S., fresh	*****	Cicar.
	Escanaba			B., Tresu	*****	Pair.
t	Fort Garry		56	S. W., brisk	*****	Cloudy.
t	Fort Gibson.		-63	N., fresh	******	Cloudy.
	Grand Haven			W., gentie. 8. W., brisk N. W., fresh	*****	Clear.
1	Indianapoils.		158	S. W., Drisk		Cloudy.
	Keokuk		57	N. W., Irean	*** **	Clear.
2			53	W., gentle .	*****	Clear.
9	Lacrosse	29, 81	48	N.W., fresh N.W., gen.	.00,	Lt. rain
	Leavenworth		53	N. W., gen.	*****	Clear.
	Louisville		65	W., fresh		Clear.
	Madison		49	8. W., brisk		Fair.
	Marquette		53	S., gentle	*****	Clear.
1	Memonis		70	W., fresn	*****	Clear.
331	Milwaukee		51	S. W., brisk	*****	Cloudy.
	Nashville		67	W., fresh		
,	New Orleans.		74	N., brisk	*****	Cloudy.
	North Platte.		42	N. W., fresh		Clear.
- 31	Omana		58	N. W., fresh		Clear.
31	Oswe20	29.95	67	8., fresh	.05	Lt. rain
34	Pembina	3).(8	40	A. W., fresh .		Cloudy.
	Procee	30, 19	49	N.W., fresh		Clear.
80	Pittsburg		70	8., fresh	*****	Lt. rain
	Port Huron.	29.79	65	S., fresh		Fair.
	Rochester	29.90	70	8. W., fresh	.01	Cloudy.
и	Sacramen:o	30. 19		Calm		
9	Sait LakeCity	30.41	43	Calm		Clear.
	Sandusky		70	S. W., Tresh	.03	Fair.
	San Francisco		63	W., fresh		Clear.
	Shreveport	30, 17	62	N., light		Clear.
	St. Louis	80.09	56	W., fresh	(Clear.
- 1	8t. Patt	29.84	46	N. W., fresh	.58 6	Cloudy.
	Toledo	24.83	68	S., fresh		Fair.
	Vicasourg	30, 16	63	N., gentle		liear.
- 1	Windmin Oliver	100 00		to a contract .	7075733	

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Virginia City 30.08 47 N. fresh.... Winnemucca 30.32 47 N. E. fresh.... Springfield...30.05 58 N. W., brisk...

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 17.—Great prepara tions are making by Damon Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Pythias, of Bloomington, for the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which is to be beld here on the 21st, 22d, and 23d, and which, it is believed from present indications, which, it is believed from present indications, will be attended by at least 1,500 Knights. Ample hotel arrangements are completed, and reduced rates and special trains will be provided by the railroads. Prizes are to be given as follows: \$100 to the best-drilled squad of twenty-five or more Knights; a silk flag to the lodge sending the largest delegation of uniformed Knights; \$75 to the best band of music. These prizes are to be competed for and awarded on the 21st, on the evening of which day a grand ball will be given at the Ashley House.

New York, Oct. 17 .- Arrived; steamships

Baltie, from Liverpool; Holland, from London; Plantyn, from Glasgow; Australia, from London; and Oder, from Bremen. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17 .- The steamshins Boths and Mary Totham, from New York, have arrived out.

LONDON. Oct. 17.—Steamships Vaderland, from Philadelphia, and Hansa, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

A Mania for Drinking Water.

Muscaline (Ia.) Journal.

There is a farmer in an adjoining county who drinks an average of ten gallons of water each twenty-lour hours. He has been afflicted in this way for thirteen mouths past, and, though be has become somewhat emachated, is still able to go about and attend to business. The man is obliged to carry water with him waterver he goes, and to drink every few minutes. If he attempts to chew tobacco it becomes dry instead of absorbing the moisture of his salivary glands.

POLITICAL.

View of the Political Strand After Tuesday's Republican Wave.

Democrats Searching for Great Cause and Bitterly Backbiting.

The Wreck as Variously Viewed by the Much - Balabored Bourbons. .

and Spits Upon the Dead "Ohio Idee." Thurman's Friends Sadly Hoping for a

Turn in the Political

Tide.

Baltimore Paper Utters Much Truth,

John Kelly's Progress as a Tammany Evangelist.

FOSTER'S MAJORITY. Execute Dispersion to The Tribune. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 17.—Foster's over Ewing is now stated at 19,261, with Mor gan, Pike, Paulding, and Van Wert Countles to hear from. It is estimated that these fou counties will increase the Republican plurality to over 20,000. The Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature will stand at 31, unless the official count changes the result in one or two close counties and Senatorial districts. There is much bitter feeling among the Democrats over their disaster, and recriminations among the leaders and fault-finding as to the management of the campaign are heard on every hand. The man who comes out of the fight in the best condition for future Democratic usefulness is Senator Pendleton, who took a conservative position on the currency question, and interested himself but little in the election of Ewing. An effort to start a Pendleton Presidential movement may be ooked for in the near future.

Frank McKinney, Chairman of the Demo-cratic Committee, is reported as saying that Tilden is now the coming man in Ohio. Other Democratic leaders, however, are more than ever convinced that he is not. The greatest confusion prevails in Demo ratic counsels, no two agreeing upon the cause of the disaster and the best course to pursue in future. The leaders are mortified and angered at the severe treatment they are receiving at the hands of the Democratic press outside of Ohio. All hope of carrying the State for a Democratic Presidential

UNLAWFUL BALLOTS. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Toleno, O., Oct. 17.—Considerable excitement has been created in local political circles to-day by the discovery that the Democratic tickets in Henry, Wood, and Putnam Counties. of Northwestern Ohio, were printed on tinte paper, which a recent Legislative act declares unlawful. All tickets must be printed on pure be to throw out the Democratic vote of those counties and defeat the election of a Democratic

Senator in this (the Thirty-third) District. FOSTORIA REJOICES. FOSTORIA, O., Oct. 17 .- The Republicans of Northern Ohio celebrated the election of the Hon. Charles Foster to the Governship of the ing ever held here, the crowd being estimated variously at from 15,000 to 20,000. Excursion trains came from all points on the three railroads contering here which could be reached, each numbering from ten to fifteen coaches, loaded to their full capacity. Toledo excursionists brought with them a section of the Fourth Ohio Battery, which fired a National salute as the train entered the depot. The train was decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns, and the street spanned by illuminated arches inscribed with appropriate motions. Each train as it arvariously at from 15,000 to 20,000. Excursion

rived was received by the local military organization, the Fostoria Guards.

The speaking occurred from a stand at the corner of Main and Tiffin streets. Gen. William H. Gibson, of Tiffin, presided at the meeting, which began at 8 o'clock. The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Foster, whose appearance was greated with tremendows applause and ance was greeted with tremendous applause and cheers. He thanked his audience for so much of the demonstration as was intended as a compliment to himself, and then spoke of the arduous nature of the campaign, and of the herculean efforts put forth by the two parties to carry the State. He did not regard the result or much as a preference of the people for the to carry the State. He did not regard the result so much as a preference of the people for the Republican candidates, but as indicating that the people of Ohio repudiated the issues brought before them by the soft-money men and Democratic Congress, and the rejoicing to-night was because of the indication that the election gave that the country itself in 1880 would repudiate the issues likewise. It was not a boom for Grant, or for Sherman, or for any one man, but for the principles sustained by the Republican party.

Mr. Foster concluded by presaging victory for the Republicans in 1880.

Mr. Foster's speech was followed with brief speeches by H. S. Walbridge, Republican caudi-date for Senator from the Toledo district, Col. N. M. Howard, Judge J. R. Austin, Gen. J. C. Lee, of Toledo, Mayor Chance, and Gen. Gib-son. son. Mr. Foster estimates his majority at not far from 20,000.

A DEMOCRATIC WAIL, ACCOMPANIED BY A PURIOUS GNASHING OF TRETH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17 .- The Baltimo Sun, which is in full accord with the Bayard school of Democratic politics, in a forcible leader on political retribution as examplified in the Ohio election, says: "The overthrow of the Democratic party in Ohio is additional proof, if any were needed, of the fact that there is such a thing as political retribution, and no party can desert its colors and throw away its principl in the delusive pursuit of imagined temporary advantages without being punished for such recreancy. The Democratic party in Obio has broken its neck in trying to get away from Democratic principles. The leaders who have attempted to lead it astray have perished in the common wreck, and, it must be confessed, their fate excites but little sympathy. They have learned a lesso which will probably last them their lifetime, and other leaders and managers ought to be in a condition to profit by it. The principle of hor est finance, no currency but what rests upon and is interchangeable with coin, is one of the distinetive articles of the creed of the Democrati party from its beginning. Let no one venture to discount the full meaning of the Ohio election. The verdict of the people there is unmis takably against shame of ail sorts, -sham leaders, sham money, sham methods of finance, sham payments of debt, and sham resumption. These shams have never made much headway in this section of the country, and, now that the West has discarded them finally, they will be permitted to die out quietly and for good and all."

THURMAN. THE LINE OF ARGUMENT NOW POLLOWED BY HIS PRIENDS

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16.—Now that it is thoroughly settled that the Republicans have carried this State by a majority, both general and leg-islative, that has astonished both parties, the politicians are busy making calculations in regard to the prospects of the various candidates for the United States Senate. In fact, this was the all-absorbing question throughout the can-vass; and many times was it said by Republican voters that such and such a weak or unsatis-factory candidate for the Legislature would not be supported, except that his defeat would conribute thus much toward the re-election of Allen G. Thurman to the Senate, and this could not be tolerated. Thurman entered the canvass for election of members to the Legislature with much more than his usual vigor. He failed to get his candidate nominated for Governor. Ewing, his rival, was put in the field.
John G. Thompson, Thurman's long-time fugieman, was dethroned from his place of promtinence and importance, and a novice put in his
place; but, nevertheless, Mr. Thurman hoped to
accomplish the almost impossible task of
electing a Democratic Legislature, while a merited rebuke was visited Ewing and his hosts of the younger element of the party, who had got the foolish notion int their heads that they could run the machine as well as the old and experienced engineers. Of course, this was a failure, but it has, at its

course, this was a failure, but it has, at its worst, been a great lift to the Thurman "boom" (if boom it may be called) for 1880. The Democratic managers of the party in this State will argue in this wise:

"Thurman is the only man that can carry the State. If you pominate any other man, Ohio may be counted on the Republican side. Can you afford this? If so, let bim go. Tilden and Ewing tried to run the thing this year, and you see the result. It was a determined plan to break up all the Thurman machinery. John G. Thompson, who had the State well organized, and knows every schoolhouse-politician in the State, and can tell this one to go and he goes, and that one to come and he comes,—this asme Thompson was put out and a green hand put in. Thompson elected Bishop in '77, although the weakest man that the oarty could have put up; and he could have carried things this time without doubt, if he had had his way; but he was snubbed, and the green work that has been done has simply told in a sweeping defeat. But it can all be brought back with Thurman and Thompson at the helm again."

This is the line of argument that will be brought to bear. Whether it will tell or not, is a question which time alone can answer. But this much it is safe to say: Allen G. Thurman is the most popular Ohio Democrat to-day. He has had the run of the machinervso long that is the most popular Ohio Democrat to-day. He has had the run of the machinery-so long that he knows who to talk to, and what to say. He will approach the rural Democrat with one hand doubled into a speaking-trumpet, through which the half-audible whispers are propagated and, with the other hand, convey his favorismuff to his Roman masal appendage, and make every one he talks to believe that he has converted to the second search and the second search as a search of the search of th vered some peculiarly important and confidential truth; while, in fact, he has told a half

tial truth; while, in fact, he has told a half-dozen others the same thing in the same confidential way within an hour.

If it is upic that "Nothing succeeds like success," it is equally true that "Nothing defeats like defeat." The meaning of this is, that Ewing and Tilden are two peculiarly dead political ducks in the Ohio pond. The feeling is now abroad, somehow, that there was something wrong about the whole thing. If Ewing had been elected, no one in his narty would have had been elected, no one in his party would hav thought much about the unsavory record which had got him the nomination and secured his triumph. But now they all think, and say, that Tilden had no business here; that Ewing is a demagog; that they wanted to vote for some one else; and that they never will be fooled

There would seem to be little doubt but the Democrats of this State intend to trot out Thurman for the Presidency. They feel that it is a sort of duty to a favorit son, and that he will stand a much better show than he would had Ewing been elected to the Governorship.

NEW YORK. THE LOCAL DEMOCRATIC WRANGLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Democrats are en gaged in steadily increasing the certainty of Republican success in this State. Not content, apperently, with the Tammany bolt, which estroys the Democratic majority in this city, and the only obstacle to Republican victory, the anti-Tammany Democracy is quarreling within its own ranks. Although a local matter, this is mportant, because it tends to ruin the only ossible chance the Tilden-Robinson party bad making a strong fight against Tammany. In that view the fact becomes important that there s intense disgustin the ranks of the Irving-Hall Democrats over the action of the Stat Committee in appointing a committee of fifteen to organize the Democrats of the city. The Irving-Hall Democratic delegates at Syra cuse had a resolution surreptitiously passed dur ing the last hours of the Convention authorizing that organization to conduct the canvas in this city for Robinson, In accordance with this a committee o 250 was appointed. It was the purpose to con tine this Committee entirely to the State ticket and for the Irving Hall party to make their own local nominations. As James O'Brien, ex-Mayor Wickham, ex-Senator Morton, nd other Tammany statesmen are in bitter opposition to the Irving Hall party, which is controlled by Mayor Cooper and County Clerk Thompson, the State Committee was induced to appoint a committee of fiftee to conduct the canvass for Robinson. Through the influence of James O'Brien this committee

has adopted a plan to furnish a Robinson State ticket and Tammany local ticket. This has RAISED FIERCE INDIGNATION among the Thompson-Cooper followers, who fear their local ticket will stand no chance of election under this plan. They openly denounce Faulkner and other members of the State Committee as being under the influence of Tammany, and have beseeched Gov. Robinson and Mr. Tilder to interfere in their behalf. It is said that they have been successful in obtaining this interference. Whether they have or not, it shows a pretty and pleasing state of things for the Republicans. The New York Democracy was never so demoralized, and this de-spite the fact that the willest, shrewdest, and tricklest political wire-puller the country has spent his days and nights in trying to bring order out of the confusion. Mr. Tilden undoubtedly went into the contest with Tammany open-eyed. Tammany had to be squelched before he could get the New York delegation in a National Convention, and he thought this year the best time to force the issue. The result, all the same, promises to

UTTER RUIN FOR THE SAGE OF GRAMERCY. It is claimed, and not improbably, that if "Shuffling Sammy" were to make a tour of the State at once, he would receive nothing like the welcome and ovations which are accorded to John Kelly. The latter can at least stand up like a man and make a straight, strong-sounding speech. The people in general have little sympathy at sight of a bent and wrinkled whisperer, and whatever strong points Mr. Tilden may have, being put on public ex-

hibition is not one of them. Careful investigation into the claims of the Greenback party shows that their claims are anything but likely to be realized. The party has diminished and weakened in the State until it is feared by nobody, and the idea that 100,000 votes will be east is laughed at as a mere absurdity. A cipher off s estimated as a much pearer calculation. The Greenback candidate is not the rich and popular farmer he has been reported, but a rather close-calculating and unpopular man, who refused point blank to make a boomin canvass by the use of his own money, and thus killed out whatever hopes his partisans had of making a place for themselves as a political in

that, though it usually gives from 2,000 to 3,000 Democratic majority, the Republicans confi-dently expect to carry it by several hundred. Local divisions, as in the metropolis, have quit destroyed the Democratic strength. The hotter the fight among the other side, the merrier for he Republicans. THE BEST MEN FOR OFFICE.

Special Disposen to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—In the conduct of

the present campaign Mr. Cornell and the other Republican leaders are holding to the plan which resulted so extraordinarily well last fall, the plan of selecting the very best men of the party for all the offices, large and small;— paying special attention to the nominations for State Senators and members of Assembly. From the reports received at headquarters it is be-lieved that the Republicans will certainly suc-ceed in getting twenty members of the Senate, and in retaining, if not adding to, their present overwhelming majority in the Assembly.

In this city last night W. W. Astor was non-incided for the Senate to the Tenth District. inated for the Senate in the Tenth District. Mr. Astor is a young man, served in the Assembly with credit year before last, and is sure of elec-tion, his popularity being disquestioned. In Westchester Judge Robertson will again stand

tions which at other times they have refused. ket is only laughed at by the knowing or ticket is only laughed at by the knowing ones, and regarded as an effort of a few individuals to work up political capital for themselves. The feeling of the party is one of determination to exceed the splendid victory in Ohio, and to set the minds of the Democrats at rest regarding the next Presidency.

KELLY IN ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 17.—John Kelly and his friends reached this city yesterday, and is the afternoon a salute was fired in their bonor.

Last evening a torchlight parade and display of fireworks illuminated the principal streets. This was the first real enthusiasm the Democrats have been able to create. The streets were crowded with people, and long before the hone of meeting the large City-Hall was packed, and even standing-room could not be secured. Mr. Kelly was escorted to the hall by officers of the local Kelly Club, and was received with applause. Orland B. Potter made the first speech, and was hooted down because of a "bull" he made. "If you elect Mr. Kelly," be said, "you will reflect more elect Mr. Kelly," he said, "you will reflect more honor on him than on yourselves." He tried to correct himself, but the roars of hisses were too much for him. Mr. Kelly made his usual speech. An outside meeting was organized it the front part of the Court-House, and addressed by Assemblyman Holshan and others. It is evident, from the Grady meeting held a week ago, and the size and enthusiasm of the meeting last evening, that the faction fight in the Democratic party will result, in Monroe County, in a nearly equal division of votes. The Robinson men are apathetic, and the Democratic organ, the Union, is expending all its energies on the local end of the ticket. In this divided state of affairs the Republican ticket reaps a decided advantage.

NECEPTION AND SPEECH AT OSWEGO.

By Telegroph to New York Tribbins.
OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—John Kelly has had a great welcome in this city from the Democrats. They crowded the hall to overflowing in which he spoke, and also listened patiently for two hours in a neighboring street to speeches which were delivered from the steps of a bank by some of his companions. Judging from the attendance at the meetings, it seems as if the anti-Robinson Democrats would be able to carry out the boast they have made, that in this city they will poli two votes for Mr. Kelly to one that is given to Mr. Rohinson. The Robinson men are at a serious disadvantage in the struggle, all the party machinery being in the hands of their opponents. This place was one of the headquarters of the Cansi Ring, and the party organ, although barking occasionally at the Kelly Democrats, never bites them. The result of all these adverse influences, in the opinion of experienced politicians, will be that Mr. Kelly will gain a larger vote in this county than in any other outside of New York except Albany.

Mr. Kelly, before leaving Syracuse to-day, heard of the defeat of the Democratic party in Ohio. In relation to it he said: "That is a great misfortune, and its effect will be to lose the Democratic party in this State 20,000 votes." On arriving here he was welcomed at the depot by Alanson S. Paze, Dr. G. A. Davton, John Gardenier, Edward Schully, and two score other Democrats. Many of the delegation wore a bine silk band inscribed "Tammany Hallfor Governor, John Kelly." The Irish waiters and domestics of the hotel at which Mr. Kelly subsequently dised wore the same badge. Suspended across the main street of the elty was a large banner with a portrait of Mr. Kelly. The Kelly Club's beadquarters were crowded.

The meeting was held in the Oswego Opera-Honse, which holds about 1.500 people. It was large banner with a portrait of Mr. Kelly. The Kelly Club's headquarters were crowded. The meeting was held in the Oswego Opera-House, which holds about 1.500 people. It was crowded in every part to-night. In the main street there blazed a large bonfire, and the neighborhood of the Opera-House was densely crowded. Ex-Mayor Edwin Allen, a brother of the late Judge William F. Allen, of the Court of Appeals, presided, and a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries to the number of several hundred was read. Most of the names were whose of Irishmen, and the mass of the andience was palpably of that nationality. Mr. Allen, upon taking the chair, said that usually it was not the misfortune of the Democratic

it was not the misfortune of the Democratic party to have a double-headed State ticket, but Tilden and Mr. Robinson had put the party in that plight. Besolutions were passed pledging the audience to vote for Mr. Kelly as the only true Democrat in the field, and also as the best triand of the workingmen. riend of the workingmen.

The audience then loudly called for Mr. The audience then loudly called for Mr. Kelly, who was received with prolonged chers and hearty applause. He began with a defense of his position as a bolter. He said that he would acknowledge that the objective point of the bolt was the destruction of Mr. Tilden's political aspirations. In relation to this matter Mr. Kelly said:

Mr. Kelly said:

"Since his unfortunate position directly after
the Presidential election of 1876 Mr. Tilden has
had in his head the idea that he must again control the party machinery in this State. If he
had confined himself to the usual methods to secure that machinery we should have not complained. But he had recourse to the low-est means; he has not only resorted to the usual tricks of politicians, but he has gone fur-ther, and interfered with officers elected by the people. He deserves the condemnation of the people. Do not again help him to be nominated for the Presidency. If through any misfortune people. He deserves the condemnation of the people. Do not again belo him to be nominated for the Presidency. If through any misfortune he should sgain be nominated the defeat of the Democratic party would be certain. When I was nominated for Governor at Shakspeare Hall I had no idea that the people felt so keenly the humiliating position in which they had been placed by Tilden and Robinson. I had no idea that they would desert the regular ticket, and I therefore said I did not expect to be elected. But the situation has changed. Now I think the cauvass lies between Mr. Cornell and myself. You are purifying the Democratic party. The minds of Tilden and Robinson are too low, too cold, too indifferent to the wants of the people, to longer control the Democratic party. Pause not in your laoors; let the great excitement here be kept up until election day. Let us reform the Democratic party by banishing forever from power Samuel J. Tilden and Lucius Robinson."

Continuing his speech Mr. Kelly criticised Gov Robinson's administration in many cape.

Robinson,"
Continuing his speech Mr. Kelly criticised Gov. Robinson's administration in many particulars. The speech was listened to with deep attention, and had, apparently, more effect than any Mr. Kelly had previously delivered. Speeches were also delivered by Gen. F. B. Spinola and O. B. Potter. An audience of several bundreds was addressed from the steps of the Lake Ontario National Bank Building by Thomas F. Grady, M. P. Holahan, John B. Haskin, and Mr. Kelly himself.

IOWA. A FEW DEMOCRATS ELECTED. DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 17.—The vote for Trimble in Dubuque County is 8,900; for Gear, 2,500; for Campbell, 600. This gives the Democrats 1,400 majority in the county over the Republi ans, and over 3,000 over the Greenbackers. Every man on the Democratic county ticket is elected, including three members of the Legis-

In Clayton County the majority for Gear is 243. Most of the Republican county ticket is elected, excepting the Sheriff, Treasurer, and one Representative (Vanstalen).

In Jackson County the Democrats elect the entire ticket, except Sheriff and Auditor, including the Senator and two Representatives.

WASHINGTON NOTES. GERRYMANDERING TO BE UNDONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17 .- The Greenback rote in Ohio seems to have almost entirely disappeared, the vote of the party not exceeding 10,000. It is expected that the Republican Legslature will repeal the act by which the Demo crats gerrymandered the State in such an out-rageous manner, and will restore the old dis-tricts. This would defeat Tom Ewing for the next Congress beyond any hope, as he was elected by a few votes only, because the Demo-crats carved out a district especially for him.

THE FIGHT WITHIN THE DEN THE FIGHT WITHIN THE DEMOCRACY.

News comes from Ohio that the Ewing men will certainly expose the duplicity and treachery of the leading men in the Thurman faction. It is openly charred by them that under the lead of John G. Thompson the Thurman managers in a number of counties arranged a general exchange of votes for Governor for the Republican support of such Democratic candidates for the Legislature as were supposed to be friendly to Senator Thurman's election. A large rag-baby, with its back painted green was hough by the neck on a flag-pole, at the Republican headquarters to-day.

BILL SPRINGES.

Congressman Springer is here. He does not have as much to say about Ohio as be did in Chicago before the election, but his supply of talk about fraud is inexhaustible. of lilipois, is here. He reports the very enthusiastic for Grant.

> WISCONSIN. CULLON TO SPEAK.

Spacetas Dissaich to The Tribuna Spacetas Dissaich to The Tribuna Spacetas III., Oct. 17.—Gov. Ca eccived a letter from the Wisconsin Re-state Central Committee inviting him for the Senate, and his election in Clarkson P. tter's Democratic district is a foregone con-clusion. So it runs through the State, the leadas many speeches as he can find time for. The ommittee say they have been promised two wo from Burrows, and express disapp at not securing Logan. The Governor will not be able to leave before week after next, but will probably go to Wisconsin then.

LOUISIANA.

MORE BULLDOZING. Special Dispatch to 1 of Tribing New Orleans, Oct. 17.—A negro named Williams was sent by the colored people of Onachita Parish to prospect for them in Kansas, with a view to emigrating after the fall contracts expire. On his return to Quachita he was waylaid by bulldozers, captured, and hanged. In the late election in this State to the Republican Convention, negroes voted tickets bearing the motto "Grant or Kansas." The intention to emigrate is now general in case of interference with Republicans at elections.

The Republican Convention meets on Monday, and will indorse Grant and nominate Confederate Col. Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche, for Goderate Col. Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche, for Goderate Col. Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche, for Goderate Col.

Governor on a platform pledging the proof the State to pay the State debt.

"BEFORE AND AFTER." RUBFUL ODDS AND ENDS" FROM HEN WATTERSON.

The crowning disaster which has at length overtaken the ign's fatuus known as the "Ohio idea" rounds off a decade of Democratic blue-dering with the old familiar moral that "Honesty is the best policy." It was the woman of the town in the story, who, by dextrons affects tion of modesty, escaped the consequences of ill-doing, whilst the poor little innocent coun-try girl, unused to city ways, came to grief. So with the Republican and Democratic parties. In public appearance they have exchanged places ssurance and pretense on the one side-insta cility and awkwardness on the other-marking their relation to public affairs, and their treatment of the vexed questions which have been pressed from time to time upon the attention of he country. To go no farther back than the Seymour-Blair

campaign, the series of misadventures, which the Democratic party in the Senate, began in 1868. That campaign presented an impossible conjunction,—a hard-money candidate on a soft-money platform,—to say nothing of the many additional follies which were bound up in the general plan and scheme of the canvass, No conseasy the inconguities of the situation more one saw the incongruities of the situation more clearly than the great man who was forced to take the lead in it. From that day to this, each take the lead in it. From that day to this, each revival of the cheap-money theory for an issue has brought divisions and rain in its train.

The lesson of 1868 ought to have been enough. But it was not. Many times has it been repeated; notably in 1875, when William Allen made the greatest fight ever made in behalf of untenable financial positions; conclusively now, when their most eloquent and able, most brilliant and popular champion carries down with him, not merely the aspirations of the gray-haired statesman to whose lack of courage and foresight we owe the distempered and distempered and distempered and distempered and distempered. haired statesman to whose lack of courage and foresight we owe the distempered and distempering condition of the party in Ohio, but the hopes of those misguided Democrats who, abandoning the sound traditions of their party, fixed principles, and honest ideas, have looked to an alliance between an ideal West and an imaginary South on a basis equally rotton and illusory.

filusory.

But the financial question has piayed its part only in the drama. The sectional question, which has never for a moment quitted the stage, has been the pivot about which all else revolved. And, if in money matters we have had little to come if a respit perversity, what shall be said of

speak of excety perversity, what shall be said of the more serious, more dangerous complications growing out of the War!

It is now just ten years since the Courley-Journal began the movement in the Democratic party which, after much travail, crystallized into a policy with the nomination of Mr. Tilden at St. Louis. An unaquivocal acceptance of the Constitutional Amendments; a just and liberal course of domestic legislation and trestment toward the colored population; honest moce; home rule, and free trade, were the items set, down in the bill of particulars submitted to the people of the South as indispensable conditions to a change of parties in the Government. Looking back, it does seem that nothing could be more reasonable,—nothing more obviously politic and fair. But, as original propositions, they did not hit the temper of those who had the voice of the time. They aroused immediate and bitter opposition. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and the late John Forsyth, of Alathe voice of the time. They aroused immediate and bitter opposition. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and the late John Forsyth, of Ala-bama, placed themselves at the head of this opposition; and that which should have come to pass without a struggle was reached only after years of wrangle, during which mount-ains of political ammunition were piled up for the Republicans.

ams of political ammunition were piled up for the Republicans.

Next, and just as an array of robust and honest forces seemed about to take possession of the field, came the Greeley contretemps; of which, indeed, preposterous as it undoubtedly was, it behooves us to speak gently, for it was the result of a mistaken notion that sectiment, detached from the eternal fitness of things, can be made a factor in affairs. Mr. Greeley was nominated at Ciacinnati by a juggle which befield the leaders of the Liberal movement. The design of that movement was to make a genuine fight for reform; reform in the Civil Service; reform in the tariff; reform in the Administration; reform in the public spirit of the time. Mr. Greeley represented none of these aims. He was simply a reflection of the popular good-will and the prevailing desire for peace. After Cincinnati, Baitimore was mevitable; but it increased the absurdities of the situation, and thus the campaignt broke down before it was half over. Had the plan intended carried, and a ticket composed of Charles Francis Adams and Lyman Trumbuli been given to the country,—the word suited to the action, and the candidates suited to both the word and the action,—coherent, consistent, and strong,—the result might have been different. But, in any event, it would have left the Opposition in a healthy stale, undivided and undebauched, and ready for an immediate forward movement upon a line of irresistible dogma and tendency.

It was reserved for the great battle of 1875—the kidess which had been put aside in favor or a set of loose, disjointed emotions—blossomed at St. Louis and bore fruit in the election that followed. How this was left to rot ungathered upon the tree is a part of the history of our day,—another and by no means the least dismal chapter in Democratic mischance,—which it is not our present purpose to consider. It is perhaps true to say that no course of procedure could under the circumstances have brought Mr. Tilden in. The count of the vote was packed against him; and

question of submission to some method of arbitration, or a civil war, for which Democratis were not prepared.

It is here, however, that the greatest of Democratic blunders comes in; a biunder which the result in Onio illuminates and magnifies so that the poorest sight may see it; a biunder which assumes all the dimensions of a crime. Mr. Tiden was elected. All that had been promised in his name had been performed. All that had been asked or expected of the issue represented by him had been realized. His exclusion had been due to no act or omission of his; and, instead of disqualifying him for leadership, redoubled and intensified his bold and his claim, by uniting to the issues already embod ied in his person another and a greater issue,—the vindication of our elective system, and the recovery of the stolen sovereignty of the people. Is it not so? Do not all men see it? Do they not see it in the simple facts of the case? Do they not see it in the conduct of the Republicans? Yet, for two years, Democratic hope, through the mire of a public obloquy, equally unjust and unprovoked, until fomented treason at home and unresisted calumny abroad may flually do their work,—completing the self-destruction of the one party securing the other in its Infamy, its concalumny abroad may finally do their work,—completing the self-destruction of the one party, securing the other in its infamy, its conquest, and its spoils.

And so the account stands to-day. Thres weeks more and the rest of the tale will be told. It is idle to speculate,—diler to forecast a single day beyond the coming 4th of November. To those who have a turn for reflection we commit these somewhat rueful odds and ends, observing simply that, with parties as with individuals, it is not enough to be housest; there must be an outward seeming to the inner light.

THE HEATED TERM.

Special Dispute to The Tribune

WATHEROWN, Wis., Oct. 17.—The present heated term feels more like July than October, and as long-continued warm weather seldom if ever has occurred in this section at this time of year. As a consequence vegetation is displaying some singular freaks. Lawns and meadows are as fresh and green-looking as in June. Barley has beaded out in the fields for the second crop, and will ripen with a few more warm days fruit-trees and peas are in blosson and flowers in bloom. It is feared that winter wheat is having too rapid a growth, and will not be prepared to stand the wister for want of root.

WHE The Bears Ha of H

But There Come Panic Is

A Slight Depres Episodes of the Day

The Corn Crop,

Deficiencies of Shipping nia.

CHI A SLIGHT BE A small section of th pitated resterday boom, and, though it was which was used to the by those whose hopes tinued climbing of the same as a warning of tom is once knocke he order of the day. To use the favorit e

the market. Prices ce ind up, and higher up and went down, down, one time as if they The feeling was deci the day's operations extensive break as we of those who were with in, the early weakness The course of eve downward by Beerbohm's telegram markets to be strong

on wheat and corn, happened before, some fact, it did not get on bont ten minutes to bave been in the h until about twenty later than usual. T grew impatient at the trary to the familiar good news, they feare were very soon heard eline from the latest p of wheat for Novemb made ou the sidewalk decline of 23% cents, a yery much as if the mas soon as the nodently excited crow But the little in the passage into But the little in the passage into developed a firmer fer few sellers for the mogot under way in the were made simultan but the market then this point a good mahold orders to buy, the been sent in in the market touches \$1.2 bushels for my account demand cansed a rapit there was much less below that figure. The \$1.20, sold again at \$1.1 rumor of a "lower touches and the sent in the sent i rumor of a "lower \$1.21\forall, and closed on afternoon it went down closed at \$1.20\forall.

rice of at \$1.20\footnote{A}.

THE OPTION FOR was relatively weaker about 1\footnote{A} cents, and being \$1.31\footnote{A}. The m was also relatively we No. 2 being \$1.83\footnote{A}, o bar, the difference the only 1\footnote{A} cents. There buying for shipments ceived before the breathowever, and, as a however, and, as a opened at \$1.12, but a closed at about that f Itshould be rememt ested in watching the reactions of one m trading in the English the time Chicas by the time Chica Beerbohm's first tell pool at noon and 8:30 p. m. The tin mission however, br mission, however, bri around to 9:30 a. about noon, Chicago here it is 6 o'clock in long since ceased, have gone home to t here is not, therefore British markets untiwhose peace of mind which Liverpool will "pause" will undou anxiety for Beerbohn ing, while the night one to not a few

day. They say that tions there have bee mitted shipment wittions yesterday were ties here to cable below the London shipment. If any received by the Broourse their quotativery seldom found are anxious to may a sellers. If there she ming indicated by I will probably be a the long-expected. the long-expected a stampede may poss that British wants a pressing that the will pay little heed but a temporary so events there may be more steady feeling day, and possibly

THE M

THE PHILO

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THE W.
Yesterday. There voutside, and thou ket rallied, in sy an important down 3 cents a bushe which is equival wheat, taking the ding the same perces It was reported the wit: "Col." J. been on the weeks, accumulat

As one of the king with a Tribun bulls sold out the wouldn't get los into one bundle, this afternoon," a gentleman, "the out at 41%."

Others credited corn trade with be break in wheat, an "Jim" led, and trumble) were arguabout with all the game of battled was a general cons

ND AFTER." FROM HEND

which has at le known as the "Ohio ar moral that "Hon-It was the woman of little innocent counrays, came to grief. So Democratic parties. In n the one side-instaaffairs, and their trea stions which have been ne upon the attention of

misadventures, which presented an impossible oney candidate on a soft-ay nothing of the many i were bound up in the me of the canvass. No theory for an issue to have been on rht to have been enough. times has it been re-5, when William Allen ever made in behalf of tions; conclusively now, at and able, most brill-pion carries down with ons of the gray-

stion has played its part The sectional question, nother t quitted the stage, at which all else revolved, ars we have bad little to sity, what shall be said of

at in the Democrat tivocal acceptance of the ments; a just and liberal rade, were the items set ticulars submitted to the indispensable conditions ies in the Government. hes in the Government, as seem that nothing could more obviously, as original propositions, temper of those who had They aroused immediate on. Mr. Stephens, of the John Forsyth, of Alasives at the head of this which should have come truggle was reached only it, during which monstantition were piled up for tion [were piled up for

array of robust and bonbout to take possession of Greeley contretemps; of terous as it undoubtedly speak gently, for it was en notion that sentiment, real fitness of things, can affairs. Mr. Greeley was past by a jurgle which befneed was to make a genu-reform in the Civil Serv-iff; reform in the Admin-the public spirit of the presented none of these a reflection of the popu-he prevailing desire for iati, Baltimore was inev-ed the absurdities of the e campaign broke down over. Had the pian of a ticket composed

e campaign broke down over. Had the plan of a ticket composed a Adama and Lyman to the country.—the word and the caudidates suited and the action,—coherent, g.—the result might have, in any event, it would on in a healthy state, unuched, and ready for an novement upon a line of 1 tendency, the great battle of 1876 to be party up to the full. The real ideas of 1872—den put aside in favor or a demotions—blossomed at lift in the election that folse left to rot ungathered bart of the history of our no means the least dismal or mischance,—which it is see to consider. It is perture the court of the vote was and in the end it became a tion to some method of war, for which Democrats

that the greatest of Demo-es in; a biunder which the lates and magnifies so that ay see it; a blunder which attes and magnifies so that ay see it; a blunder which hensons of a crime. Mr. All that had been prombeen performed. All that pected of the issue represent realized. His exclusion of or omission of his; and, and him for leadership, reced his bold and his claim, as already embodied in his a greater issue,—the vindie system, and the recovery gnty of the people. Is it men see it? Do they simple facts of the of see it in the connect Yet, for two years, with Republicans in dramame of this pure and saltatesman, this sole Democh the mire of a public ust and unprovoked, until thome and unresisted fluidly do their work,—lestruction of the one parer in its infamy, its con-

ent stands to-day. Three rest of the tale will be told. late,—idier to forecast a c coming 4th of November, turn for reflection we commertel odds and ends, obwith parties as with inthe to be honest; there seeming to the inner light.

ATED TERM. onch to The Tribund s., Oct. 17.—The present ore like July than October. d warm weather seldom it

id warm weather seldom it this section at this time of usnoe vegetation is displayeaks. Lawno and meadows en-looking as in June. Bart in the fleids for the second with a few more warm days are in blossom and flowers cared that winter wheat is rowth, and will not be presister for want of root.

The Bears Have a Glimpse of Hope.

WHEAT.

But There Comes a Rally and the Panic Is Averted.

A Slight Depression in Corn and Provisions.

and Goes. The Corn Crop, and Where Its Price Is Fixed.

Deficiencies of Facilities for Shipping the California Crop.

A SLIGHT REACTION SETS IN.
A small section of the Day of Jadgment was precipitated resterday in the wheat and produce boom, and, though it was followed by a reaction, which was used to the best possible advantage by these whose hopes were involved in the coned climbing of the market, it served all the same as a warning of what may come when the bottom is once knocked out and failures become pe order of the day.

To use the favorit expression of the immortal seerbohm, there was a "panic" yesterday in the market. Prices cessed for a time to go up, and up, and higher up till they got out of sight, and went down, down, down, until it seemed at one time as if they would reach the bottom. The feeling was decidedly panicky at times, but the day's operations did not result in such an extensive break as was feared by the majority I those who were witnesses of, or participat

A VERY SIMPLE ACCIDENT. Beerbohm's telegram represented the English markets to be strong and tending higher, both on wheat and corn, but there was, as has happened before, some delay in posting it. In fact, it did not get on the bulletin-board until about ten minutes to 10, and is supposed not to have been in the bands of private subscribers until about twenty minutes to half an hour later than usual. The crowd on the sidewalk prew impatient at the delay, and, acting contrary to the familiar axiom that no news is prew impatient at the delay, and, acting contrary to the familiar axiom that no news is good news, they feared the worst, and offers were very soon heard to sell at a v ry great decline from the latest prices of Thursday. Sales of wheat for November delivery were, indeed, made on the sidewalk at \$1.19½, which was a decline of 2½ cents, and it lookel at one time very much as if the market would go to \$1.10 as soon as the noisy, pushing, and evidently excited crowd once got up-stairs. But the little interruption incident to the passage into the Exchange room developed a firmer teeling, and there were very few sellers for the moment when the circus first got under way in the wheat-pit. The first sales were made simultaneously at \$1.21 to \$1.21¼, but the market then tapered off to \$1.20. At this point a good many operators seemed to hold orders to buy, the orders having probably been sent in in the usual way: "When the market touches \$1.20, buy so many thousand bushels for my account"; and the increased semand caused a rapid rise to \$1.22½, though there was much less buying above \$1.21 than below that figure. The market sagged back to \$1.20, sold again at \$1.21, weakened to \$1.18½ on a rumor of a "lower Liverpool," reacted to \$1.21½, and closed on 'Change at \$1.20. In the afternoon it went down as low as \$1.19¼, but closed at \$1.20½.

THE OPTION FOR DECEMBER DELIVERY was relatively weaker, the premium receding to about 1½ cents, and the latest price on 'Change being \$1.21½. The market for "soft" whest was also relatively weaker, the closing price for No. 2 being \$1.18¼, or 1½ cents below Novem-No. 2 cents \$1.1854, or 195 cents below November, the difference the previous day having been pair 115 cents. There was a fair amount of buying for shipments, probably on orders received before the break. No. 3 was not wanted, however, and, as a result, was very weak. It opened at \$1.12, but soon dropped to \$1.10, and closed at about that figure.

poened at \$1.12, but soon dropped to \$1.10, and closed at about that figure.

It should be remembered by those who are interested in watching the workings of the deal and the reactions of one market upon another, that trading in the English cities is practically over by the time Chicago trading has begun. Beerbolm's first telegram is made up at Liverpool at noon, and his "later" usually about \$:30 n. m. The time consumed in the transmission, however, brings the posting of the first around to 9:30 a. m., and of the "later" to about noon, Chicago time. But when it is noon here it is 6 o'clock in London, and trading has long since ceased, and the British merchants have gone home to their dinners. Any decline here is not, therefore, likely to be felt in the British markets until the next day, and people whose peace of mind depends upon the way in which Liverpool will be affected by vesterday's "pause" will undoubtedly watch with intense anxiety for Beerbohm's telegram of this morning, while the night will have been a sleepless one to not a few of the "bulls" and "bears" in the wheat-pit.

THE PHILOSOPHERS OF THE BOARD, however, reason that Liverpool will be lower to-day. They for two days mast the quota-

TRE PHILOSOPHERS OF THE BOARD,
however, reason that Liverpool will be lower today. They say that for two days past the quotations there have been at points which have permitted shipment without loss, and the quotations yesterday were high enough to permit parties here to cable orders to sell at a shade
below the London quotations for prompt
shipment. If any such offers should be
received by the British grain merchants, of
course their quotations will be lowered, as it is
very seldom found that buyers of any property
are anxious to nay more for it than is asked by
sellers. If there should be an important weakening indicated by Beerbohm to-day, the result
will probably be a further weakening here, and
the long-expected and persistently-prophesied
stampede may possibly come. But it may be
that British wants are recognized as being so
rressing that the merchants of that country
will pay little heed to what they consider to be
but a temporary scare here, and the course of
events there may be smooth, in which case a
more steady feeling may be looked for here today, and, possibly, a reaction from yesterday's

felt the blow quite as seriously as did wheat yesterday. There were anxious seliers from the outside, and though, after awhile, the market rallied, in sympathy with wheat, it took an important down-turn towards noon of about 3 cents a bushel on November deliveries, which is equivalent to about 8 cents in wheat, taking the difference in prices and applying the same percentage to one as to the other. It was reported that a prominent operator, towit: "Col." J. K. Fisher, who has been on the buying side for several weeks, accumulating some 4,000,000 bushels, mostly for November delivery, had sold out a large part of it during Thursday, and was closing out the remainder through brokers yesterday. This naturally made November relatively weak. It declined 1½ cents more than May, and fully more than ½ a cent more than case corn. The big corn transaction of the day occurred in the morning, when the "Colonel" transferred to Rumsey Bross, in a private trade, 1,500,000 bushels of November at 43½ cents a bushel.

As one of the knowing ones put it, in speak-

As one of the knowing ones put it, in speaking with a Tribune reporter, "The other bigbuils sold out their lines, and Jim thought he wouldn't get lost, so he just dumped his load listo one bundle, and let her go at 43½. And this aftersoon," added the same well-informed gentleman, "the Taylors are selling their line out at 41½."

Others credited the "Colonel" and his big

out at 41%."
Others credited the "Colonei" and his big one trade with being the prime cause of the break in wheat, and the two theories (one that "Jim" led, and the other that he followed, the tumble) were argued, discussed, and knocked about with all the freedom characteristic of a game of battledore and shuttlecock. There was a general consolidation of opinions on one point, however, and that was that "the Colonei," as well as Rumsey Brothers, to whom he sold, was not acting for himself, but for Eastern parties, alluded to in the most significant, if not entirely definit, way as "Wall street."

THE DAY'S RECORD

the shipping demand was good enough to make a further premium of 1/4 of a cent for "apot" as compared with seller the month. The latest price for cash corn was 421/4.

seemed to be demoralized about as badly as the corn people were by the revulsion in wheat. The market was more active than on the preceding day, but averaged lower. The trading was chiefly for January delivery, which has been the tavort option for a week past. There was a good demand, however, for November pork on the call, though but little of it was wanted afterwards. January bork opened at \$10.35,—about the same as Thursday afternoon,—sold down to \$10.20, advanced to \$10.50, sold down to \$10.20, advanced to \$10.50, sold down to \$10.20, advanced to \$10.50. sold down to \$10.20, advanced to \$10.50. The tradition of the first price being \$5.17%. It reacted to buvers at \$5.20, fell off to \$6.07%, advanced to \$3.10, buyers, and closed in the afternoon at about the same figure.

The export demand for meats fell off to a very low figure, and prices were easier, though THE PROVISION CROWD Episodes of the Day-How Money Comes

very low figure, and prices were easier, though an advance in meats was reported from Liver-pool, while an advance of from 5 to 10 cents per 100 pounds in the local hog market materially increased the actual cost of manufacturing the

were fairly alive again yesterday, though the perambulating 'bulls' in either piace were a shade less jubilant than on previous days. There was a rumor during the early morning that the bucket-shops, and particularly Doxey's, in the Illinois Savings. Loan & Trust Company's fermer place, was about to bend itself double in the throes of financial dissolution. It has been a hard time with the shops of late, "bucking" a rising market from day to day, and the rumor, for the time being, did not belie the true situation. But Doxey bulled through the ticklish early morning beriod, thanks to the "sinews of war" put up by Gen. E. B. Stiles and others, whose success has made them able to exercise their natural generosity. Then came the break in wheat and corn, pork and lard, and a break in the market is a godsend to the bucket-shop. What with the aforesaid "sinews" and the relief brought by the break the boys were more than enabled to pull through and to add one day more to their checkered history. THE ALLEYS AND THE BUCKET-SHOPS

ered history.

by the way, is practically "out" of the deal just at present, though he believes in wheat just as much as ever, and expects to see the market go up after the present tumbling winds up. But he is mindful of that stroke of paralysis, and says he wants to retire, now that he tas something to retire on. His case is one of the luckiest on record. Some five weeks ago he sold a cow, as the story goes, in order to raise money to go into wheat. He didn't get quite enough for the animal, and readily borrowed a few dollars to make up the required \$35 to invest in Dorey's bucket-shop. Since then he has been "a consistent bull," as he terms it, and now has his reward. By doubling his deals and investing and reinvesting his profits, he was the owner day before yesterday of 255,000 busbels of wheat. These he sold at an average of \$1.21 per bushel, his reported net gain, after paying all expenses, being about \$45,000. Just how much of the \$6,000 put up to help Dorey came out of his pocket he declines to say, but his known generosity and his admiration of Dozey's or anybody's pluck in a tight squeeze have given rise to the supposition that he was not behind the other boys in contributing the much-needed sinews. The prospect of getting his money back is something that doesn't appear to trouble him in the least.

The report from Loring & Pope's was that they had closed up early in the day, but had afterwards, resumed. Investigation orought forth a stafement from the first-named partner, to the effect that he was able to pay all demands, but that he had stooped trading merely as a matter of precaution, the intention being to start again when the market was less excited.

Several incidents came to light yesterday re-

Several incidents came to light yesterday revealing the way in which certain speculate have "struck it rich," as well as explaining

one of the big commission men here, is reputed to have made between \$300,000 and \$400,000, though he refuses to shed any light on the subject himself. Abe bought freely when wheat was below 90, and carried it up without loosening his hold until it was in the neighborhood of \$1.20, when it is understood he parted with most of it and made himself reasonably solid. On the other hand, a leading packer with four letters in his name is currently believed to be out a little more than \$600,000 on his deal, and it is whispered around that the hotel-register at Newport will not reveal his presence at that fashionable resort next summer.

CLEANED OUT. Four weeks ago a gentleman came here from Hoosierdom with \$10,000 in his portable sub-treasury,—to-wit: his right breeches-pocket. treasury,—to-wit: his right breeches-pocket. He thought there were worse things to speculate in than wheat, and so he bought at from 85 to 86 cents, made a little over \$9,000, and sold out at 98. He then thought the market would go down, and sold short at \$1 to \$1.02. By the time the market had got up to \$1.18 he concluded it was about time tod cover. The operation cost him his original investment and his profit, or \$19,000, and left him about \$200 in debt. At last accounts he had borrowed enough to take him home, a sadder, a wiser, a plucked man.

ANOTHER STORY

ANOTHER STORY is told of a gentleman who was operating in Kansas City about the time of the beginning of the rise. He made about \$7,500 there, and then got it into his head that he could do better in Chicago. He came on, sold shore at 90 cents, and covered his saies at \$1. In the fullness of time he found it necessary to telegraph home for more money. He put that in the sieve, lost it, and at last accounts had concluded that his proper sphere was Kansas City instead of Chicago.

ONE OF THE PLEASANT EPISODES of the deal, in that it shows that even the most finity-hearied operators cannot be entirely bereft of mercy, is the story told of B. P. Hutchinson, more familiarly and lovingly known as "Hutch," who is himself believed to have been on the losing side of the deal. A house which stands pretty well here was made a dead set against Thursday morning for margins in lard, the amount called for being well up in the scores of thousands. "Hutch" approached the firm of his own motion and told them that \$100,000 was at their disposal if they wanted so much to protect themselves. It so happened, however, that the firm was all right, and the offer was declined with genuine thanks. It is in the mouths of many that this is not the only instance of generosity on this is not the only instance of generosity on "Hutch's" part that has occurred within the last month.

is said to have been on the "long" side of the deal up to \$1.12, and to have made a very handsome thing out of it up to that point. But, like a great many others, he thought the market the high for permanence at that figure, and

a great many others, he thought the market was too nigh for permanence at that figure, and sold short, the result being that the whole deal doesn't net him quite so much of a profit as it would if he-had left the last half of it alone. For all of which "Jack's" friends—and they are legion—will be truly sorry.

A letter was received by a broker yesterday from a man who wanted him to buy 5,000 bushels for him. The would-be speculator hadn't any money, but he was such a firm believer that wheat was going up higher that he would undertake to work for his broker friend a month if the deal should turn out the other way. It is almost needless to say that the broker couldn't see it.

A FROMINENT "BEAR"

way. It is almost needless to say that the broker couldn't see it.

A PROMINENT "BEAR"

received a reminder in the shape of a letter yesterday from a brother member of the "bear" clique to the effect that the sooner he forgot that wheat had ever sold at 85 cents the better it would be for him. The sympathetic friend intimated, with Dr. Lorimer, that it is possible to have such a thing as a too retentive memory. It may appear a trifle incredible, but the story was told vesterday, in the same breath with the story of a lady living at the Palmer House who wanted a broker to "buy her a corner for \$200," that a certain lucky speculator, afraid of not being able to hold on to his money and of getting his "fingers burned in case he didn't, converted \$10,000 of currency into gold and hid it away under the Government Pier. While the story may be doubted, who knows but the money alleged to have been stowed away will prove as tempting a bait to would-be gold-hunters as the sunken treasure of the famous Capt. Kyd?

MILWAUKEE.

WIDE PLUCTUATIONS.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—This has been an eventful day in the wheat market,—the most eventful by far of any since the boom comeventful by far of any since the boom commenced, upwards of a month ago. As sarly as a statement that he was growing corn profitables a quarter past 9 o'clock in the morning it became of the corn market is briefly told. November wheat had sold at the corn market is briefly told. November wheat had sold at the vanced to 44 cents, sold down to 43% cents, advanced to 44 cents, and to 45% cents, that being the latest price as well of the afternoon, and just 2% cents below the latest quotations of the previous day. The market for May corn opened at 41% cents, which was a decline of one cent, sold up to 45% cents, which was a decline of one cent, sold up to 45% cents, which was a decline of one cent, sold up to 45% cents, and closed on 'Change at 41% cents, which was a decline of one cent, sold up to 45% cents, and closed on 'Change at 41% cents, which was a decline of one cent, sold up to 45% cents, and closed on 'Change at 41% cents, which was a decline of one cent, sold up to 45% cents, and closed on 'Change at the previous day. The market for May corn opened at 41% cents, which was a decline of one cent, sold up to 45% cents, that being the latest quotations of the previous day. The market for May corn opened at 41% cents, which was a decline of one cent, sold up to 45% cents, that being the field of battle. But it only required three or four years to absorb the most princely or four years to absorb the field or battle. But it only required three or four years to absorb the most princely or four years to absorb the most princely or four years to absorb the field or battle. But it is cents, and was pic

simultaneously in conformity with the program that had been adopted. To the inter-ested observers it soon became waged between the bulls and bears for the su-premacy, and that prices for a few days at least must depend upon the result of the fray. The battle began with the sounding of the gong for the opening of the morning Board. Bulla and

THEONGED THE PIT TO SUFFOCATION, and abouted themselves hourse in trying to bolster and break the market. The former had the encouragement of higher Liverpool and favora-ble New York advices, while the latter flaunted telegrams quoting the momentary changes at Chicago. Never did the fortunes of a battle change oftener or more rapidly than in that pit this morning. It was a wild, excited, and panicky scene from beginning to end, while the fluctuations were sudden and frequent through-

November opened at \$1.22, and sold down to \$1.21½ under the skillful manipulation of the bears. Then the bulls railied with such good effect that the deal sold up to \$1.24½, with a prospect of reaching 1.25. In less than five minutes thereafter, by excellent strategy, the bears had forced a decline to \$1.23½. Thereafter, for nearly one hour, the fluctuations ranged from \$1.23 to \$1.23½. Just before noon another break was forced, which sent prices off ic, the break was forced, which sent prices off 1c, the deal selling at \$1.21% at the close.

The regular Board opened decidedly

EXCITED, PANICKY, AND WEAK, November decining rapidly to \$1.1934 before a check could be interposed. Then a steadler, stronger feeling began to assert itself, and the deal advanced slowly but surely to \$1.20% and \$1.20%, all other options as well as cash wheat following closely in the wake. The transations were large. Mainly 5,000 and 10,000 bushel lots were offered, and all offerings found ready purchasers. All grades of cash wheat were wanted, mainly for export, and considerable sales were effected at full prices. Following were the closing quotations of the noon Board: No. 1 hard, \$1.24; No. 1 plain, \$1.22; No. 2 hard, \$1.194; No. 2 plain, \$1.19; No. 8, \$1.11; No. 4. \$1.01: rejected, 95c; October, \$1.19%; November, \$1.20%; Decem

ber, \$1.23%.
This afternoon a weaker feeling was again manifest, causing an excited, panicky, and fluctuating market. November sold from \$1.20% down to \$1.19%, advanced again to \$1.21½, and closed at half-past 3 o'clock weak at \$1.20½, every fluctuation was greeted with noisy shouts

A prominent broker stated to THE TRIBUNE correspondent, at the close of the noon Board, in explaining the course of the market, that the break was effected through the efforts of prominent speculative buils of this city and Chicago, who joined hands with the bears for the sole purpose of buying largely at the decline, and

"MILKING THE MARKET," as it is termed. He called attention to the fact day, was a large purchaser during the noon hour to-day at the lowest range. Mr. McGeoch, he to-day at the lewest range. Mr. McGeoch, he said, was not alone in doing this, but had plenty of company. This caused a general strengthening of the market during the closing half-hour of the Board. With reference to the future, this broker unbesitatingly expressed the optuion, in fact ventured the prediction, that wheat of the present crop will sell up to \$1.50 pefore the close of February, if not a great deal sooner. He considered wheat a good purchase at the prices now paid, and proposed to advise purprices now paid, and proposed to advise pur-chases instead of sales to all of his friends who desired to speculate in the cereal.

Another prominent broker gave it as his opimon that

A REACTION WITH HIGHER PRICES will occur to morrow. In support of this view he named Messrs. McGeoch, Kershaw, and Angus Smith as purchasers of all options offered at the low range of the decline. These gentlemen all sold yesterday, evidently in anticipation of to-day's break.

The receipts and shipments of grain for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 a.m. were as follows:

Receipts. Shipments.

 follows:
 Receipts.
 Shipments.

 Wheat
 143,921
 190,423

 Corn
 5,170
 1,003

 Oats
 4,200
 1,650

 Barley
 47,850
 25,886

 Rye
 5,620
 23,368
 Amount of wheat in store, 1,263,000 bushels. The grain inspection up to 9 a. m. embraced 273 cars, of which 216 were wheat, 5-corn, 1

oats, 47 barley, and 4 rye. SAN FRANCISCO.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR WHEAT. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.-Less tonnage in port than for years past. Wheat is advancing daily with great rapidity. The rise in the past two days has been 15 cents per cental. The export demand is enormous, but farmers' and ex-porters' hands are tied, and they are unable to reap the fruits of the foreign advance owing to the scarcity in tonnage. The disengaged ton-nage in port is only 15,953 tons, and this is all confined to American ships, which are holding off for still higher figures, and when ap-proached they demand prices that nobody will proached they demand prices that nobody will pay. At present the quotable wheat rate to Cork is £3 5s per ton. This scarcity of tonnage will last at least for sixty days. Shippers here have been telegraphing all over the world for tonnage, and are chartering it thousands of miles away as fast as possible. This unprecedented demand for ships has set a great quantity of tonnage, this way from Australia. New Zealand.

mand for ships has set a great quantity of tonnage this way from Australia, New Zealand,
Callao (forty-seven vessels coming from the latter port), the west coast, and even from the
other side. These vessels are all coming in
ballast.

The chartered wheat fleet in bort number
62.744 tons, against 34.279 at this time last year.
In addition to the scarcity of tonnage, sailors
are scarce, and more than a dozen ships are now
lying in the stream loaded with wheat ready to
clear, waiting for hands.

The total tonnage now on the way to this port
is 154,958 tons, against 125,026 tons at this time
in 1878.

Advices from Portland report a similar state

THE CROP, AND WHO MAKES THE PRICE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

GOODLAND, Newton Co., Ind., Oct. 16 .- The

irrepressible wheat boom seems to have over-shadowed all questions regarding the corn crop. The large wheat operations have to some extent stimulated the price of corn, but the price named for future delivery must have been made without the true condition of the present crop

being known. This eastern arm of the grand prairie is mostly under corn cultivation. The prospects during the summer were very flatter-ing for the largest and best crop ever raised. Fully one-half of the crop was replanted, which promised well until the last of August. The cold nights kept the corn green, which the cold, dry, bright days of September prevented ma-turing, so that the frost of two weeks ago serituring, so that the frost of two weeks ago seriously injured it, and under the most favorable weather will lessen the crop at less 20 per cent. The extreme warm and dry weather is very favorable for drying and making this whole crop merchantable, the loss being in weight. The south part of Newton and Jasper Counties and north part of Benton find their market on the old Logansport & Peoria, now the Panhandle Line, and the central portion of Benton on the Kankakee Line (C. L. & C.), while the south part of Benton finds its market on the L. M. & B. A fair estimate of this section named in September made six and a half millions as the surplus, but now a fair estimate would be not

B. A fair estimate of this section handed in September made six and a half millions as the surplus, but now a fair estimate would be not far from five million bushels. As this constitutes at least three-quartres of the paying power of this section, the farmers are anxiously watching the markets, as one-half the homes of the country are in jeopardy and the wants of every family require better prices to make life comfortable.

For many years the impression has prevalled that with the large amount of machinery in use upon our farms corn could be profitably raised at 20 to 25 cents per bushel. M. L. Sullivant, the great Corn King, so called, publishes a statement that he was growing corn profitably at 15 cents, and was pictured out in Harper's Weekly like a General receiving his reports upon the field of battle. But it only required three or four years to absorb the most most princely

or Indians but what costs, when cribbed by the farmers, 35 cents, and from 40 to 45 cents when it leaves the railroad station, and from 50 to 55 placed upon the Chicago market. This is estimating the use of lands at a fair value and the cos' of cultivation, including teams, labor, and machinery.

Now, the great question for the producer is, Who makes the price? The ready answer is, Supply and demand. But in order to create a supply the price must be near the cost of production. Chicago for years has made the price six and eight months ahead, which is telegraphed over the ocean or under it, making a basis for foreign dealers. The Eurlish writers say that America has it in her own hands this year. The large dem and should give the producer a fair home market. The nail and iron manufacturers make prices, so do the coal companies. Why should the Chicago grain operators seek to depress prices of corn or any other product of the soil?

No part of the crop of this section is placed.

No part of the crop of this section is placed upon the Chicago market except to fill Eastern orders, but Chicago makes the price here, and unquestionably for the consuming world. If the other portion of the corn region is injured as this portion of Illinois, the present crop is greatly overestimated.

W. FOSTER.

THE NEWCOMER CASE.

Boecial Discatch to The Tribuna.

KALANAZOO, Mich., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Newcomes admitted on the stand to-day that she had once attempted her own life, but under the influence of fever consequent upon child-birth; that she fell from a train at Jonesville and temporarily injured her hip. She stated that she had been examined after her release from the asylum and pronounced sane, but crippled.

Depositions of doctors and lawyers were read giving their opinion of Mrs. Newcomer's mental state immediately prior to her confinement in the asyium. These, being plaintiff's witnesses, stated that she was sound, and one pronounced her an uncommonly smart and literary lady. It appears that she has since the last trial married one Dr. Rose, of Chicago, but answers to her former name on account of court convenience.

Nothing new has transpired in to-day's proceedings.

WARM WEATHER AND CROPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 17.—The remarkable heat of the present October has never had a precedent within the memory of people in Me-Lean County. For nearly two weeks it has been as warm as August, with occasional showers. It as warm as August, with occasional showers. It is really fine "growing" weather, and its effects are shown on the crops. Corn is spouting in the ear; potatoes are making "second growth;" the leaf-buds are almost bursting on Iliacs and maples; the second growth of flax is nearly rice, and, the farmers say, would make five bushels of seed to the acre. Fall-wheat and rye are knee-high and growing rapidly, and it is feared will be too far advanced to bear the frosts of winter. Such magnificent fall pasturage was never seen bereabouts, and cattle are fattening rapidly.

IN DISTRICTS FORMERLY RAVAGED by fever and ague immunity from the dreaded seourge is enjoyed by those who have rendered their systems malaria-proof with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the best preventive and remedy. Quining cannot compare with it in efficacy, and is anything but safe. Physicains commend the Bitters for its remedial and resuccitating properties, and the closest analysis reveals nothing in the composition of a deleterious nature. It does not deteriorate, is an agreeable cordial as well as a potent medicine, and, when mixed with brackish or unwholesome water, neutralizes its hurtful properties. The denizens of malarious localities, not only in the United States, but the tropics, regard it as an invaluable viotection, and in hosts of families it is kept constantly on hand. As the tide of emigration spreads fariher westward, the demand for it among those compelled to encounter the vicus-situdes of climate constantly increases. cannot compare with it in efficacy, and is anything

Bennett's Polar Expedition. "The Jeannett's Polar Expedition.

Cincinnat Enquirer.

"The Jeannette has gone through Behring Stratt," remarked a Herud editor to Mr. James Gordon Beunett, as that gentleman entered the office yesterday morning. "Thank heaven!" exclaimed Mr. Bennett, ferrently. And then, after a moment's thought, he added, "I suppose if he had gone through crooked all would have been lost, wouldn't it!" The editor said that was the view he had taken of it, and again

that was the view he had taken of it, and again bent himself over his manuscript. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
I pairons throughout the city, we have established
Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
below, where advertisements will be taken for the same
price as charged at the Msis Office, and will be received
until 80°clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.
o2 Saturdays;
J. & B. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madisou-st., near Western-ay.

JOHN F. LEE STREE

HATTISON.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720-Lake-st., corner Lincoin.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agant, News and Stationery Depot, 433 East Divisionst., between LaSalle and Wells.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN SEEKS THE ACquaintance of a respectable young lady who desires
instruction in oil-painting and a permanent home; she
must be refined add of a determination to master art.
References given and required. Address W 54, Tribune.
PERSONAL—WANTED TO CORRESPOND WITH
an elderly rentleman of means. Address Box 237,
Bay City, Mich. Bay City, Mich.

DERSONAL—MAGGIE: COMMUNICATE WITH

me in confidence in regard to the education of
May, etc.; do not let child suffer for fault of parents;
have been been been an expensive any trouble, or reveal
your present been the confidence of the parents;
with you; a friend might be useful.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST-A LARGE GOLD CROSS IN OR NEAR McVicker's Theatre. Please return to 204 South Market-st. and receive reward.

OST-LADY'S STONE CAMEO PIN, ON SOME L street west of Lincoin Park. Any person leaving the same at 1.77 Centre-st., or at Tribune office, will be liberally rewarded.

liberally rewarded.

OST-A RED IRISH SETTER. WITH WHITE LIBERTY on face, and fore feet white; answers to the name of "Ned." A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 842 Wabash-av.

OST-\$10 REWARD-FOR THE RETURN OF A red setter dog, marked with white on face and feet, to 842 Wabash-av.;

LOST-OCT. 17, FROM WAGON GOING TO M. & Carter, Maquokets, ia. A suitable reward will be paid by reporting same at 105 and 107 Madison-st.

by reporting same at 103 and 107 Madison-st.

OST—A SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER.

Answers to the name of "Tip." A liberal reward paid on her return to southwest corner Vincennes-ay. and Forty-seventh-st.

STRAYED-FRIDAY AFTERNOON, A LARGE BAY before, nearly blind in one eye. Bar shoe on right fore foot. Finder will be suitably rewarded by reporting to the owner, H. P. TAYLOR, 54 Clark-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN-FROM LOT BETWEEN Loomis and Laflin, Jackson and Van Buren-sta., Thursday, Oct. 18, roan cow, red head and neck, horns short, one drooped, 7 years old; was seen going south, led by colored man. Heward paid for her return to 121 Loomis-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A NEW STOCK OF THE POPULAR KIMBALL PIANOS.
Over 45,000 now in use. UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

CAUTION.

Don't be deceived by any imitations, under other names of the genuine DECKER BROS, piano.
Send to us for full evidence and decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Decker Brox vs. M. A. Decker (now Decker & Son), and the Injunction forbidding the said M. A. Decker, or any of his agents, from calling his piano the "Decker Piano," or "The Original Decker Piano," or in any way representing it as such The genuine and original DECKER BROS, Piano, and the only one legally entitled to be called the DECKER Piano, and the only one legally entitled to be called the DECKER Piano, and the only one legally entitled to be called the DECKER Piano, and the only one legally entitled to be called the DECKER Piano, and the only one legally entitled to be called the DECKER Piano, and the only one legally entitled to be called the DECKER Piano, to sale only 188 and 190 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FIRE 7-OCTAVE ROSE WOOD-CASE plano; cost \$500, for \$125. Call at 18 Throop-st., basement.

ALL SIZES OF STATIONARY, PORTABLE, AND vertical engines and boilers, hoising and mining engines, carried in stock, as Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Co., 38 and 40 South Canai-st., Chicago. POR SALE—ENGINE, BOLLER 23-HORSE, \$350;
F saw-mill, \$100; hay-press, \$100. J. G. EARLE,
Room 56, 116 Washington-st.
POR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 16-HORSE STATIONTY engine, good as new. Can be seen rumbing at
No. 11 South Haisred-st. VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL. WE HAVE ON HAND A 22X24 ENGINE, WITH a pair of boilers 54 inches in diameter and 14 feet long; each has 65 3-inch flue;; any one needing a 150 horse-power will do well to call on us. We have on hand also our usual assortment of engines and boilers, shafting, etc., and oullies without any limit. Price yet low. W. McGREGOK & CO., 53 and 55 South Chnonsi

BOOKS—SOO YOLUMES ENGLISH BOOKS RR-celved this day; 12.000 books in stock for sale cheap. Cash paid for books, magazines, and reports. Send for any book you want. MILLEH'S Cheap Book-Stores, 96 and 102 Madison-st. POR SALE-TO PHYSICIANS AND STUDENTS-Gray's Anatomy, Gross Surgery, Pancossi's Op. Surgery, Small's Homeocathic Manual, and other med-dal works. Address T 7, Tribune office. OFFICE PURNITURE.

WANTED - 25 FRET BLACK WALNUT OFFICE railing. VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL, No. 11 South Haisted st. O violin player. Address 8.24. Tribune office.

STORAGE.

STURAGE FOR FURNITURE. MERCHANDISE.
buggies, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at
10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. P. Alith'Y, 160 W. Monroe.

TORSALE-52 BY 180 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR VAN
Buren-st., \$300 per foot.
45 feet, with house, Park-av., near Leavitt-st.,
53,500.
21 feet, with 2-story brick house, North Oakley-st.,
52,100.
180 Fourth-av., with 2-story house.
50 by 150, with 2-story house, Oak-av., near Vincennea, \$5,500.

cennes, 85, 500. 25 feet, with cottage, West Huron-st., \$1, 200. 25 by 160, Wabash-sv., near Forty-second-st., \$40 per 25 by 100, Wabsah-av., near rorry recommendation.

37 by 174, Wabsah-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., \$75 per foot.

37 by 174, Wabsah-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st., \$65 per foot.

60 feet near McCormick's reaper factory; suitable for manufacturing purposes.

20 lots corner Leavitt and Moore-sts., near atcCormick reaper factory.

5 lots signa-av., near Hanover-st., \$450.

40 lots on State. Burnside, and Butterfield-sts., adjoining Rock island car-shops.

3 East Washington-st.

85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY EUGENE C. LONG. 98 WASHING-ton-st. or Room 18 National Life Building, 181 LaSalle-st. of Room 18 National Life Building, 181 60x170. Michigan-sv., with fine house and barn, cheap, near Twenty-first-st. Stone-front on Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-stone swell-front on Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st, cheap. Elevant house.

Nice little home on Lake av., ground 50x300, near Thirty-finth-st. or Oakiand depot, cheap.

Business block, 50x140, 5 stories high, on South Water-st., on corper; will pay 8 or 9 per cent net on in-vestment.

POR SALE-WAIT FOR THE GREAT AUCTION Sale of Oh 25, near the Union Stock-Yards; 15 acres and 125 house lots. Particulars of CHANDLER & CO., Morigage Bankers, 72 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-ONE LARGE MAP OF CHIcaro (Van Vechten's, 1873), and one Bianchard's
of Chicago and environs same year, in good order; cost
\$30; will sell for \$10 cash. Address G D, Room 23
Howland Block, Chicago. FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—3-STORY AND BASK-ment brick boase, it rooms, on Monroe-st., bear ashiasd-st., \$5,00 it taken at once. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 Lassaile-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON DEARBORN-first and Twenty-second. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 Lassaile-st.

Lasaile-st.

FOR SALE-5-ACRE BLOCK FRONTING WAL
lace and Hubbs-sts. and Thirty-seventh and Thirtyeighth-sts. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 Lasaile-st. POR SALE—EASY TERMS AND CHEAP—THE THREE STORY, The Three story, marble-front house, 1143 Michigan av; \$4,500. 3-story, marble-front, 1457 Prairie-av. All modern improvements. Inquire at 133 Dearborn at., in bank.

POR SALE—EASY TERMS AND CHEAP—THE three-story and basement brown stone front store and dwelling, No. 168 Van Buren-st. For particulars apply to ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalie-st.

COK SALE-BLOCK SUITABLE FOR RAILROAD purposes or large manufactory, near Stewart av and Twenty-fifth-st.; also lot 100x170 on Meagher-st. between Jefferson and Union, on C., B. & Q. R. & GEORGE M. HIGGINSON, 114 South Dearborn-st. Room 5. POR SALE-DESIBABLE BESIDENCE ON OHIO-si., cast of Dearborn, and one on Forrest-av. Both very low. Bargains in sores. DEAN & PAYNE, CHARLES GARDNER, northeast corner familolph and

FOR SALE - SEVERAL TRACTS OF BROAD acres inside old and new city limits at great sacrifice. Just ripe for subdivision. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-TEN ACRES ON SOUTH BRANCH, south side of Thirty-ninth-st., adjoining Fowler's Packing-House. GEORGE 4M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st. FOR SALE-NO. 1355 PRAIRIE-AV. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st. COR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE FRONTING east on Frairie-av.. near Thirtieth-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE-HOUSE NO. 343 CALUMET-AV. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 98 Clark-st. FOR SALE-200 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Fifty-second-st., at \$16 a foot; just half price. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-05X188 FEET ON WEST MADISON st., with buildings; \$18,000. MATSON HILL, 97 washington-st.
FOR SALE-FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE ON
Indiana-av., finished in hardwood: dining-room
and kitchen on parior floor; \$18,00; for 30 feet front.
MATSON HILL, 57 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN BEAL ESTATE POR SALE—SHO WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT 1 one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from hidago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property n market, and shown from the patrock free; railroad fare, o centa. Its BROWN, 142 Le Salle-st., koom 4. FOR SALE-42% ACRES, SUBDIVIDED INTO 50 foot lots, at Washington Heights at a great bargain THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 Lasalle-st. FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—74X250 FRET, EAST front, on Asbury-av., opposite J. H. Kedzie's, \$1.050. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 Lasalle-st. FOR SALE—20-ACRE IMPROVED FARM NEAR South Englewood, good house, orchard, etc., very chear. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st. Cones. HOSLAS & BRAUG, 132 BASINESS.

POR SALE—20 ACRES AT STOCK-YARDS, 20
Facres at Hawthorne Station, 40 acres at Northwestern Car-Shops, and 20 scress on South Park. All
are choice bargains and at a sacrifice. GARNETT &
THOMASSON, 178 Desiron—4t. FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR INDIANA-AV. AND Ninty-second-st.: \$250 per acre. GEORGE M. HIGGINSON, 114 South Dearborn-st, Room 5. FOR SALE -10 ACRES AND HOUSE, \$1,000; GOOD land; \$100 down. Office days Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 56, 116 Washington-st. FOR SALE-200X132 FEET CORNER, CHOICE SUB-urb, worth \$1,000; am pressed for money and will sell for \$500 cash. HANSEN, 126 Washington-st.,

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. POE SALE—FARM OF 640 ACRES 14 MILES FROM Henderson, Ford County, Ill. 3:0 acres under cultivation. 3:0 acres in pasture. The best pasture in the county. All fenced. Good house, stable, cribs, wind-pumps, fences, ctc. Only \$22.50 per acre. 160 acres in corn now. PEARSONS & TAFT, Room 20 Tribune Building. POR SALE-SO ACRES IN LAKE COUNTY, INDI-ana, ½ mile from Ross Station, 57 per acre; good grass land. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 Lasalle-st.

MEAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TO PURCHASE A GOOD DWELLING-house, on South Side, to cost from \$4,000 to \$12,-000: liberal cash payment made, and bargain expected, Address T 13, Tribune office. WANTED-25, 50, OR 75 FEET ON WABASH-AV., between Peck Court and Fourteenth-st.; also a good dwelling, frame, brick, or stone front, 2-story basement, or Wabash-Av., between Twenty-inth and Thirty-fourth-sts.; also well located acre property, in the towns of Hyde Park and Lake, for cash purchasers. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-GOOD IMPROVED BUSINESS PROP-erty, in value from 55,000 to \$300,000, for cash purchasers. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dear-born-st. BUSINESS FOR SALE—A COMMISSION BUSI-ness having been established several years; lease of store; best location on Water-st., and all the store fixtures now in successful operation. Address S 28, Tribune office.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STOCK, FIXTURES, and trade of a grocery; good cash trade; first-class location; part cash, and city improved real estate, faddress 5 71, Tribune office. POR SALE—LIVERT, BOARDING, AND SALE stables, clearing \$15 a day, and doing a good business; reason for selling, am going to Colorado for health. Any one wishing the business can get a bargain. Some cash, and Western lands or city property in exchange. Address T 16, Tribune office. POR SALE—A JOB AND NEWS PRINTING-OF-fice, fully equipped, established business; healthy, triving town South, Price low. Terms easy. A gress bargain. Address W. B. CLEVES, Atlanta, Ga. POR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING, BOOT AND shoe store in good town of 1,500 inhabitants in Eastern lows; only store of kind in the place. Call or address M. C. SKINNER, corrier Madison-st. and Wabash-av., with Clement, Bane & Co.

bash-av., with Clement, Bane & Co.

PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE—WOULD SELL MY
packing house at a bargain or half interest in it to
a practical man. P. L. UNDERWOOD, corner Halsted and Lumber-six.

PLANING-MILL FOR SALE, IN CITY OF CHIcago, doing a large business; will take some city
property. Address T. 56, Tribune office.

1—S. A. L. O.O. N. WELL-PAYING; 2—BOARDINGbouse, old established; 3—Resiaurant, rare chance;
4—Milk route, cheap. LISSNER, 30 North Clark-si,

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

A NY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal. Room 11,
95 Dearborn-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER— of every description at GOLDS MU'S Loan and Builloa Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1885.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSURANCE policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 85 Clark-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate—\$500, \$1.000, \$1.500, \$2.000, \$2.500, \$3.000, \$4.000, and \$5.000, in hand at lowest rates. ROB-ERT H. WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st. 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON IM-proved city property, at lowest current rates. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, Rooms 5 and 8, No. 40 Dearborn-st. PAILROAD SECURITIES—WHETHER YOU WISH
to buy or sell, write to EDW. C. FOX & CO., members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 3 Wall-st., New York.
TO LOAN-\$7,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT. CITY
property preferred. C. H. FERRY, Room 27, 86 \$200.000 TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES GAIDNER, northeast corner of Dearborn and Randolph, first floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, AND JUMP-SEAT buggies—All the latest styles and best quality for the brice can always be found at the old established house of H. J. KDWARDS, 235 Wabash-av., corner of Jackson-st. Jackson st. and WARDS, 235 Wabash-av., corner of Jackson st. and the control of two treaters; will frot in 2:49; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery-waycons, all kinds of harness, new and accouch hand, blankets, robes, whips: horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on mouthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOODED KENTUCKY SADDLE. horse, with all the gaits; a very handsome horse; gay, but gentle; 6 years old; at FISHER & TAYLOR'S stables, Wabash-av, and Thirteenth-sis.

POR SALE—CHRAP—A CAR-LOAD OF HEAVY horses, from the country; also some good drivers; at 70 South Canal-s.

AGENTS WANTED, GENTS WANTED-PERSONS WITH SYALL capital to sell STEMPEL'S show-cards in country ras. Call at 141 South Water-st. GUSINESS CARDS. D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Chattel mortrages, etc., scknowledged.

WANTED-HALE HELP. Book keepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-BOY (16 OR 17) TO WORK IN CROCK ery and lamp store. Good reference and security required. 110 South Halsted-st.

Trage-WANTED-GAS-FITTER ONE USED TO SET-ting gas-maching preferred. 78 Market-st. WANTED-GOOD TINNER - HIGHEST WAGES. 78 Market-st. WANTED-A GOOD HARNESS MAKER-AT EN-WANTED-BUTCHER THAT CAN SPEAK GERmen, to tend a butcher-shop. Inquire at the
well-respond to the state of t

WANTED - STRONG INTELLIGENT YOUNG man handy with carpenter tools and wishing to learn; \$5 per week. DOTY, 44 South Clark-st. Employment Agencies. WANTED—100 GERMANS AND SCANDINAVIANS for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, a winter work, free fare: 100 choppers at \$15 per month, with board, or \$1 per cord; 150 for farms and other work. For particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-8. WANTED-30 LABORERS FOR SAW-MILL AND pineries; 200 for lumber-yard, rolling-mill, stone-quarries, and freight-house. ANGELL & Co., 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED-25 ABLE-BODIED LABORERS FOR steady work transferring freight and merchandise in the city. Apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st. WANTED-10 HEAVY TRAMS FOR RAILROAD plowing seventeen miles from the city; wages, 3.50 per day, and steady work. For further information apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st. WANTED-200 GERMANS AND SCANDINAVIANS
for railroad and fron-mine work, winter's work for railroad and fron-mine work, winter's w 5 quarrymen, 50 sawmill men, 50 choppers. I are, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-FIFTI EXPERIENCED COAL-miners. Steady work all winter. Apply to MINER T. AMES CO., 187 LaSalle-st. WANTED-STREET MEN, AUCTIONEERS, CANvaneers, peddlets, etc., to know that I am headquarters for cheap jeweirs, watches, stationery, notions, toys, tinware, glass-cutters, etc., ctc., and can
save from 10 to 25 per cent on all goods wanted. Call
and examine my stock. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47
Jackson-st., Chicago. Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED-LIFE INSURANCE-SOLICITORS TO canvass the city for life insurance for a arst-class company. Gentlemen having large acquaintance will receive liberal compensation. Address B93. Tribunc.

WANTED-SALESMEN, AGENTS, AND CANIVESTED CONTROL OF ANTI-SALESMEN, AGENTS, AND CANIVESTED CONTROL OF ANTI-SALESMEN, With Stanp. C. L. YOUNG, 167 and 169 South Clark-ss. (Cut this out.) WANTED-MEN CANVASSES, PEDDLERS, street seller, and notice dealers to sell our fast-selling cheap goods. Catalogue frea. American Novelty Company, 198 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED-AGENTS-ENERGETIC MEN WITH small cash capital can realize \$75 to \$300 per week with our goods. Our plan is new, original, and novel, and those who investigate allow that we have the best money-making scheme extant for good agents. We can afford to son \$1 samples free, or nepers for stamps. No boys wanted. Merrill Mfg.Co., 27 N. Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-A SMART BUSINESS MAN AS CAN vasser for this city; one with previous experience A. & G. TAYLOR, 170 East Madison-st. WANTED-A GOOD OPERATOR. APPLY TO A. & G. TAILOR, photographers, 170 East Madi-Son-st.

WANTED-AGENTS DESIRING TO WORK ON the new Longfellow, published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., should apply at once to J. B. CROCK-ER, Jr., Manager, e9 Madison-st., Chicage.

WANTED-CANVASYRIS, MEN AND WOMEN for our fast-selling books. The J. B. Burr Publishing Company, 194 South Clark-st. WANTED-THREE EXPERIENCED ADVERTIS-for a local directory. Apply to-day at Room 31 Bryan block. WANTED-A MAN TO TRAVEL FOR PRODUCE house. Must work chean and understand the bainess. Address, stating salary and reference, T 15, Tribune office.

WANTED-AT THE BREVOORT HOUSE RES-dishwasher, and three WANTED-A DINNER WAITER (MAN) AT THE Great Eastern House, 111 South Franklin-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics.
WANTED-A GOOD COOK GIRL IN A REstaurant. Apply at 904 Cottage Grove-av.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

The bogus defense of insanity has been abandoned in the case of the fiend BAUMGAR-TEN, who butchered the little WRITE boy near Janesville, Wis. The wretch has pleaded guilty and received sentence of imprisonment for life.

ording to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the value of exports of live animals from the United States to Great Britain during the last fiscal year was \$11,487,754, as against \$5,844,653 the previous year. Seventy-one per cent of these animals went to Great Britain.

The majority for FOSTER will fall very ttle, if any, below 20,000, and the Repub majority in the Legislature will be 31 or thereabouts. There are a few close and doubtful districts to hear from which may slightly increase or decrease those figures, but which cannot alter the main result.

While this entire country has been basking in a midsummer sunshine during the first half of October, the weather in Central Europe has been cool for the season, and in Austria—an almost unprecedented occurrence
—a heavy and widely-extended snow-storm announced as having prevailed yesterday, the fall in some places being to the depth of several feet.

Some of the Government bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Bank were yesterday presented for redemption at the Treasury Department in Washi ington. These bonds having been canceled by the act of Congress providing for the issue of duplicates, of course the ignorant holders must suffer from their negligence in failing to observe the numbers of the bonds when they

It would be difficult to scrape together an unhappier collection of politicians than the managers of the late unpleasantness in Ohio. An if to get awfully punished at the polle were not enough, they must now ait and listen with what patience they may to the curtain lectures being read to them by Democratic newspapers all over the country. Se much abuse has seldom been heaped upon a parcel of vanquished campaign managers as those in Ohio are compelled to endure, and it can be readily believed that they are getting exasperated to the point of declaring that the Democratic party may go to the dogs next year for all they'll do to save Ohio for the Presidential candidate.

The Coroner's jury at Jackson, Mich. after a week spent in taking testimony con-cerning the terrible collision and slaughter on the Michigan Central Railroad, has returned a verdict bolding the yardmaster to be criminally culpable in ordering the switch-engine on the track without definit knowledge as to the whereabouts of the express train, and consuring the switchman for permitting the engine to go and the switch ener for taking it upon the main track der such circumstances. The jury also and that, in view of the large quantity of switching to be done at the Jackson yards and the liability which exists of collisions at that point, extra safeguards and precantic are necessary in order to avoid accidents.

next Monday, and on Wednesday will start eastward, spending some time in visiting the Bonenus mines, and then gradually working his way toward home. As will be seen by the reports in our solumns of meetings held yesterday in this city, the leading citizens of Chicago, Democrats and Republicans alike, have taken in hand the subject of the reception with the determination to make it some-thing more than a military display, and to live Gen. GRANT in this city in behalf of the whole Northwest. How these gentlemen will combine their part of the affair with. the arrangements of the Army of the Ten-nessee is not yet decided, but it is certain that between the military men and the civilians the demonstration as a whole will be something unprecedented.

interesting reckoning up of campaign scores. There was nothing for it but to take things with a good grace while the canvass was in progress, but now that no harm can be done by speaking right out, Messrs. THURMAN, Thompson, and the rest of that crowd will probably hear from the Ewing element on the subject of the treachery practiced by them toward the candidate for Governor in their desperate ttempts to secure a Democratic majority in the Legislature. That Ewino was shamefully betrayed by the TRURMAN clique is notoriously true, and the senior Senator will find some enemies with long accounts to settle when he undertakes to pack the Ohio delegation in the National Democratic Convention next year. The troubles of the Ohio Democracy have only just begun.

In the very general uprising of the people of Chicago without regard to party or nationality to welcome Gen. Grant as a gallant soldier and representative American citizen, there have been found some so-called War Democrats who have taken occasion to vilify and abuse him. There was but one man in San Francisco, the blatherskite DENNIS KEARNEY, who violated all laws of personal decency in this manner; but it appears that we have five or six in Chicago. If an investigation could be made it would probably be found that their fighting during the War was for booty and bounty rather than for love of country, and that their sympathies were with the men they fought. One can wish them, however, no more serious retribution than the gall of bitterness which must of necessity overflow in them in the midst of the great popular welcome and festivity which will greet the General when

THE DEMOCRATIC LAMENTS. The general disposition among the Democrats just now is to go up into a high mountain and weep over the result of the Ohio election. Only a very few have enough spirit left to swear and storm about it. One of these rare exceptions is the person somewhat known as Jongee Thompson, who is the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Democratic House of Representatives, and the special guardian of the Democratic majority in Ohio. He is reported as saying that "the election was carried by fraud," that "the ballotboxes were stuffed," and that "the United States Treasury was emptied into the State by JOHN SHERMAN." This sort of lament is very silly, and will fail to deceive the most ignorant and credulous members of the Democratic party. The fact is well known that all the opportunities for fraud were ranged on the Demo cratic side. As it was not a National election. it was not possible to protect the ballo boxes under the National Election law; the Democrats were in complete possession of all the State offices, and the machinery of the election; they had the political control of the large cities, in which there have been uniform Republican gains; they had organized the various municipal police forces into a State machine under the manipulation of Democratic State Boards: they had bled Trange of all the money he could be wheedled or bullied into giving, and JOHN SHERMAN could not, if he would, have used a single dollar of United States funds. If there were any frauds in the election, they were committed in behalf of the Democrats. The astounding majority rolled up against the Democratic ticket was an expression of popular sentiment so emphatic as to overcome ail the advantages, all the money, and all the frauds on the Democratic side.

enough left to try to explain their defeat. They accept the situation more in sorrow than in anger. THURMAN has withdrawn to his closet to hide his grief, and he refuses t be comforted. Ewing is represented as completely overcome with disappointment and numiliation. HENDRICES pretends to think that the Presidential question cut no figure whatever in the election,—a declaration which is at once palpably insin cere and ludicrously preposterous. Senator McDonald is reported as "cheerful over the news," which partakes of the peculiar chirpiness which some people show at a funeral A few Democrats are following a forlorn hor in holding that the result will be favorable to the nomination of Tunen: and one en thusiast has had the temerity to suggest that the defeat of Ewing will assist Thurman in ecuring the Democratic nomination, on the theory that, if the latter had been the candidate instead of Ewing, he would have been elected! Just as though THURMAN was not the principal candidate in the election, first for the Senate, and conditionally for the Presidency.

Democrats here and elsewhere, however, who have a grain of common sense, recognize in the Ohio defeat the total wreck of heir party. They go about in a pitiable sort of way, lamenting that "there was too much extra session," "too much Rag-Baby," and "too much Confederate Brigadier. All this is true, but it can scarcely afford much consolation to the partisan, spoils-hunting Democrat, who must feel that the very things which he now blames were invoked as the elements of Democratic success. Where is the hard-money Democrat that protested aloud against the nomination of Ewing? Didn't all the active party-men erald his nomination as calculated to gather the Greenback vote for the Democracy Weren't they all willing to sacrifice their principles to the supposed popularity of the magog's tricks? Didn't TILDEN, who is the candidate of the hard-money Democrats for President, publicly Ewing's election, and contribute freely of

his money to bring about that result? The damaging influence of the extra sessi and of the Confederate aggressiveness was not an accident; it was the inevitable reof the willing subjection of the Northern Democracy to the Southern wing of the party, -a subjection that is traditional and ingrain among the Democrats of the North.

The most blatant "last-ditchers" in the extra session, contending for revolution leasures, were Democratic Con rom Ohio, Illinois, and other Weste ates. The men who submit most willingly to the high commands of the Southe Brigadiers are put forward to the foremo ces in the Democratic councils. The est abject apologists for the politica mes of the South are the Democrati litors at the North. There is no help inside the Democratic party for the errors which intelligent Democrats now blame as fatal to the party success in Ohio. The Democratic leaders of the North have en-South as a means for securing a solid Democratic Electoral vote from the Southern States; in doing so, they have forfeited the

sown the wind; they must reap the whirl-

THE EXTINCTION OF THE FIAT LUNACY If there is one thing that has been dem onstrated more emphatically than all others by the State elections of this fall, it is that the sentiment in favor of recurring to an irredeemable paper currency has been completely extinguished. This is true of Maine, Ohio, and Iowa. The result is a triumph of judgment and common sense over greed and theorizing. It has been assisted materially by the practical benefits that have resulted from actual resumption. The people who had been deceived by demagogs into the belief that the road to good times lay through a wilderness of worthle rag-paper have discovered that the resul they were aiming at has been reached by taking the opposit direction. Resumption has accomplished all that was promised by s new suspension of specie-payments, and an expansion of real money of steady and uniform value has allayed the agitation for an inflation of fictitious money of an unsteady and vacillating kind. The result is, that voters have returned to the regular parties with which they voted before they chased off after the flat will-o'-the-wisp, and this has helped to restore to the Republican party its proper balance of power.

In Ohio the regular Greenback vote can scarcely be found. As a matter of fact, Ewing was as much the candidate of the Fiatists as of the Democrats, and the Republican Green backers, fully satisfied with the extinction of the flat doctrine, returned to their original party. In Iowa two Congressional Districts were carried last year by the combined Dem ocratic and Greenback vote. WEAVER WAS elected in the Sixth District by something over 2,000 majority, and the aggregate returns from that district this year show a Republican majority of 4,000, or a gain of 6,000 since last year. In the Seventh Iowa District GILLETT was elected to Congress by 928 majority by Democratic and National votes, and that district is Republican this year by 3,000 votes. These apparent gains simply represent the return of Republicans to their own party. If Messrs. WEAVER and GILLETT, of Iowa, do not belie their names—Representatives nor betray their constituents, they will

henceforth act with the Republicans in Congress on all party questions. This year's election shows that they were elected by Republican votes, and it will be bad faith if they act with the Democrats. The same is true of all the Nationals in Congress elected from the Northern States, except, perhaps, WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania. Not one of thes men ought to vote with the Democrats on mere party matters, and if they do not the Democrats may find it more difficult than they imagine to follow Spainger's program for reopening contested cases that have been practically settled, and thus unseating Republican members who were clearly elected. The flat fallacy has no longer any force as pretext for separating Republicans from

their party. THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT The resolutions adopted by the Mississippi River Improvement Convention at Quincy arge upon Congress the desirability of makng adequate appropriations for the improvenent of that great water-way, but leave the plan, as far as the Lower Mississippl goes, to be determined by the Government ission recently appointed under the authority of an act of Congress to investigate the matter. It may be that the advocates of the Levee system and of the Jetty plan were in a majority in the Convention, and that they believed that their favorit schemes uld be safely intrusted to the Gover Commission, which was so organized as to exclude all representation of the Outlet plan; but, in any case, the relegation of this par of the subject to the decision of the Comp sion is much less objectionable than actual ndorsement of the Levee system would have been. The Minnesota influence, however, prevailed to the extent of recommending the stablishment of the Reservoir system for naking the Upper Mississippi uniformly navigable during the summer months, and this would seem to be the natural and economical way of treating this part of the

The simple way of stating the require. ments of the Mississippi River improvement is as follows: At a certain season of the year the Lower Mississippi has too much water, and at snother season the Upper Mississippi has too little water. The rational corrective for these unfavorable conditions is to draw away the water from the flooded part of the river, and to supply more water to that portion which runs dry. The Minnesota people have the proper plan for relieving their part of the river, but the drift of public sentiment as directed by politicians, contractors, and schemers in the Southern States, favors the irrational plan of furnishing more water for that portion of the river which is troubled with too much.

The flooded condition of the Mississippi is onfined for the most part to that portion of the river which lies south of Cairo. Both the Levee system and the Jetty system-and it is probable they would be combined as a means to increasing the cost and the amount of public money to be expended—contemplate increasing the volume of water by confining it within high embankments, the theory being that a regular current will thus be established that will carry the water swiftly and surely into the Gulf and save the adjoining lands from overflow. No man has yet been bold enough to say how much such an improvement will cost, but it will require at the very least one hundred millions of dollars to levee both sides of the river from Cairo to the mouth, and thereafter a huge sum every year for keeping the embankments in repair. Capt. Cownen's plan, which has the approval of the practical river men. is to furnish natural outlets for the flood waters. He would construct one such outlet at Lake Borgne, below New Orleans, the cost of which he estimates at not exceeding \$250,000. This would test the practica working of the Outlet system, and could be followed up by other outlets at higher points on the river and by a canal to take off the flood waters of Red River, all of which can be accomplished at a cost which is trifling as compared with the cost of the Levee system. As Capt. Cownen proposes to relieve the Lower Mississippi by providing natural outlets for the overflow, so the Reservoir plan proposes to supply water to the Upper Mississippi during the dry season. The northern part of Minnesota is covered with small lakes to an extent that makes it almost a inge swamp. The region is inhabited mainly by wild ducks, geese, and other web-footed birds that live on the wild rice. The indians go everywhere in their canoes. Three or four of the lakes are from eight to twelve miles long and as many miles across.

enough water to make it navigable. It is believed that six feet of water can be kept in the river between St. Paul and Cairo by this means during the summer months at a very small cost. The construction of the dams would not be costly, as they would not be locks, but merely flood-gates. The whole region would be benefited; the damming would not be suffi-ciently high to incur the danger of overflow; the lumber could be floated to better advantage; and the products of the Upper Mississippi country would have a cheap and reliable outlet during several months of the year when navigation is now uncertain and costly. The Convention held at Quincy will have been of value to the country if it shall have mpressed upon the people the superiority of the Reservoir plan for the relief of the Upper Mississippi, owing to the natural water-supply of the Minnesota lakes, that only need o be controlled. If Congress can be mad to understand that the proper relief for the Upper Mississippi is to supply it with water which it lacks at certain seasons, that body may then begin to comprehend that the proper relief for the Lower Mississippi is to draw off the susplus water in the floo

THE CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE. The cigarmakers of Chicago, in their neotiations with the manufacturers for an dvance of wages, are illustrating the doctrines of Communism "with a vengeance." Like some other workingmen, they have struck not only for an advance of wages at a time when business is getting on its feet again, and the unemployed are fast finding employment, and in a trade where Western manufacturers have to encounter a very vigprous Eastern competition, but they have selfishly endeavored to oust others out of work, and they the weaker class. In the manufacture of cigars there is one division of the work known as "bunching," sometimes done by machinery, but usually by women and children. It is not in any technical sense skilled labor, and can be done by any one of ordinary intelligence. It is very light, easy work, and therefore adapted t boys, girls, and women. The wages are eccessarily small. The least skilled get \$2.50 per week, the best \$5, and the average may e fixed at \$3.50 or \$4, but even at these small prices there are plenty of applicants, and hose at work help to eke out their support. Take, for instance, a cigarmaker. If he can find employment for his wife or children "bunching," the family manages to get fair wages in the aggregate, and all help to keep the wolf away from the door. The Cigarmakers' Union has aimed its blows at this class, and seeks not only to increase its own wages at an inopportune time, but to take away the work of hundreds of women and children which now yields them a support, hewever poor and scanty it may be. With the true selfishness, greediness, and brutality of Communism, -and most of these cigarmakers are Communists. - they would not hesitate to improve their own condition by taking the bread out of the mouths of poor

women and children, and throwing them apon the bounty of charity or exposing them starvation. They are willing that a man should work, but are not willing that a man's wife, or sister, or children shall earn nything. It makes no difference to them whether they are married and can help their husbands along in this manner, or whether they are single and dependent upon their own exertions for a subsistence. It makes no difference to them that these children may have a widowed mother dependent upon them, or that it may be absolutely necessary for them to labor in order to provide them- ry devotion to cares of state, and his ves with food and clothing. see that they are doing a class of easy work which they, the oigarmakers, have time to do, and they impudently demand that the manufacturers shall turn them out of doors so that they may have the work, -at advanced prices, of course. And these are the men who talk of the dignity of labor, and prate in their resolutions and platforms of the wrong of women and children in factories and the oppressions of capital. They claim that capital grinds them down with small wages, but they would take away all their wages. They assert that capital will not give them time nough to educate themselves or money nough to clothe themselves properly, but they would take away from them the only neans they have of educating or clothing hemselves at all, and send them into the treets to beg a living. The moral of this is, that Communism is not only unwise, illogic-

WATTERSON'S WAIL. Mr. HENEY WATTERSON, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has evidently been dazed by the Ohio election. It was Mr Watterson, it will be remembered, who recently wrote an able paper in the North

, ignorant, and anarchical in all

ethods, but brutal in its instincts, and that

its brutality is of the meanest and most de-

spicable sort, which seeks out poor women

and children for its victims.

American Review, in which he showed that the Southern people are impulsive, imagina tive, and gushy by nature, and are always worsted in every encounter by the cool, prac tical, matter-of-fact, mathematical Northern ers. This appears to be what ails Mr. WAT-TERSON at present. He has been gushing for some time past over Democratic prospects in Ohio, but his whole airy fabric of gush has been knocked higher than a kite by the mathematics of the recent election of Ohio The stunning columns of Republican majorities and the comparative tables of gain and losses over the last election have staggered him until he reels about like a sun struck victim. He finds many reasons why he Democrats have been defeated, and talks glibly of the heresies of flat money, and the want of courage and unanimity among Northern Democrats. He strikes out wildly and esperately at the Republican party, which lares to lift up its voice against the Solid South, and then treats us to the following

sample of Southern gush : "The South, solid in its self-defense an simplicity; solid in its desire for peace, union law, and order; solid in its virtue, and solid in i poverty; solid only against a rapacious, hating, canting, venomous, brutal, and victous enemy which knows no law except its own license, no love ower to crush, to swindle, and to preach.

He informs the North that "an intellecpestilence—a moral leprosy—is permeating its highways and its byways, stealing away the graces and the virtues of its peaceful homes, and turning slowly but surely it garden-flowers into noxious and po weeds," and much more of the same twaddle Then, sadly covering his face, he turns to the wall and mildly but tearfully gives us his last gush in the touching exclamation, "Ah well-a-day." If it were not that we have respect for such honest grief and a tender feel-ing for his lacerated bosom, we should add,

Bosh." We can do Mr. Warrenson no better they must abide by the result. They have season and supply the Mississippi with colder North. In his sorrow and gloom he

has overlooked one of the principal of defeat and one for which he is largely responsible. If he would turn within his and use his inner consciousness and his logical faculties, he could hardly help but discover that his friend, the Black-Vomit Governor of Kentucky, was one of the causes of the Democratic defeat, and that his indorsement of him, his attempt to cover up BLACKBURN's fiendish conduct, his 'futile dalliance" with yellow-fever infected coats, and small-pox infected trousers, and black-vomit infected blankets sent into the North to spread these horrible diseases, and then his silly effort to make it appear that this infamous crime was only a practical joke, disgusted many Democrats in Ohio who are not yet educated up to the yellow-fever standard of Kentucky Democracy, and enraged the Republicans and stirred them up to redoubled zeal and energy. If Mr. WATTERSON had demanded that Gov. b .- v. BLACKBURN should disprove these charges, and, failing that, should step down and out, or if he had warned the State Convention that it could not afford to nomnate a candidate with such horrible charges hanging over him, or if he had boldly said to the people of Kentucky, "You cannot afford to elect a man whose tenure of office will indelibly stain the name of your State and make her a byword of scorn and contempt. instead of trying to fumigate him and deodorize him, the majority in Ohio would not have been so large. That is one of the reasons, Mr. Watterson, and one of the principal reasons, why the people of Ohio rose in their wrath and slaughtered the Democracy. The stench of your yellow-fever Governor is too near Ohio, and, so long a the individual stench has saturated the whole Democratic party in Kentucky and not one Democratic editor or politician in Ohio expressed disgust at it, the respectable cople of Ohio could hardly do otherwise than rise up in their wrath and do their best to remove the rendering-factory.

BISMARCK AT HOME. BISMARCK, like JOHNSON, has his BOSWELL, and, having been sadly exaggerated, diversified, and sometimes caricatured by gossipy French and English writers, he has requested his Boswell, who is Herr Moritz Busch, already famous for his sketch of the political career of the Chancellor, to draw a plain, simple, unadorned picture of his home and home life. In other words, he has sat for a plain photograph, with instructions not to touch it up, but to present him just as he is. Herr Busch has done his work in a blunt way that must have suited so blunt a man as BISMARCK, and we get nearer to a true picture of the German Colossus than ever

In his home life, the man with the iron belmet is not unlike other men. Perhaps he is even more simple in his tastes. habits, and notions than the average of men possesing wealth and influence. Herr Busch gives us a view of his house at Varzin. It is situated very picturesquely, but without ornament or pretension. Convenience and comfort have been consulted rather than show. Except in the apartments of his wife and daughters, there is no attempt at decoration or sumptuous display of furniture and hangings. Even these special apartments do not excel in lavish fitting-up and ornamentation the rooms of many of our millionaires There are scarcely any pictures, busts, or statues in the house, but every outlook from the house commands views of extraordinary natural beauty, so that we may regard the Prince, notwithstanding his sternness, and his necessament of European affairs, as an ardent lover of nature rather than of art. He seeks his comfort in numerous rocking-chairs and springy arm-chairs, which are profusely scattered over the house, and huge stone fireplaces warm him in autumn,-for, says his biographer, like all nervous men who work with their will-power, he suffers greatly from cold. His own spartments remind one of the halls of English squires, so often described in fiction. Some of his furniture is made of deers' antiers. His walking stick is knotty black-thorn cudgel, with a fox-head handle. "It lies, usually, on a small dumb waiter, beside a table near which BISMARCI reads and writes. The floors are dotted over with spittoons. Pipes and cigar-stands have place on a buffet, and the walls are dec orated with panoplies of serviceable arm and trophies of the chase, of which there is a fine show in the hall and corridors." One would naturally suppose that the favorit reading of man would be historical in character, and that his leisure would be spent in ransacking the literature of philosophy, the economies moralities, and statecraft. Instead of this he flies to the farthest extreme, and rests himself with light literature of the sort that forms the staple of the French femillatons and sometimes with stuff hardly above the standard of our blood-and-thunder literature He likes to talk at home in a friendly, intopics, and usually thinks aloud, sometime

formal manner on all kinds of desultors congratulating himself on successes, and at others berating himself for his weaknesses BISMARCK has these weaknesses, like other nen. He is very human, and freely ac knowledges it. Beneath that rough exterio and stern iron face there is the nervousness of a woman. He said to Herr Busch :

"At the council of war, I opposed those who wanted to invade Hungar. I pleaded the dangers of cholers, of the Hungarian steppes, of a change of front, political and other considerations. No-body heeded me. I vainly arged my own pledges. Council Chamber, threw myself on a bed, and, from sheer nervousness and worry, cried like a baby. In a short time the military discussion

of great remorse, showing that conscience is active. At times he is reported as lament-ing his destiny. One evening, he said to Herr Buscu: " 'In satisfying my ambition I have made no

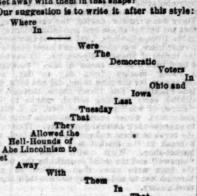
body happy. 'We all protested 'No.' He continued 'And what a number of people I have cast into mis ery! Without me three great wars would have been avoided; 80,000 men—nay, much more—would not have been killed, and such numbers of families, of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and wives, would not have been plunged into mourning. However, that account is to be settled be tween GoD and myself so far as the hereafter goes What happiness have I derived from all my success? Little or none; and I have reaped endless

The glimpses which Herr Busch thus gives us of BISMARCK show us a man with a double nature. If we may put any trust in then the great German Chancellor, undoubted the most influential, powerful, and inte lectual of all statesmen, a giant in statecraft is a man of tender feelings, sympatheti been made public, impatient of all society forms, lashed with remorse and tinged with

contravene all his native impulses. scepting the harvest of personal misery and pain which he must reap from his own sowing, and bearing the stings of conscience with the grim determination to leave the account to be settled by a higher Power. The reflection is inevitable. What might not this man have accomplished had he enlisted his mighty intellectual powers and iron energies in the services of humanity !

The style of Vicros Hugo has been improve ipon by the eminest statesman, jurist, and hilologist who disseminates wisdom through the Okolona States. We respectfully suggest to him, however, that his sentences might be made more effective by arranging them in regu ar order, like the steps in stairs. For example: If the States wished to make an inquiry in regard to the Democratic vote of lows and on Tuesday last, the editor would write it thus:

Where In H—I were the Democratic voters in Ohio and Iowa last Tue-day that they allowed the Hell-hounds of Old Abe Lincolnism to Get away with them in that shape?



This would be an improvement on the St. Vitus style of the States, and also on that of our learned friend at Lemsrs. The advantages of the new plan are obvious. It makes every word tell, and it takes fewer of them to fill a column. The improvement is clearly patent able, but we scorn to make any mercenary use of what is so manifestly for the benefit of literature and the cultivation of a refined and classical taste among the ornaments of the

JOHN HENRY PULESTON'S speech at Philadel phia, on the occasion of the banquet given him in that city by his many old friends, contained a cold prediction in regard to the future of the

bold prediction in regard to the future of the protection policy:

You hear, gentlemen, every now and again from us on protection and free trade, and lately a colleague of mine in the House of Commons was reported as saying here that if you did not men your ways England would return to protection is ix months. Well, gentlemen, whatever any on may think, it may be safely assected that Englanwill not go back to protection, and the kins of recuprocity we shall cultivate will be that of eternal good fellowship. But the you is the United States will come to us by and-by with recuprocal free trade I have no doubt though I am conscious of the risk of making such a prediction, particularly in Pennsylvania. I will not be understood, however, as seeking to question or discuss your policy, but rather as indicating that, having developed so thoroughly your great in dustries, you will become ere long a Nation of the freest trade in the world. Your custom-house will be abolished, and us poor fellows, suffering from the effects of sea-sickness on approaching your hospitable abores, will be saved the necessity of giving so much trouble to the gentlemen whe are so obliging as to unpack and pack our boxes.

Alexander McClurz, editor of the Phila ALEXANDER McClure, editor of the Phila-

ing, made a speech, in the course of which he re ferred to this part of Pulssron's address thus: ferred to this part of PULESTON's address thus:

I will say to my friend Mr. PULESTON, and in
confidence, for I do not wish Gen. Canguon and
Judge Kelley to hear it, that I sincerely believe
this country will follow his native land in its
teachings and its laws moon the subject of protection and free trade. I believe that after we shall
have practiced protection for three or four hundred years, as his country has done, we shall be
prepared to abandon it, and I hope that he may
have so long and see that day. [Applause.]

The best of feeling prevailed on all sides, and
the evening was quite a memorable one for those the evening was quite a memorable one for thos who were present.

The State, a very good newspaper published wants to know "why it is that Virginia, and in act almost the entire South, is not able to take advantage of this sudden revival in busi and the general return to prosperous times that we hear of through the press." It cites the fact that the "North is prospering and able to take advantage of every rise in the tide, while we are left still in a stagnate condition, or high and dry upon the sbore." The reason of the pros stricken condition of the South is obvious labor disgraceful and paralyzed its industry. Next it was cursed by secession and revolt War devastated every State that made the at-tempt. In the third place, the people of the South are impoverished by their methods of griculture. People of one crop are no better off than people of one idea. If wheat was \$5 a bushel, and cheese \$1 a pound, and buster 50 those necessaries wouldn't be helped. Finally, the South can't thrive and wax fat on politics. A stuffed ballot-box is not as good as a stuffed turkey for a Thanksgiving dinner. Buildoxing doesn't invite peaceable, industrious, thrifty citizens. The Okolona States doesn't teach the people of Mississippi bow to till the soil, bre be best horses and cattle, raise and spin cot ousiness "boom" was ever started by sitting around the corner groceries, whittling pine shingles, drinking bad whisky, and cursing the

The returns from Ohio indicate the election of Charles Foster, the money-loving trader, wh stayed at home and kept store during the War while his opponent, the brave Gen. Ewing, warrisking his life fighting the battles of his country—New York Sun.

FOSTER did good service during the War. He fought the fire-in-the-rear Copperheads at he he contributed money, arms, and munition hose who went to the front to fight the Rebel If Gen. Ewing risked his life on the battlefiel to maintain Nationality, why is he now on the side of the State-supremacy Copperheads and secessionists? How could be expect Nationalist vote for an apostate like himself? The people of Ohio believe this is a Nation, and they spel t with a big.N. No matter what respect the may have for Gen. Ewing's War record, the believe in his rag-baby nonsense and flat humbug, and they do not sympathize with his nalicious hostility to resumption and hones noney. They don't like the political company he keeps. He was cheek by jowl with the ultr Bourbon Blackburn in Congress; and, if Governor, would have been hand-in-glove with his brother, "Black-Vomit" Blackburn, Governor of Kentucky. The patriotic and sound principled people of the Buckeye State coul not swallow an egg so bad as Ewing had be

Twenty Molly Maguires have been hange the last being PETER McManus, who suffere at Sunbury on Thursday last. Others, liable to indictments for murder and to a like punish indictments for murder and to a like punishment, are still at large, and to the black list there may be an addition. Says a contemporary: "If anything could be cheerful in this melancholy business, it would be the vigor and detective ability with which these enemies of society and of the human race have been hunted down, and one by one made to pay the penalty of their crimes. Through all that region, once so grievously distracted, the supremacy of the law has been re-astablished with premacy of the law has been re-established with a firm hand."

The death of HENRY C. CARRY is noticed by J. W. FORNEY in a very southing way in Propress. As the apostle of Protection Mr. Caner's services are, of course, more highly esteemed in Philadelphia than they will be in some other cities of the Union, but all can read with please pher's domestic life:

It is pleasant to contrast with

improving and elevating industry—the elegance of Mr. Carry's home and habits. He was a sincere lover of art, music, and the drama, and his pictures and statuary show a taste at once elegant and refined. In his time he was almost as fluent at talker as he was, to the last, a writer of great power, always using his own hand, and never an amanuensis, and, to his last hour, never using glasses. As years crept on, but this only within a few months, his eves began to fail. And so this omnivorous reader—for he absorbed everything statistics, poetry, novels, mathematics, theology, science—had to say: "I cannot see to read, and I am too impatient to have a reader."

Mr. Carer was within three months of his 87th birthday at the time of his death.

The Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., has of late years been manipulated by the Democrats into riving them 400 to 600 majority. This year of the battered veterans could not be brought to vote for EWING. They were willing to support an original Copperhead, not a soldier dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem says:

Jefferson Township, in which is located the Sol-diers' Home, and which was expected to give as least 500 Democratic majority, returns but 67 for the head of the ticket, and gives Sixxs, Republican, for State Senator, 37. How this was accomplished not yet underst

We have explained it.

Senator Dawes has no fear of Burler's success. He tells a reporter of the Boston Traveller that be regards the success of the Republicans ticket as assured. He finds Republicans and Democrats in all parts of the State who voted for BUTLER last year, but will vote against him this year. Everywhere the Republicans are imd with the fact that this is the beginning of the Presidential campaign, in which greater fisues are at stake than have been presented to the Nation since 1860. That is true outside of Massachusetts as well. This is no year for experiments in politics.

Mr. HALSTBAD's head-lines the day after election were very 'nthusiastic. We haven't seen 'nything like them for a long time. Here they are in their 'ntity: IN SPELLING NATION USE A CAPITAL

FOSTER'S MAJORITY, 17,000. REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

HOUSE 26, SENATE 9, JOINT BALLOT 35.

If Secretary SHERMAN's friends were inclined. boast of the services which he render Republican cause in Maine, Senator BLAINE's dmirers might offset the claim by referring to lant campaign of the latter in Ohio. BLAINE's appearance on the stump in that State was greeted by a popular enthusiasm that has not been equaled since the days of Tom Con-win, the prince of stump-orators. And lows gave him a still more rousing welcome.

Gen. BUTLER is right. He is a Democrat He has always been a Democrat. Every Republican will say so. He is also a Republican, and has always been a Republican. Every Democrat will say so. He is also a Greenbacker, and a Labor Reformer, and a Communist, and a demagog, and a blatherskite. Everybody except Greenbackers, Labor Reformers, Com-munists, demagogs, and blatherskites will as

SIMON CAMBRON thinks no power on

can prevent the nomination of GRANT in 1880, "I never saw anything like it," he said recently

to a reporter of the Philadelphia Record, "exwith him, just like this GRANT boom, and I went all over the country." The vote of Hamilton County, Ohio, which

ncludes Cincinnati, was as follows:

The remainder of the ticket averaged about the same. TILDEN carried the county agains HAYES in 1876 by 582 majority.

Congressman HAZELTON, of Wisconsin, made a good impression on the Californians during his recent stumping tour in that State. The eparture for home, says it regards him as the fifth member of Congress from Californ

The result of the election in Ohio has produced a beautiful calm and sweet peace of mind among Democrats there as to the next Senatorship. They say very truthfully that they so

Tom Ewing is glad he didn't resign his seat in ongress. He can resume it at the next ses with the air of a man who has bitten off a sec tion of the Day of Judgment.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S compliments and regrets will be forwarded to Senator ALLEN G. THURMAN by the first mail.

PERSONALS.

"I am afraid of no man who will row o boat with a hole or two in it."-Hanlan. It is an ill wind that blows no professional parsmen out of their boats and into the water.

Capadians seem to be the gamest men on earth when it comes to playing a dead sure thing. President Haves to Lorne: In consequence of your having sawed our boat, there can e no reciprocity treaty.

Courtney should be made a Rear Admiral at once. He has demonstrated his fitness for the piace in numerous races. Gambetta advocates the scheme for restoring roulet in France. This is the first public in

A lady writes to THE TRIBUNE from Monee, Ill., inquiring if it is really true that "amillarity breeds contempt." Spelled in that

way, it certainly does. In Chicago, thus far, Pete McGee and S. R. Keough have declared against Grant. The next thing in order is to fix the identity of Pets McGee and S. R. Keough.

A better plan for Hanlan would be to provide his opponent with an anchor that could be thrown overboard in case the Canadian champion

Mr. Spurg on has been giving a statement of his political opinions to a newspaper which de-clared that he had openly prayed for a rapid change of Goversment. "I pray daily," he says,
"that the Lord would change the policy of our
Nation from that of blustering and invasion to peace and rightcoursness. If this means a change of Government so let it be; but I do not remember putting it in that form. My politics are not bound up with party; but I love rightcoursness and

Sam Tilden says that even then the great usu-fruct's traits were well developed, and that, when playing marbles, it was almost impossible to make him "knuckle down tight" and zeep from "hunching" into the ring. Little Pete Cooper, on the other band, was the soul of generosity, and on one occasion, when Sammy was "long" on

"hunching" into the ring. Little Pete Cooper, on the other band, was the soul of generosity, and on one occasion, when Sammy was "long" on giass alleys, and none to be had, gave him seven of them, which broke the market, and also several boys who had been running the corner. In view of these revelations the recent ingratitude of Sam towards Pete is rendered even blacker than before.

Sitting-Bull is confident that King Ouray's boom won't last as long as his did. The old man's love of a joke is well known, and an anecdois demonstrating the fact that, even under the most depressing circumstances, he sees the funny side of things is told. His favorit daughter recently died, and her body was taken by the Chief and a guard of honor many miles away from the camp and buried. On the way home a raid, was made into a neighboring cattle-ranche, and about fity choice Texas beeves stolen sob started for the Indian headquarters. On artiving there Sitting-Bull was met by the Chief of another tribe, who had not been informed of the reason of his absence. On inquiring of the bereaved parent, he was told that the Journey had been made for the purpose of barriang a daughter, "and," added the father, a smile wreathing his face and forming a strange contrast to the tears in his eyes, "bence these steers." The other Chief at once went home and began war on the whites.

SPORTING

Additional Details Courtney's Ma Fra ile, the Rochest

The Course Also Pro

an Aftempt to Somebody Havin

Flags Durin THE ROWIN LATEST PA Special Dispatch
BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. ile and barefaced r

quatic or any other his ses to c ney race, continues to co illage are thoroughly and all of the rest of the bitter terms. The co lan and Courtney par both of those oarsmen tion door-nail. Both of left Mayville, and the Probably it never was, wants to be again, visi few nice people there, a appeared to have had reach the lake.

NO NEW DE -tan those of last ev to-day, and it is proba thoroughly ventilated vailing opinion in May vi was that Soule, the ma was that Source, the has been of sending obscene matt and is believed to be not a wolf in sheep's cloth morning that the who in a few days, and the ide was right. It was authority that Dave V day saying that he was believed Courtney was lan. An interview w David, who did no letter, but refused formed to-day that work on the case, bire the whole thing was to The latest addition

THE COURSE

by a good many feet.
was announced that the
large number of sporti
rectness of it, and said neasure the course to going to the lake, beho t had been pulled up trace of them cou who were rowing evening say they saw though in a great hurr Hosmer, of Boston; I Portland, Me.; Georg well-known oarsmen interviewed about the felt certain that the although the flags wer they bad the boundarie it measured. People w that the flags on Thus the time it is claimed if eat on record, as he co one-fourth seconds in a stopped once to blow he Hanlan received the the referee, a check on it for the amount of the time in the referee to give it to his Soule. It is understimilities will take the matter in Evan Morris this me CHALL-MAG the time it is claimed

CHALLES challense

a five-mile race for \$1

s id, refuse to receive
retire forever from the
challenge, Dave Ward
Hunlan against Courlatter's backers could i
ported that Brister,
hal abandoned his ch
ney's obstinacy in re
He is believed to be a
of all of Courtney's
Soule could tell a goo
boat-sawing. Hanlan
pull one more race wife

> THE CENTRA one week on account dition to use. LEXINGTON, Ky., trots resulted as follo Unfinished race of y

First ruce, 2:40 cla

William H
Fanny Witherspoon...
Sannie G.
Ollie East.
Enchantress Medium.
Judge Howes.
Time—2:20; 2 Second race, free fe Time-2:22%; 2:
Postponed until

PEDES NEW YORK, Oct. 1 ald maintained his match in Madison S to his credit 276 miles
New York, Oct. If
84-hour walk with a s
has dropped out. leav

own expense and for nificent edition of V several palaces and h part of the Campago hown as a connoisse is residence in Rome is dern masters. B isitors, and few peo-

fear of BUTLER's sucof the Boston Traveller finds Republicans and s will vote against him Republicans are im t this is the beginning paign, in which greater have been presented to That is true outside of This is no year for ex-

lines the day after elec-We haven't seen long time. Here they ON USE A CAPITAL

RITY, 17.000. TY IN THE GENERAL JOINT BALLOT 35,

which he rendered the of the latter in Ot the stump in that State r enthasiasm that has the days of Tom Conap-orators. And lower using welcome.

t. He is a Democrat. blican. Every Demo also a Greenbacker, and d a Communist, and a erskite. Everybody ex-abor Reformers, Com-d blatherskites will say

nks no power on earth ation of GRANT in 1880. like it," he said recently here was a hurrah started is GRANT boom, and it

ton County, Ohio, which

e ticket averaged about uried the county against ros, of Wisconsin, made

the Californians during tour in that State. The in noticing HAZELTON's 175 . regards him a Congress from Califor-

election in Ohio has pro and aweet peace of mind re as to the next Senatortruthfully that they not in the subject.

ne didn't resign his seat in ume it at the next session who has bitten off a sec-

LDEN'S compliments and led to Senator ALLEN G.

ONALS. o min who will row n It."-Hanlan. ats and into the water.

t blows no professional be the gamest men on playing a dead sure thing. to Lorne: In conse-

e mede a Rear Admiral trated his fitness for the

This is the first public in-had lost his roll. o THE TRIBUNE from if it is really true that atempt." Spelled in that

ar, Pete McGee and S. d against Grant. The

Hanlan would be to proh an anchor that could be

been giving a statement to a newspaper which de-penly prayed for a rapid "I pray daily," he says,

I change the policy of our blustering and invasion to s. If this means a change be; but I do not remember
My politics are not bound
I love righteousness and

was a boy at school with even then the great usu-developed, and that, when developed, and that, when a almost impossible to make a tight" and keep from Iring. Little Pete Cooper, the soul of generosity, and an Sammy was "long" on to be had, gave him seven the market, and also several ming the corner. In view of econt ingratitude of Sam to even blacker than before, and the that King Ouray's as hieded. The old man's g as his did. The old man's g as his did. The old man's I known, and an anecdote that, even under the most cost, he sees the funny side of vorit daughter recently died, en by the Chief and a guard away from the camp and home a raid was made into a nehe, and about fifty choice and etarted for the Indian lving there Sitting-Buil was another tribe, who had not reason of his absence. On red parent, he was told that a mace for the purpose of and," added the father, a face and forming a strange in his eyes, "hence these hief at once went home and strange and the strange in the strange went home and strange in the strange in his eyes, "hence these hief at once went home and strange in his eyes, "hence these hief at once went home and strange in his eyes, "hence these hief at once went home and strange in his eyes, "hence these

begins with Grecian. A series of sculptures dates from before the time of Phidias, while the busts of the Roman Emperors and of other men of the time are nnequaled by any museum in the world, the Vatican and the Capitol not excepted. The busts begin with Caius Marius and end with Valentinian, and are 120 in number. Many of the statues are colossal, while the groups, bas reliefs, and bases are often of rare workmanship, and, in some cases, they are unique. SPORTING NEWS. Additional Details of Hanlan and Courtney's Masterpiece of Fraud.

Soule, the Rochester Man, Alleged to

Be the Instigator of the

Swindle.

The Course Also Pronounced Short, and

an Attempt to Measure It De-

feated;

Somebody Having Removed the

Flags During Thursday

Night.

THE ROWING FRAUD.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribons.

WALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The greatest swin-

es to create great excitement in

le and barefaced robbery ever known in pastic or any other history, the Hanlan-Court-

race, continues to create great excitement in is city and at Mayville. Citizens of the latter

saying that he was afraid all was up, as he

contents. Your correspondent was

formed to-day that two detectives were at

work on the case, bired by outside parties, and

the whole thing was to be sifted to the bottom.

by a good many feet. Last evening, when it

large number of sporting men doubted the cor-

rectness of it, and said that they intended to measure the course to-day. This morning, on roing to the lake, behold, the flags which marked

it had been pulled up during the evening. No trace of them could be found, and men

who were rowing on the lake in the they saw men taking them up as

though in a great hurry. To-day Kennedy and

losmer, of Boston; Plaisted, Mike Davis, of

Portland, Me.; George Lee, and Dempsey, all

well-known oarsmen, arrived here, and all were interviewed about the affair. They one and all

felt certain that the course was short, and, although the flags were taken down, said that

they had the boundaries, and intended to have it measured. People who work at the dock say

that the flags on Thursday were further away

the time it is claimed he did, it is the greatest

Soule. It is understood that the Canadians will take the matter into the Courts.

Evan Morris this morning

CHALLENGED COURTNEY

pull one more race with Courtney for the cham-nionshin. Richer developments are promised in

THE TURF. THE CENTRAL PARK MATINES

LEXINGTON, KY.

Time-2:24%; 2:24%.

1 0 1
2 0 2
3 4 5 3
5 1 4 5 3
4 5 3
5 1 5 5 5 5 6 6 dist.

Second race, free for all:

1 0 1
2 0 2
3 3 5 5
6 6 dist.

Time-2:224; 2:224; 2:21; 2:24; 2:23.

PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—At noon to-day Fitzger

ald maintained his lead in the eighty-four-hour match in Madison Square Garden. He had then

to his credit 376 miles.

Naw York, Oct. 17.—Fitzgeraid leads in the 54-hour walk with a score of 330 miles. Hughes has dropped out, leaving but seven contestants.

Prince Terionia's Museum for Sale.
Alexandro Torionia is a very rich Roman
nce, who married a descendant of Victoria
dona in 1844, and afterward published, at his
constant and for private descendant of the private descendant.

Postponed until to-morrow on secount of

LEXINGTON, Kv., Oct. 17.—The Lexington trots resulted as follows:
Unfinished race of yesterday:

lition to use.

First race, 2:40 class:

ounced that the time was so quick, a

lan. An interview was at once gained with David, who did not deny sending said letter, but refused to tell the nature

AMUSEMENTS.

Shiel's drama of "Evadoe" was produced at McVicker's last evening, Miss Mary Anderson appearing in the title role. As has been the case during every evening of the engagement, the house was crowded in every part, the "standing-room-only" sign being brought out before the curtain rose. The audience was an appreciative one, quick to see the many beauties, and quick to recognize them. Although the drams contains much bombast and is often a parody upon the elder dramatists, it is skillfully constructed, is still regarded as standard, and its heroine affords a great actress fine scope.

When Miss Anderson last acted in this city, she appeared in the role of Evadne. While the pos sibilities of the woman as foreshadowed in her rendition were recognized, the performance was looked upon as little more than a beginning in her difficult art. There was in it much rant,

her gestures were meaningless, and there was an obvious lack of the sense of proportion. flage are thoroughly disgusted with Soule

this city and at Mayville. Citizens of the latter tiliage are thoroughly disgusted with Soule and all of the rest of the originators of the computed the contest, and continue to denounce them in very litter terms. The communications, recriminations, and accusatious made by both the Hanlas and Courtory parties have served to kill both of those carsmen deader than the regulation door-nail. Both of these "aquatics" have left Mavville, and the village has nearly stilled back into its quiet old ruts again. Probably in never was, and most certainly never wants to be again, visited by such a low and scurty crowd as that of yesterday. There were few nice people there, and most of the crowd appeared to have had just money enough to reach the lake.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS, besides those of last evening, have been learned to-day, and it is probable that both sides have thoroughly ventilated themselves. The prevailing opinion in Mayville and this city to-day was that Soule, the man who gave the purse, was the biggest rogue in the affair. He has been convicted once of sending obscene matter through the mail, and is believed to be nothing more or leas than world in sheep's clothing. Courtney said this morning, that the whole thing would come out in a few days, and the public would know which ale was right. It was stated by pretty good authority that Dave Ward, who backs Hanlan, wrote a letter to a friend in New York on Tuesday significant that was afraid all was up, as he believed Courtney was a better man than Hanland the mail and the was afraid all was up, as he believed Courtney was a better man than Hanland the mail and the was afraid all was up, as he believed Courtney was a better man than Hanland the mail and the public would know which with the public would know which and was right. It was stated by pretty good authority that Dave Ward, who backs Hanlan, wrote a letter to a friend in New York on Tuestay and the public would know which with the public would know which with the public would know which and was the province view with her brother, her command to bring the King before her, her recital of the virtues of her ancestors, and the entire argument employed to turn the mind of the King to holier thoughts,—in the entire act her varied gits were utilized with exquisite taste. There is one fault which we think is noticeable in Miss Anderson's reading occasionally. The danger of rauting have been thundered in the lady's ears from every side. She was addicted to it at one time, but she has cured herself. There is a danger, however, of falling into the other extreme, and Miss Anderson occasionally does it, rendering some passages almost inaudibly to many people seated in the middle of the house. While Mr. Milnes Levick, as Colonna, was inclined to rant a little, he gave us an assumption fully up to the stature of the character. The arch-field Ludovico was well rendered by Mr. S. K. Chester. Mr. Atkins Lawrence made a good Vincentio, while Mr. H. Custer Kennedy, who appeared as the King, may be recommended to use a little discrimination in his reading, and appropriateness in his gesture. Miss Anderson appears as Parthenia this afternoon, and as the Countess, in "Love," this evening.

THE EDDY ORGAN RECITAL. The program for the second of Mr. Eddy's organ recitals, to be given at Hersbey Halt this Fugue in F. by Bach; Vorspell to "Otho Visconti," by Gleason; Fantasie in E flat (new), by conti," by Gleason; Fantasie in E flat (new), by Saint-Saens; "Pastoral Sonata." by Rheinberger; "Marche Tunebre et Chant Sgraphique," by Gullmant; "Theme and Variations" in A flat, by Thiele. Miss Hiltz will sing Schumann's "Blondels Song," and five of the Franz Songs—"In Vain," "Two Faded Roses," "Rosemary," "O, tell me, is my Wandering Love," and "The Woods."

feat on record, as he consumed thirty-seven and DRAMATIC NOTES. feat on record, as he consumed thirty-seven and one-fourth seconds in making the turn, and he stopped once to blow his nose.

Hanlan received this morning from Blakle, the referee, a check on the City of Rocht ster Bank for the amount of the prize. He paid that gentleman for half his expenses, as agreed to. Hanlan went to Rochester this morning and made formal demand for the money, but the bank refused to give it to him without an order from Soule. It is understood that the Canadiana Soule. It is understood that At the National Harry M. Markham takes the place of Ellis. Dr. Schwaders, of the Opera House at Bloom

ington, Ill., is in town. "The Babes in the Wood" was given by the Colville party last night. Another troupe has broken up. This time it is the Rose Lisle Combination.

From the Halsted Street Opera-House the Hartwells are said to have withdrawn. Robson and Crane, who have been doing a fine business during the week, close their en-gagement this evening.

"Le Venus Noir," the great sensation of Paris, now running at the Chatelet, follows "Enchaptment" at Niblo's. The Robinson Opera-Honse at Cincinnati, according to J. B. Corry, who arrived the other day, closed on Saturday last. Financial dis-

challenged courtney
to a five-mile race for \$1,000. Courtney will, it is
sid, refuse to receive any challenge, and will
retire forever from the water. Besides Morris'
challenge, Dave Ward formally offered to back
Hanlan against Courtney for \$25,000, but the
latter's backers could not be found. It was reported that Brister, who has backed Courtney,
hat abandoned his charge, because of Courtney's bostinacy in refusing to sell the race.
He is believed to be a big rascal, and the cause
of all of Courtney's hard luck. Both he and
Soule could tell a good many things about the
bost-sawing. Hanlan said that ne would like to
pull one more race with Courtney for the cham-Howard's "Wives," which will be proby Daly, will illustrate the fellies of married life. It is divided into five acts; the time of its action being the reign of Louis XIV.

"Standing room only" has been the nightly condition of affairs at the Olympic during the week. Pat Rooney and his troupe have been the attraction. They play to-night for the last Billy Arlington is lecturing and managing a show at Denver, Col. He has discarded burnt cork, and things are now financially healthy. Miss Nellie Thorne left on Friday to join his

Boston is going to have another theatre. Williams' Hall, corner of Washington and Dover streets, is being remodeled. It will have a commodious stage and eight dressing-rooms. It will open in the course of a few weeks.

CANADA.

The Examination into the Affairs of the Consolidated Bank of Canada—Failures in the Dominion-Departure of the Princes Louise.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.—The trial of Sir Francis Hincks, late President of the Consolidated Bank, for faisifying Government returns, which made it appear that the bank was in a better condition than it really was, and thereby inducing capitalists to invest their money, commend here yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench. The following are the entries in the Governmen returns of Jan. 81 last, which the prosecution claim to be false:

claim to be Iaise:

Deposits payable on demand.....\$2,180,373.61

Deposits payable after notice on a fixed day 2,031,098.02

Due to other banks in Canada...

[The prosecution held the amount should have been specified, and that the omission is a criminal omission.]

omission.]
Specie.
Spe

turn.
[The prosecution holds the amount should have een stated.] [The prosecution holds the amount should have been stated.]

The trial is likely to be a protracted one.
The stock market to-day was very firm, and bank shares generally advanced in price. The Bank of Montreal, Molson's, Merchants', and Commerce appreciated from 1 to 5 per cent. The cargoes of the steamships of the Alian Line which have arrived at the ports of Liverpool and Glasgow up to this date this season, took out 5,079 cattle, 22 calves, 99 hogs, 143 horses, 74 mules, 21,823 sheep.

The failures in Canada for the past three months were 417, with liabilities of \$4,928,617; for the same period of last year the failures were 295, with liabilities of \$4,029,522. The increase was occasioned by the suspension of banks in this city, which brought a large number of houses they had been nursing to grief. The number of Isilures in the Dominion for the past nine months were 1,684, with liabilities of \$24,-424,000, being an increase in number of 242 and of \$6,000,000 in 1. bilities over the corresponding period of 1878.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 17.—This afternoon at 2:15 the Princess Louise left Uttawa, en ronte for Quebec, from which place she sails to-morrow for England. There was a large crowd of circum's resent to see her off. A guard of honor was furnished from the Governor-

Colona in 1844, and afterward published, at his own expense and for private circulation, a magnificent edition of Victoria's poems. He owns several palaces and hotels in Rome, and a large part of the Campagna is his. He has long been known as a consoisseur in art and to possess at the residence in Rome many works by the best modern masters. But this palace is closed to visitors, and few people know anything about the treasures it contains. If reports be true, his collection in ancient art will some day create a semantion in Europe. On the authority of a correspondent of the Pilot, it is said that the Torionia collection contains statues and busts which are far superior, as a whole, to any other collection except those of the Vatican and the Capitol. He is anxious to sell it, and puts upon it a price of \$10,000,000. He has been twenty-five years gathering it together. Some of the works were purchased from the Ginstimiant callery, formed at the beginning of the seventeenth century; and others from the Casarial, established at the end of the sixteenth century. The great majority and the best works come from excavations made in the various lauds owned by Torionia, and especially them Porto, a city on the Mediterranean, where the Emperor Traisian owned a magnificent palace, the rains of which are still to be seen. A description of the contract of the museum has 200 pages and enumerates 520 objects. The collection extends over a large part o Roman history, and

General's Foot-Guards, under command of Adjt. Walsh. As the train started, the band plaved the national authem, and the crowd cheered enthusiastically. His Excellency and the Hon. Mr. Bagot, A. D. C., accompany her Royal Highness as far as Quebec.

MONTREAL, Can., Oct. 17.—The dense smoke on the river continues and navigation is entire.

MONTREAL, Can., Oct. 17.—The dense smoke on the river continues, and navigation is entirely suspended. The Sarmatian which left vesterday for Quebec, after a prolonged detention here from the above cause, only got forty miles down the river when it was forced to anchor. Princess Louise and suite may have to remain over at Quebec some days awaiting the Sarmatian's arrival. It is understood the Marquis of Lorne will visit England about Christmas and return with the Princess.

Town-Hall yesterday morning by Officer Chase. Mr. Kimmey, his attorney, appeared before Justice Thomas and asked for the release of his client on bail. The Justice fixed his bail at \$1,000, and continued the case till Tuesday, to await the result of Smith's wound. On the signing of the bail bond Meyers was set at

turned to jail without bail, to await the result of Smith's injury. The reporter visited him in his cell, and by the aid of an interpreter got the following information from him. He is 27 years old, and a Prussian; he same to this country last May. He resides at 269 Clark street, and has no relatives in this country except a brother, who lives in the city. Previous to going to work for Smith he worked at August Schwarz's dye-house on the North Side. He had only known Smith eight days before he went to work for him. He then gave his version of the shooting. He said after the others had left the room, he and Smith picked up the two guns that stood there, and began drilling with them. He was showing some of the Prussian tactics and bad carried the gun from the shoulder movements and brought it to a ready, when, by some unaccountable means, it went off, and Smith happened to be standing right in front of him and with his back to him. turned to jail without bail, to await the result it went off, and Smith happened to be standing right in front of him and with his back to him. He never had any quarrel or misunderstanding with Smith. Mever was not in the back room when the gun went off. After bearing all the stories and theories of

After bearing all the stories and theories of the shooting since the excitement has died out, it certainly seems to be a case of accidental shooting. The story that Meyers had a grudge against Smith, and had threatened to get even with him, does not seem to be corroborated by the frequenters of the store occupied by the two men. Bickerings have been heard between them, but that Meyer harbored anvill feeling his friends and himself deny. The inquest, in case Smith should die (and it now seems highly probable), may bring out other facts which may throw new light on the matter.

RECKLESS DRIVING. A man by the name of William Dring was licious mischief, though the fine was afterwards suspended. Trivial as the case may seem in one respect, in another it is quite important, since it tends to teach reckless and careless drivers a lesson of which they stand greatly in

Early this week Mr. B. P. Moulton, a busiess-man of this city, was with his wife in his buggy on Michigan avenue, near Rush street bridge, waiting for the bridge to close, so that be might cross the stream. This man Dring, came along on the west side of Michigan avenue, and attempted to force himself into the line just about where River street and Michigan avenue come together. There was a space of two or three feet between the head of Moulton's horse and the rear of the team which was in front of him. When the bridge closed, and the carriages moved ot, the driver forced his way ahead, and the wheels of his carriage locked with those of Mr. Moulton's buggy with such force that, though the latter carriage was a stoutly-built one, the rear ex was jorn away and the occupants of the buggy were spliled out, though they escaped without injury. The policeman on duty there seized the horse by the head and kept him quiet.

Mr. Moulton on foot hurried after the driver

injury. The ponceman on duty there seized the horse by the head and kept him quiet.

Mr. Moulton on foot hurried after the driver in order to find out who he was. He overtook the carriage on the other side of the bridge, seized the horses by the bit, and asked Dring the name of his employer. The man at first refused, saying to Mr. Moulton that if he did not let go his horses he would cut him over the head with his whip. This, however, he did not do. He finally said his employer was Mr. George Adams. After learning what he wanted to know, Mr. Moulton went back on the other side of the bridge and asked the policeman what could be done in such a case. The policeman said nothing; that he had no remedy; that it was a case where the law afforded no protection. Mr. Moulton thought otherwise and proceeded to act.

He notified Mr. Adams of what had happened, and that gentleman, as a matter of course, said the decrease deep the same of th

pened, and that gentleman, as a matter of course, paid the damage done the buggy, discharged the coachman at once, and cheerfully co-operated in the criminal proceedings subsequently instituted by Mr. Moulton. That gen quently instituted by Mr. Moulton. That gen-terman swore out a warrant against Dung for malicious-mischief, had him arrested yesterday morning, and locked up until the afternoon, and then had him brought before Justice Summerfield, by whom he was fined, his guilt being clear. In consideration of the man's family however, the fine was sus-pended, as atsted, and he was sent nome. The of the man's stated, and he was sent nome. The policeman on Rush street bridge was present in the court-room during the trial, and there learned what he ought to have known long before, that the law did afford a remedy for just such grievances as Mr. Moulton's. The conduct of this gentleman in pushing this case cannot be too highly commended. The insolence of drivers, that disregard of the rights of pedestrians, and others, has reached a pass where something should be done to check it. If they don't take the hint by vesterday's proceedings, stronger measures may have to be resorted to. stronger measures may have to be resorted to

ROBBERIES. Some time prior to last Friday afternoon bur glars effected an entrance to the Christian Church at No. 305 Western avenue, by gaining access to the basement, and then clambering through a trep door in the floor. They stole the sacramental wine and two goo-lets valued at \$5. Yesterday Officers Thorpe and Ringrose recovered one of the goblets, and arrested William Swinburn and Charles Chartres, two young boys living near the church. The prisoners owned up, and furnished the police the names of their accomplices.

Yesterday morning's TRIBUNE contained notice of the arrest of Martin and Joseph Sack in the sand-hills of Indiana, near Tolleston, and sixteen miles east of the State line. The police

sixteen miles east of the State line. The police were yesterday busy looking over the stock. They found a large cave dug into a bluff sixty feet high on the Calumet River. The cave was deep and large, and was fronted and roofed with boards. Here lived the Sacks, and here they deposited stolen goods to the value of many thousand dollars. Being five miles from any other house, they were free from interruption. They dwelt here, and their plunder, as involced by the police, show 100 head of cattle, seven head of horses, fifteen sets of harness, wagons, oil-paintings, calico, silk ribbons, artificial flowers, neckties, boots, shoes, saddles, and other articles too numerous to meution. The men were taken to Crown Point, while the harness and seren cows were brought to hide Park. Martin Sack was formerly on the police force to Chicago. One of the family owns a dance-hall on the West Side.

At 10:30 yesterday forenoon a colored man

West Side.

At 10:30 yesterday forenoon a colored man entered the jewelry and shut store of A. H. West, at No. 28 North Clark street, and, finding no one within sight, he reached over the show-case, opened its door, and took out a large tray of rings and polas of various descriptions. He then started out of the store and down the street at a breakneck speed, picking the jewelry from the tray, and depositing it in his pockets as fast as possible, while he ran. At the corner of Kinzie and Dearborn streets some one had the good sense to put a foot out for him to stumble over, and surely enough over he went, and his plunder was scattered all over the street. The feliow was soon overhanied and arrested by Officer Krause, and at the station he gave the name of Henry Hamilton, and his age as 19 years. Mr. West estimates the value of the plunder at \$150, and says there are twenty-seven pieces which have not yet been recovered.

THE JUSTICES. beriff T. E. Stacey, who was arrested

on complaint of the Mayor for selling goods at

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY OCTOBER 18 1879 .- SIXTEEN PAGES

D. Jackson, a commission merchant, sold \$100 worth of butter for Henry Merchant, and is alleged to have pocketed the proceeds. Merchant caused his arrest on a charge of larceny as ballee, and Justice Summerfield continued the case until the 18th in bonds of \$500.

ballee, and Justice Summerand Continued the case until the 18th in bonds of \$500.

Douglas W. Hutchiason, a son of W. H. Hutchiason, a son of the was deviced the symple limited the season of the son of the son of the season of the son of t

charge of bastardy, and the case was continued over to the 24th in bonds of \$500.

Cases of destitution occupied most of Justice Walsh's time yesterday. First, there was John Cosgrove, 6 years of age. His mother is dead, and three weeks ago his father placed him in charge of Mrs. Mary Brooks, of No. 142 Milwaukee avenue, and then went away to Milwaukee. His adoptive mother said she could do nothing with him, as he lied, stole, chewed and smoked tobacco, and was up to all the tricks possible in a boy of his age. He was sent to the Christian Brothers' Reform School. Mary McKee, 8 years of age, and destitute because her mother is serving out a term in the House of Correction, was sent to the Servite Sisters, Then came Mrs. Mellen, the mistress of Daniel Blake, who so badly cut Sergt. Quinn, of the Rawson Street Station, some time ago with a razor. She was charged with disorderly conduct, and her two children, Daniel Mellen, 10 years of age, and Hannah Blake, an infant, were charged with destitution. The mother took a change of venue to Justice Scully and was discharged, and the infant was, of course, given to her. Daniel, a bright, well-behaved lad, was sent to the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum.

John Rooney, from Waukegan, was yesterday roped into the den of infamy at No. 420 Clark street, kept by Hattle May, by Ruth Jackson, colored. While in the house he was robbed of \$43 cash by one of the inmates named Ann Kennedy. Officer Donohue, who was detailed upon the case, arrested Ruth Jackson, and succeeded in also capturing Ann as she was trying to slip out of a bedroom window. The money

was not recovered.

Minor arrests: Nellie Johnson, snatching a \$10 bill from a sailor named John Sullivan while standing in a saloon at No. 104 West Randolph street; Nettle Lee, suspected of stealing \$15 from Amanda Johes, of No. 368 Clark street; William Doyle, larceny of a piece of cloth valued at \$10 from the Gault House clothing-store; Bridget Devine, threatening Thomas O'Hara, of No. 33 Chatham street, who was in turn arrested on complaint of Bridget for receiving and concealing stolen property; Charles Williams, colored, who is charged with throwing a brick, carelessly or otherwise, in such a way as to strike and badly injure about the head a 7-year-old son of U. B. Lasier, of No. 36 Morgan street; James Crawford, charged with the theft of a set James Crawford, charged with the theft of a set of pool balls from Rudolph Aubach's saloon, on North Clark street, and suspected of various other thefts of the same character.

other thefts of the same character.

Sheriff M. C. Daley, of Peoria, yesterday came to this city and took charge of Emanuel alias "Minnie" Marks, upon a warrant charging him with the theft of about \$150 worth of silk from a dry goods store at Peoria, not Rock Island, as stated in yesterday's paper. Marks was readily identified. The game he played was the shoplifting one so much in vogue hereabouts at present, only instead of working with one female assistant. Marks had two. As the officer and the prisoner were leaving the Station last evening a number of Marks' friends, including his breiter and Attorney Richardson, came up, and endeavored to harass the Sheriff so that he would lose the train. A few of the city police, who happened to be at hand, took part in the encounter, and Marks was torn from one side to the other until his clothing was pretty nearly destroyed. The officer was successful, however, in getting away with his man.

OBITUARY.

DR. U. A. BOYDEN. Boston, Oct. 17.—Dr. Uriah A. Boyden, the nventor of various improvements on the turbine water-wheel, and possessed of other val uable patents, died to-day, leaving a fortune of between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, the greater portion of which is bequeathed to various pub-lic institutions in this State.

MRS. C. B. ALLEN.
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—The wife of the Rev. C. B. Allen, of the Garden Baptist Church, died to-night of typhoid-fever, after a short illness. She was a daughter of Prof. A. J. Howe, of the Chicago University, and was married less than three months ago. Her death is a very sad one.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM. NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—The Rt.-Rev. Will-iam R. Whittingham, the Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, died at his summer home in Oran N. J., this morning, aged 74 years. He h been confined to his house for nearly a year.

DEMANDING JUSTICE.

The Citizens of Greeley, Col., Insist that the Ute Indians Who Murdered the Whites Shall Receive the Death Penalty—Their Idea of the Management of Savages. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 17.-Raiph Meeker, son of Agent Meeker, arrived in Denver to-day, and will proceed at once to Los Pinos Agency. He is in company of Indian Inspector William J. Pollock, who is the bearer of special instructions from the Interior Department. They will join Special Agent Adams, who started Wednesday, at Del Norte, and the three will proceed together in the supposed direction of the hostile camp, in the hope of reclaiming the white women believed to be now held prisoners. Inspector Pollock is quite reticent as to his instructions, but his general expression and remarks, dropped unguardedly, indicate no overtures to the Utes.

At a mass-meeting in Greeley, the home of "Father" Meeker, a long list of resolutions were passed, demanding full compensation for private property destroyed by the Indians, and auitable pensions to those dependent for support on the murdered men. They denounce the imputations and assertions of some Eastern papers as to the cause of the defection, concluding as follows: join Special Agent Adams, who started

imputations and assertions of some Eastern papers as to the cause of the defection, concluding as follows:

Resolved, That, conceding the embarrassment incident to the proper solution of the Indian question, we insist that the constant breeding of a horde of savages in the central part of the Continent, maintaining them as wards of the Government, without restricting influences, providing them with the best weapons of destruction, appears, after so many years' experience, like a special invention of the evil genius to make savage warfare and atrocities inevitable and frequent.

Resolved, That so long as the romantic portions of our domain are to be especially dedicated as nurseries of barbarism, we insist that, so fast as the Indian is thus bred up, equipped, and fitted for his treacherous warfare, and found hostile and determined to kill and murder, he be certainly slain, and no more fed and petted as a ward; and that all efforts to civilize the Indian must prove fattle as long as they are allowed to maintain their tribal relations, indulge in barbarous practices, taught to regard themselves as independent nationalities, to be treated upon equal footing like a foreign country, and, as such, pampered with the idea of a sovereign right to make war against the whites for any fancied grievance.

Resolved, That the first step in the process of civilizing the Indian is to teach him his sense of responsibility to the Government which supports and protects him; whereas under the policy which is so long obtained, he derives no such lesson, but, on the contrary, is habitually impressed with the idea that the Government owes him a living and has no right to his loyality or obedience in return. He should either be accorded the same rights and held to the same scootuntability as citizen, or should be regarded as irresponsible and danserous, and rightly kept in restraint.

Resolved, That, while the Indian is allowed to remain within the limit of our State are a hindrance to its development and a constant memas to the safety

Gentlemen who smoke should use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice, which is a most agreeable detergent, and it imparts wondrous beauty to the "ivories."—25 cents,

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Determined from a View of Chicago's Great Enterprises.

What Some of Our Leading Manufacturers and Merchants Are Doing.

The following facts relating to the manufacturing and wholesale interests of Chicago will be read with very general interest. They are

JEWELRY AND PLATED GOODS. Chicago is fast approaching her Eastern sisters in the variety of her manufactures. One of the most unique and successful of these is the manufacture of jewelry. The firm of B. F. Norris & Co. has become too widely known to require further introducuon to the public. This firm is doing a prodigious business, both in the manufacture of staple jewelry and in the sale of the Eigin watches and the goods of the Middleton Silver Plate Company, for which they are the special sgents. The firm are unable to supply the demand for the famous "timer," while to fill orders for their own goods they have been compelled to double their force and space. They now employ a force of thirty, have been running their machinery day and night since Aug. I, and their sales this year will exceed a half million dollars. Among their head men are notified two from Coggshall, Webber & Co. and Evans, former manager for C. T. Bowen. Two printers and engravers, two girls, and two Gordon presses are employed in their establishment. Messrs. Norris & Co. make a specialty of clock novelties, leading which are the pickel and black-wainut varieties. most unique and successful of these is the man-

A BRILLIANT SHOWING. In the course of his rambles the reporter dropped down on the veteran piano and organ dealer, W. W. Kimball. Persistent working of dealer, W. W. Kimball. Persistent working of the reportorial pump brought up the following interesting facts: From this house 800 instruments are being shipped per month. Trade is double that of last year. The recent advance in prices seems to have pleased rather than to have discouraged sgents of the house, as it denotes a solid and permanent market. Money matters are easy, collections being much better than any time in 1878. The house has over 300 agents, who, without exception, feel encouraged with the outlook. These facts indicate something of the well-earned prestige in the music trade of Mr. Kimball.

SLEEPLESS THRIFT. Among the blank-book, stationery, and printing houser that of J. W. Middleton, No. 55 State street, established in 1862, perhaps ranks highest, and is having an enormous fall trade. To fill orders the printing and binding machinery is kept running day and night. The house is now receiving orders for December and January delivery, which, especially on blank-books, give only sufficient time for seasoning. Customers of the house should note this fact.

A HOME HEATED AND HEALTHY.

As winter approaches neat and ventilation naturally become a subject of much interest. In this relation Woodman & Warner, Lake and Franklin streets, have had an experience of twenty-five years in steam-heating and ventilation. Mr. Woodman has made a thorough study of his business, and practically understands every detail. This firm has just fluished several large contracts, and are now commencing work on the Marine Bank building. Thoop school-house, Oakey street school-house, and several other buildings. It is no exaggeration to state that their business has more than coubled during the past year. They are also the Northwestern agents for the famous Chapman patent steam-trap, and have placed more than seventy of them aiready.

A GREAT INVENTION. A HOME HEATED AND HEALTHY. A GREAT INVENTION.

C. W. Durham, No. 109 Dearborn street, has recently patented "The Durham Warm-Air Furnace," which supplies a long-felt want and which is in every way superior to any other extant. People have been so often "mizzled" by worthiess affairs that they entertain a settled prejudice against new inventions hard to overcome. Mr. Durham, however, challenges critical examination of his furnace, and has issued a pamphlet containing a minute description of his investion, which should be called or sent for by all interested in the question. ent for by all interested in the question. SWEET ANTICIPATIONS.

As straws indicate the direction of the wind, so As straws indicate the direction of the wind, so the increasing demand for increasing demand for increasing demand for increasing prosperity. Mr. founther, the wicely-known confectioner on Madison street, reports a great improvement in that branch of trade. He anticipates that his business for the coming cold season will fully sympathize with the general "boom," and says he will outdo all former efforts in extering to the tastes of his patrons. Having extended his facilities, he hopes to excel the Union in the manufacture of fine candies, all at the old prices.

CIS-ATLANTIC

CIS-ATLANTIC

CROWN IN 1878.

MISSING.

Charley D. Sibley, junior partner in the print-ing house of F. J. Reed & Co., corner of Clark and Madison streets, has been missing from his home, No. 985 Wilcox avenue, since last Thursday. His friends in looking about for him have ascertained that upon that day he drew out \$100 from the shop, and accompanied Harry Wicks and Nat Hopkins, well-known confidencemen, and Capt. Sims, Fension Agent, to Gabe Foster's opium den, to a champagne supper at Chapin & Gore's, and to a certain gambling-house. He started forth at noon with Hopkins, with whom he was quite intimate, and at 6:30 in the evening the trio quit him on the corner of State and Madison streets, penniless. He moved his family only three days before, and was doubtless ashamed to go home, much less to go back to the shop. It is thought that, in all, he got away with about \$500 of the firm's money. His wife and three children are not in the best of circumstruces for such a blow, and are in and Madison streets, has been missing from his of circumstruces for such a blow, and are in great sorrow.

SIX DOLLARS' WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25 CENTS. To introduce Brainard's Musical World, the leading musical monthly in America, we offer to send it postpaid to any address for three months for only 25 cents. Each number contains at least \$2 worth of music.—all the musical news and an immense amount of musical reading matter. Address Brainard's Music House, No. 158 State street, Chicago.

Those Awful Americans.

London Daily Telegraph.

Col. Morgan is a Tory after our cwn heart. He has been making a speech at the Abergavenmy Agricultural Association, and he has been making not only a speech, but a discovery. He has found out the cause of agricultural distress. It is due to the Americans,—not to the American production of meat, but to the American production of bad weather. They send out to these shores not only corn and meat, but also storms. Col. Morgan expressed the gentle hope that next year "the corn and meat, but also storms. Col. Morgan expressed the gentle hope that next year "the Americans would have those dammable storms they predicted themselves, and that there would be a chance for a poor, wretched farmer like himself. When seeing two fine days together, or even twenty-four hours, he thought he saw a chance of gathering in a crop, he looked into the evening papers only to find another infernal storm predicted. And, under these circumstances, he was afraid he cursed the Yankees." Col. Morgan seems to think that the Yankees make storms for export across the Atlantic. He confounds prediction and production. This is what Toryism has almost always done. When a reformer has pointed out that danger threatened and with causing the danger against which he raised a voice of warning. Col. Morgan is a perfectly refreshing Tory, whom we would not barter for a whole wilderness of liberal Conservatives.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsis, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else make a flesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Aread's Knmyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a en-thartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid or crude, that produces seadache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid

The best remedy for whooping cough and croup is Macalister's Cough Mixture, prepared only by J. P. Lee, Halsted and Harrison sts. For saie by Gale & Blocki, 85 Clark, and all druggists. \$10 to \$100 invested in Wall street stocks makes fortunes every month. Send for pamphlet explaining everything. Simpson & Co., 49 Exchange place, New York.

A chef d'œuvre in the art of perfumer the composition of a new and distinctive bouq as in the case of J. & E. Atkinson's Stephano Most popular New York hotel, the A

VEGETINE. VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints. DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The symptoms of an acute actack of indammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pats in the small of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pats in the small of the cack, and thence shooting downward; aumbness the cack, and thence shooting downward; aumbness the cack, and thence shooting downward; aumbness the urine, and is discharged very often with pand direculty; and is discharged very often with pand direculty; and is discharged very often with pain of the back and limbs, dryaces of the ski frequent urination (especially, and discontinues of significant of the heart, gradual loss of strength, palen and puriness of the face, cough, and shortness breath.

breath.

In disease of the kidneys the VEGETINE gives in understand the line disease of the kidneys the VEGETINE gives immediate relief. It has never failed to care when it sakes to occurrely and directions followed. In many last the properties, especially cases of long standing, it seems the control of the secretions, eleaning and strengthenium removing all obstructions and impurities. A great many can residy to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the VKGETINE, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be expressly for this disease. Kidney Complaints.

I GAINED SIXTEEN POUNDS.
CINCUNATI, O., March 17, 1877. CINCINNATE, U., MARCHER,

Dear Sir-I have been a great sufferer from Kidney Compiaint, and after the use of a few bottles of VEGETINE I find myself entirely cured. I gained sixteen pounds in fiesh while taking the VEGETINE. I will cheerfully recommend it. Yours truly, will cheerfully recommend to the complete the complete taking the VEGETINE. I will cheerfully recommend to the complete taking the VEGETINE. I will cheerfully recommend to the complete taking the vegetal taking the complete taking the co

Kidney Complaint.

I WAS TOLD TO TRY THE VEGETINE.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Fec. 1, 1878.

ME. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have suffered everything with the kidney complaint and dyspepsis. I have tried all kinds of remedies and medicines recommended for the kidney complaint, but nothing did me any good until I commenced taking VEGETINE. I was subject to violent cramp pains. I have had different physicians, but got no relief. I was told to trathe VEGETINE. I to great relief from the first dose. Oh. what a blessing to get relief from the first dose. Oh. what a blessing to get relief when you are suffering such pail. After taking two bottles of the VEGETINE I found I was getting rapidly better. I continued taking the VEGETINE. I am now able to work at my business, enjoying as good health as I can expect. I would not be without your valuable medicine; and there are a great many people to-day suffering pain from kidney complaint,—If they would take the VEGETINE they would be helped right away, and curved in time.

Wery respectfully yours.

MR. SAMUEL A. BENNETT.

MRS. JAME F. BENNETT. WAS TOLD TO TRY THE VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaint.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877. H. R. STEVENS: CURCINATE, O., MARCH 19, 1877.

Dear Sir.—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me; and to those suffering from diseases of the kidneys I cheerfully recommend it. Respectfully. Attested to by K. B. Ashfield, Druggist, corner Eighth and Central-avs.

Kidney Complaint.

CURED ME.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Boar Nor.—I have suffered for the last three or four years with liver comulaint and kidney troubles. Previous to taking the VEGETINE I was under the doctor's care for a long time, but he did not help me. My friends all thought I would not recover. I began using the VEGETINE, and realized good effect from it right away. I had taken but three bottles before I was much better. I gontinued taking a few bottles more, and can now trily say I am enjoying the best of health. I have given it to my little daughter with great success. Since it has done me so much good. I have recommended it to several, and they have all been greatly benefited by its nse.

Resportully,

Resportully,

J. S. SMITH, 24 South Francis-st.

Mr. Smith is a well-known dealer in stoyes and tin ware, for many years in business in Rochester.

Kidney Complaint.

Mr. H. R. Stravens:

Cingunati, O., April 18, 1877.

I have suffered several years with the Kidney Complaint, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of your preparation, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy. It has done me more good than any other medicine. I can heartly recommend it to all suffering from Kidney Complaints.

Your respectfully.

J. S. MOMILLEN.

First bookkeeper for Newhall, Gale & Co., flour merchants, No. 88 West Front-st., Cincinusti, O.

VEGETINE

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

GLOVES.



KID, WALKING DRIVING.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg,

And for Sale by all First-Class Retailers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Life of Benedict Arnold His Patriotism and His Treason. BY HON. ISAAC N. ABNOLD.

Crown, 8vo..... Price, \$2.50

WILL BE BEADY IN A PEW DAYS. INGERSOLL & MOSES. A REPLY by REV. SAMUEL IVES CORTISS, D. D. Sold by all Booksellers, or malled, postatid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

JANSEN, MCCLURG & CO.,
117 and 119 State-st., Chicago.

NEW SHAPES. Trimmed in New Designs! The largest stock in Chicago,

at reasonable prices, rangin From \$7.50 to \$60.00.

DOLMANS.

We beg to call special attention to the shape of our Dolmans. They do not bind the arms, and they can be readily altered to a beautifully-shaped Sacque Clobe, without piecing of any bind of any kind.

We make Dresses and Outside Garments of all kinds to order in the best style, for less than the prices charged for poorly-finished stock-work on the South Side.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON & PEORIA-STS. North Clark and Erie-sts.

OPENING. Chas. Gossage

"Dry Goods Retallers."

Opening" On Wednesday, Oct. 22,

Of Many Styles Just Out, and Later than Any Previously Shown! -

We specially invite the attention of our customers to this choice display of fresh

"Styles and Fabrics."

Chas. Gossage & Co.

GROWN IN 1878,

NOW BEING USED IN VANITY FAIR FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR

Contains a portion of leaf of remarkable fine quality, which possesses a rare fragrance, and a mildness of at uncommon degree, so much sought after by combine seura, combining the quality which has readered the Turkish Tobacco so long an especial favorite for Cigarettes, with the rare and delicate flavor peculiar to the Virginia.

In these times, when the Havans Tobacco is so devoid of quality, it is surprising that the lovers of a sweet smoke do not take more kindly to the pipe or Cigarette. The improved conditions of SMOKING TOBACCO

CIGARETTES WM.S.KIMBALL & CO.

Will be noticeable at once. While it is an estable fact that certain kinds of Virginia and Merth Car Tobacce surpass all other kinds for pipes and themeven these have to be sought for and selected, as expert knews, certain soils and districts alone pring the particular grade fitted for the purposa. Wildle to both of the VANITY FAIR BRANDS

INSURE

HANDSOME STYLES AT WHEELER & CO.'S.

74 MADISON-ST., HONEY OF HOBEHOUND AND TAR.



HALE'S HONE HOREHOUND & TAR! The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of COUCHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS,

LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS. The Honey of the Plant Horehound Soothes and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm Abies Balsamea CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action.

action.

A Cough may be fitly termed the preliminary stage of Con a malady of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUT TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, delay not a take this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive go from its seething properties, when suffering with Croup and Cough. PRICES: - 50c, and \$1. Large Sime Ohe C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New Yo

IF YOU HAVE A RACING TOOTH, For Sale by all Druggists. BUY PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, 25 G

CAUTIONI

The Value of the Testimony of Scientists at a Murder Trial.

It May Hang Hayden, Charged with Poisoning Mary Stannard.

Yesterday's Evidence in the Young Trial at Kahoka, Mo.

The Wounded Detective Appears in Court and Relates His Story.

Banmgarten, the Wisconsin Fiend, Quietly Sent to Prison for Life.

HAYDEN'S TRIAL.

Special Distract to The Tribune.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—In the Hayden case to-day F. D. Root continued his recital of Hayden's story of events immediately preceding owing the murder, and the prosecution frew from him the testimony that at no time Hayden ever say a word regarding the purchase of arsenic on the day of the murder, or having t hid away in his barn. The detense raised an objection that Hayden's failure to do so should ot work to his disfavor, as he was a prisoner and had no right to speak until celled to testify. The Court sustained this objection. S. Talcott Davis testified that at the request of Hayden's counsel, on the day of Haydan's testifying, he went to the barn. secured the arsenic, and kept it until it was taken from him by an officer of the law. This officer delivered it to a chemical expert in Yale College. Other witnesses testified to buying ofe at the same drug-store where Hayden claimes he bought this lot, and to delivering portions of the same to another expert employed by the State. The reason of the introduction of this evidence is peculiar. Hayden claimed that the arsenic he bought was never used, but was put in his barn for the safety of his children. State claims that this is not the ic he purchased on the day of the murder, The State claims that this is not the arsenic he purchased on the day of the murder, but that the arsenic which was really purchased on that day was administered to Mary Stannard. To prove this, they propose to show by experts that the arsenic taken by the girl was identical in character with that purchased by Hayden on the day of the murder, and that the arsenic which was found in his barn was quite different, and probably placed there for the purpose of deceiving. The success of this claim by the prosecution depends wholly upon the testimony of experts who have examined the several lots of poison. The last witness called to-day was one of these experts, Prof. Johnson, of Yale, who analyzed the stomach and other parts of Mary Stannard's body. The stomach yielded nearly seventy grains, the liver twenty-three, and in the brain traces of arsenic were found by Marsh's test. Without reaching the point of difference between the several poisons, the Court adjourned to next Tuesday.

THE YOUNG TRIAL. RECKUK, Ia., Oct. 17.—The excitement cause

by the startling events of yesterday in the fally subsided. The crowd in attendance to day was larger than ever, but no threats of vio lence were heard, and the danger of such a step has now passed. Lane's condition in the morning was very unfavorable. He was suffering high fever and severe pains, and was un ble to appear, so the Court was adjourned until I o'clock. At that hour Lane was better, and was conveyed to the court-room, bolstered up in a rocking-chair, and gave his testimony. He was feeling quite bad, having a high fever. His looks betraved his feelings, and much sympathy was

Isaac Hull, William Hull, and Burt Harold. the three men arrested on suspicion of having committed the murderous assault, were released to-day. There was pretty good circum stantial evidence against them, but it was not

Slater. He said that he had had in his possession the overalls described by Laura Sprouse sion the overalis described by Laura Sprouse in her testimony. One leg was burnt a little, and they had some splotches on them. He secreted them under an unoccupied house near Kahoka, and on Wednesday night went and got them. He was just getting on his horse to return when he was struck by some unknown parties who came up behind him, and that was the last he saw of the overalls.

On cross-examination, he swore that he did not go under the alias of Gerard C. Temple, and was not sent to the Illinois Penitentiary under that name.

under that name.

At the conclusion of Lane's testimony, the prosecution rested their case, and two or three members of Young's family were introduced as witnesses for the defense, but nothing important was elicited.

THE POCASSET BUTCHER.

Boston, Oct. 17.—The action of the Grand Jury of Barbstable County in finding an indictment of murder in the first degree against Freeman, the Pocasset fanatic who offered up his 5-year-old daughter as a sacrifice, and no bill against Mrs. Freeman, has caused general surprise here. The case was under consideration two days, and was managed for the Government by the Attorney-General and District Attorney Knowlton. The case excited great interest in the locality, and several hundred people who have spent the past two days in and around the court-house supposed the wife would be held as an accessory bewife would be held as an accessory be-fore the fact. The Freemans have been strictly confined in jail, nobody being allowed to see them, but to-night the woman returned home. Both hold to their be-lief that they acted in obedience to Divine com-

being allowed to ese them, but coingith the woman returned some. Both both of the thet we stard in obedience to Divise completely allowed to establish the woman returned some. Both both of the thet we stard in obedience to Divise completely and the stard in obedience to Divise completely and the stard in obedience to Divise completely as to the result, and both thought they would be acquitted it was an it is more than probable that Freeman, it completely in the bedoggied and mental aspects of the case, and it is more than probable that Freeman, it completely and the start of the dependence of the start of the

that he was satisfied, if he believed the people knew he meant to do right. There was great cheering, and then he remsrked that their expressions made him think that this was so. He again thanked the large audience for their enthusiastic reception, and took his soat amid the loudest applause, which was enough to make any Chef Magistrate believe that he was near the hearts of the people, and, however much some may have differed from his stone through the window, which as to the stowart and shattered a window across the room. After waiting nearly ten minutes Stewart went to the front door for the purpose of looking for a policeman, to notify him of affairs. To his surprise he found a desperado crouched in the doorway, revolver in hand, evidently waiting Stewart's reappearance. The latter is a large man, and, though advanced in years, is still strong and vigorous. He at once grappled with his assailant, and for a few seconds a terrible struggle took place on the steps. Stewart succeeded in grasping the man's revolver, and would have wrested it from him had not his strength failed. What might have been the result of the struggle cannot be determined, for just as the unknown was getting advantage of Stewart sounds of approaching footsteps caused the cowardly assailant to retreat. During the encounter he made two attempts to shoot Stewart through the head.

GEORGIA LAWLESNESS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- A dispatch from Mil-

ledgeville, Ga., says: A band of men, number-

murder and arson, openly defy arrest and con-tinue their work of depredation. The reign of

the gang is so absolute over the people that they will not dare to tell any human being of their knowledge

of the desperadoes. They have plenty of

arms, money, and friends. , If they can ever be

wild beasts. Wednesday night the outlaws at

facked the premises of Luke Robinson, and

Two

burned his barns, stables, and gins. Two men standing guard were fired at, and driven off, one being wounded. The houses were then burned, the figures

bouses were then burned, the figures of the outlaws being plainly seen as they stood laughing and shouting in the light of the fiames. Other houses and lives have been threatened, and the greatest consternation prevails in the troubled section. A note has been sent to the Milledgeville Mayor, saying they would pay him a visit soon, though, of course, no fears are felt in the city. The Governor is desermined to capture these men if it takes a regiment of soldiers.

A FARMER ROBBED.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct., 17.—A bold robbery

occurred near Nashville, Barry County, last

light. Daniel L. Talbot, a farmer near that

place, had been selling his wheat, and vesterday

brought the money home, and last night heard

some one trying to get in the back door. He

took his gun and started to interview the rop-

bers, when he found they had effected an en-

WHISKY FRAUDS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 17 .- A special from

Gastonia, N. C., says Revenue-Agent Blacker

assisted by Deputy-Collector Gyles, has un-earthed gross frauds in Gaston County, N. C.,

carried on by registered grain-distillers in collu-

sion with Government officers. The seizure of

over 500 gallons of corn-whisky abstracted from

the distilleries and secreted by the distillers has already been made. The plans of the ring have been exposed, and large seizures of spirits and distilleries and important developments may be looked for. Frauds to a great extent have

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Madison, Ind., Oct. 17 .- William Howard.

ate City Treasurer, in an encounter with Maj.

John Simpson, editor of the Star, was shot last

night, and, it is thought, mortally wounded, his

thigh being badly shattered. The leg will have

to be amputated near the body. This morning part of the left hand has been taken off. Maj. Simpson claims that the shooting was done in self-defense.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, I2., Oct. 17.—Last night J. B.

favlor, of Earlville, was shot at by some mis-

creant, the ball passing through his coat, but doing no injury. This is the second time he has

been fired upon in the dark. The first attempt was made about a month ago, the ball going

CORBIN'S WOES

arrested at Westerville to-day on a warrant charged with blowing up his hotel a few weeks ago. This outrage was charged to the tem-perance people when the explosion occurred.

FOUND GUILTY.

Newron, N. J., Oct. 17—The jury in the case of Frederick Crill, charged with the murder of his daughter, brought in a verdict of

murder in the first degree. Sentence deferred

UP FOR FIVE YEARS.

DAVENPORT, Ia. Oct. 17 .- Christ Kuechler,

otorious thief and burglar, was to-day sen-

TO BE HANGED. NYACK, Mass., Oct. 17.—Patrick Nichols has

been sentenced to be hanged Nov. 28, for the murder of Thomas O'Connell.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

His Reception at Columbus.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Columbus, O., Oct. 17.—The President and

Mrs. Hayes and Webb Hayes arrived here from

Cleveland this afternoon, and were met at the Union Depot by Gov Bishop, Mayor Collins, ex-Gov. Dennison, and citizens generally. Car-riages were at the depot to convey the President and the Reception Committee. The escort con-

sisted of two platoons of police, the United States Military Band, one battalion of United

tenced for five years at the State Penitentiary

The defense was insanity.

received \$700 in payment for the same.

ing probably ten or twelve, after com-

was near the hearts of the people, and, how-ever much some may have differed from his policy, they were unanimous in according him the most hearty greetings of a faithful public servant. policy, they were unanimous in according intithe most bearty greetings of a faithful public
servant.

After a few preliminary remarks Gov. Dennison said: "For the President we all have a
warm affection and profound respect. We
know him to be honest and patriotic, and as
having discharged every duty in all varied
public trusts conscientiously and to the very best
of his ability. He has said that if we,
his old neighbors and friends, are prepared to
accord him the merit of having endeavored
faithfully to perform the duties of his Presidential office, whatever may have been his mistakes to which men are liable, he will
feel compensated for much of his
labors and anxieties. In reply, let
me say, on your behalf, and, may I add on behalf of the people of Ohlo't that all accord him
the fullest measure, and we salute him to-day
as the faithful President who has rendered
great and valuable service to the country." FIRES.

ran into the swamp, the people of the surround-ing counties will hunt them down as they would IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17 .- Adams Ray's snoddy mill, at Fifty-third street and Torr avenue, was burned last night. Loss, \$81,000; insurance, \$4,000. Two adjoining frame buildings were burned.

HYDE PARK. At 2 o'clock vesterday afternoon an alarm o fire was sent in from the corner of Prairie av enue and Thirty-ninth street, caused by the burning of six frame barns owned by Messrs. Norcott and Ashton. All were destroyed; valued at \$1,000.

CASUALTIES.

THE JACKSON COLLISION. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17 .- The Coroner's jury who, for the past week, have been taking evidence in regard to the collision on the Michigan Central at Jackson, Mich., rendered the following verdict to-night:

That E. T. Colwell, yardmaster at Jackson Junction, was criminally negligent of his duty in ordering the switch-engine upon the main track at a time when the Pacific Express was liable to arrive within ten minutes, as he had ample time of ascertaining, and that, if he was deceived as to the time, it was by his own miscalculation, o want of calculation.

bers, when he found they had effected an entrance and two of them leveled revolvers at him and his wife. While thus under cover, a third party took from the bureau-drawer the pocketbook of money containing the \$700, to gether with other change in the drawer. They then took the gun and left. It is supposed they saw him receive the money in Nashville, and followed him home. A large reward is offered, and officers are on the track. That Joseph Sawer, the switchman in charge of the switch-engine, knowing that Colwell had of the switch-engine, knowing that Colwell had made a mistake on previous occasions, is censured for permitting the switch-engine to go on the main track in the face of admitted danger without a decided protest.

That Robert Jones, engineer of the switch-engine, is censurable for moving his engine upon the main track when he knew, by examination of his own watch, that he could not do so without violating the rules and orders of the Company.

Company. The jury think it is quite probable that the engineer of the Pacific saw the white light on the east switch, which indicated a clear track, just before the red light was displayed, and that he did not see the latter until too late to

avoid collision.

The jury further says the amount of switch work in the yard is large, and constantly increasing, and renders it a very important roint to the safety of the traveling public, as well as railway employes. The existing diffi culties in the way of incoming trains from the east obtaining early and reliable notice of danger there by reason of the curve in the approaching track, the deep cut in the road-bed, its liability to be filled by fog and the yard smoke, are shown both by the evidence and by the recent calamity. We suggest, from the evidence before us, the propriety of providing as additional safeguards danger signals, and the necessity of establishing such signals at a point further eastward than these now in use, especially in yiew of the high rate of speed inculties in the way of incoming trains from the especially in view of the high rate of speed in

UNDER THE CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.: Oct. 17.—Late last night two Junior law students named George Washburn, of Leslie, Mich., and Frank E. Holmes, of Waterbury, Conn., got on a freight train at Ypsilanti to return to the city. The train, when miles an hour, and did not stop. Both men jumped. Holmes was drawn under the car, and his right foot and leg were run over by two wheels and badly mangled. He was removed at once to the University Hospital, where the leg was amoutated just below the knee. He also received a bad gash on the left knee, which was sewed up, and a very severe scalp wound, which may prove fatal. Washburn escaped unhurt.

TRAIN COLLISION.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—An express train ran into a freight train on the Susquehanna Road at Oneonta to-day, by which the engineer and fireman of the express were killed and both locomotives badly damaged. The accident was a duplication of the one lately occurring on the Michigan Central. A train was made up in the yard at Oneonta. There was a heavy fog. A flagman was sent to warn the express that was due, when it came rushing into the yard upon a partially made-up freight train. None of the pas-sengers were injured. Judd Mann was engineer and James McGuire fireman. Both lived in Binghamton and leave wives and children.

A BOY'S CARELESNESS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 17 .- James Perry, of Midland City, DeWitt County, met with a very painful accident yesterday by the accidental dis harge of a sbotgun at the hands of a lad named Sullivan, who was carelesly handling it. The load took effect in the ankle, and amputa

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT. BROCTON, Mass., Oct. 17 .- By the breaking of the staging of the new Methodist Church at Campbell's, George L. Baker, John Romain, and Amos R. Jones, carpenters, were thrown to the ground and probably fatally injured.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

A Review of the Work of the Year.

Legislation Secured Regarding Tax Mat ters, Town Consolidation, Etc.

The Important Question of Drainage to Be Considered.

The annual report of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association has been pre-pared, and contains much interesting matter. The Committee congratulate the Association on its prosperous condition, as shown by its increased membership and influence. They refer to the meeting of the Cook County legislative delegation with the Association early in the year, and to the good service which was done in promoting legislative reform. The result of legislative action was the passage of the law applying the provisions of the Registry law to all elections for County Commissioners, and the law requiring a two-thirds vote of the whole Board to make contracts over \$500. The Committee state that

THE LIMITATION OF CITY TAXATION
to 3 per cent of the equalized valuation is a
measure that will come into operation next year;
t is a question of present discussion whether
the amount that can be raised under this restriction will be sufficient for the purposes of the
City Government, but it is believed that no difficulty of that nature will be found insurmountable; the law gives the rublic officers the means
of enforcing an economy which they have been
as much inclined to practice as their situation
would allow; in principle, there can be no doubt
of the justice and propriety of this law; the
vast interests involved demand this wholesome
check on public expenditure, hitherto unbridled
except by the will of the majority of the local
Legislature and the Chief Magisterial veto. It
was with some difficulty that the limitation of 2
per cent was obtained, the bill having first
passed with 1% per cent as the maximum rate;
but it is hoped that if there be any necessary increase in municipal expenses there will be a THE LIMITATION OF CITY TAXATION crease in municipal expenses there will be a crease in municipal expenses there will be a corresponding increase of taxable property to raise the taxation from. Taken in connection with the limitation of city serip to 75 per cent of the appropriations, the operation of this law will place the city finances in admirable condition by the beginning of 1882."

They believe that the amendments to the Revenue law, though not all that could be wished, were in the direction of economy of administration and of efficiency and promotness in collection. "Strong efforts were made in the Legislature to adopt some system which would

ADVERTISING THE DELINQUENT TAX-LIST: a bill was introduced intended as a compromise of the conflicting views and interests, providing for an advertisement simply stating that an ap-plication would be made for judgment against all delinquent real estate, and another to be published ten days before the date of sale, giving a detailed statement of the lots and parcels then delinquent; the object being, as may be readily seen, to save the difference in of advertising those lots on which taxes are paid between the two dates suggested; it was thought that this compromise measure would modify the opposition of members from the less modify the opposition of members from the less populous counties where the advertisement costs but little, and would also be useful to the property-owner and to intending purchasers at the tax-sale. But this measure, after prolonged discussion in committee, and on the floor of the Houses, failed. A very valuable suggestion has been made to the effect that under the Fees and Salaries act, by which counties can be classified for the purposes of that act, a scale of charges for the publication of delinquent taxes could be so the publication of delinquent taxes could be so arranged for Cook County as would give ample compensation for the service, and yet by their incidence of payment not be deemed a burden by the people, nor entail charges or suspicions of corruption from the supposed magnitude of the profits of publication.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE THREE TOWNS comprised within the limits of the City of Chi-cago is a measure which has long been consid-ered desirable; it is one which, in principle, has been one of the objects sought for by this Assoestion since our organization in 1874, and has ciation since our organization in 1874, and has
the more recent urgent recommendation of numbers of our own members and of the local authorities. The objects to be gained are uniformity of assessment for taxation, and of administration. The spectacle of a large community
such as ours, under one municipal Government,
with its local legislature and executive elected
from the whole holy of the people, with power to appropriate money for the benefit of the city, and yet obliged to raise that money by an as-sessment on three divisions, each for that purpose independent of the others, and often antagonistic, is, to say the least of it, an anomalous one. The next assessment of real estate will be made for the four years then ensuing, and it behooves us that it be carefully and impartially done."

and it behoves its hat it be carefully and impartially done."

"The present plan needs only the adoption by the Towns of West and North Chicago of the same park system as that enjoyed by South Chicago,—namely: to piace their parks under the sole administration of their Park Commissioners. The County Board will submit to the voters of these towns in November the question whether they will become park tax districts, and if they affirm the question, the County Board can, at its pleasure as to time, consolidate them with the South Town, making one Town of Chicago co-extensive with the City of Chicago. The vote, it will be observed, is not a direct one on consolidation, but to prepare the towns for that event by providing for the administration of their parks."

The Committee refer briefly to the stench nulsance, and claim that much has been done to abate it.

they say that "The maintenance of the military force of the city is a subject which has always occupied a leading place in the affairs of your Association, and is, at the present time, a topic of lively interest with us. Although the recently-enacted law affords a measure of relief of Ively interest in the Ms. Atthough the recently-enacted law affords a measure of relief
in a pecuniary sense to the organizations under
that law in our midst, the means thereby provided are inadequate for the purpose when considered in connection with the fact that for a
long time past the regiments have been without
sufficient means for their support, and only kept'
out of debt, where they are so, by the aid afforded by this Association. Present relief must
be afforded to them, and some additions made
to their equipments, to keep them up to their
normal state of efficiency. They are a fine
body of young men, the oride and ornament of
this city,—the coming generation of useful citizens. As they give their services gratuitously,
they should be fostered, and cheerfully aided to
the extent, at least, of their actual expenses.
We will not repeat the arguments in favor of
their maintenance, but merely suggest the deplorable possibility of being without their presence and organization."

The water-supply and sewerage questions
have received the attention of the Association,
and are now under consideration by Committees.

and are now under consideration by Commit-

comes in for a notice as follows:

"Previous expedients, including that of deepening the canal, have been but partly successful, as is well known to both officials and private citizens,—to none better than those who are too often subjected to the stenches conseare too often subjected to the stenches consequent upon the abominable condition of the river. The same cause—that is, the imperfect system of drainage and consequent stagnation—affects the sewers, producing probably much of the offensive and malarious exhalations therefrom. It is believed that a proper system of drainage would remedy both these evils; would purify both the river and the sewers. We are now forming a committee to examine and report upon the subject, the magnitude and importance of which render any approach to it one port upon the subject, the magnitude and importance of which render any approach to it one of difficulty, arising from the diffidence of parties to undertake so great a task. Already has the sanitary condition of the canal become the subject of inquiry on the part of the State sanitary authorities, and a resolution to a similar effect was only withheld from the last Legislature on assurances given that the subject would be fully investigated before the next session."

The report concludes with the following interesting

SUMMARY OF LOCAL MATTERS:

"The recent marked revival in business of all kinds, and the consequent remunerative employment of all trades, is having a beneficial effect on the social and financial condition of our population, but it has a tendency, as in all such cases, to make men careless about their political duties until some great commercial crisis again forces those duties upon their attention. It requires but the retrospection of five years to illustrate this. During that time such changes—particularly in administration, taxation, and finance—have taken place in this city as, if exhibited together in a short space of time, would appear magical. They have been the result of pursistent, combined, and intelligent efforts on the part of the citizens, and although some almost unavoidable errors have been committed, the results obtained have been in a fair degree, commensurate with the objects desired and the means employed.

"The people of this city have demonstrated that they can have a good government if they

will use the means at hand to procure it. Those means have been, in a marked degree, furnished to them by the recent Legislature in furnished to them by the recent Legislature in the two items of registration and consolidation; the former of which has been demanded with a vigor which may be justly styled clamorous. An election is now bending at which the legion of advocates of that measure will have an opportunity of realizing their wishes.

"It is to be hoped that the return of prosperity will not interfere with or abridge the political habit which is the heirloom of Americans, but which has, at times during the past decade, been laid aside on account of what appeared to be more pressing engagements. Should it do

be more pressing engagements. Should it so, it may give rise to regret that the suddeness of our emergence from the financial gloc of the past six years has caused us to threaway the 'jewel' which we had gleaned from the financial glocomer with the transfer of the past six years has caused us to the away the 'jewel' which we had gleaned from the past of the past o our enforced acquaintance with the 'uses of ac

"The approaching election is one which brings "The approaching election is one which brings right home to our memories the exciting events of 1875; let it also remind us that to insure a proper expression of the will of the people every vote is needed. There are propably 80,000 voters in this county; it their votes are all cast there need be no dissatisfaction at the result, no matter which political party triumphs. Your experience has demonstrated that incapable or unsatisfactory men have nearly always crept into office on a meagre vote. The brilliancy of the official prize accruing to that party which unsatisfactory men have nearly always crept into office on a meagre vote. The brilliancy of the official prize accruing to that party which elects their candidate for County Treasurer should not cause them to overlook judicious nominations for County Commissioners, the Legislature of the county, of whom the Treasurer is, under legal restriction, the official servant; they are those who frame and administer the local statutes, make the contracts, and virtually disburse the money, as the Treasurer is tually disburse the money, as the Treaturer i but the depositary and accounting officer of th public funds. Be careful to register and vote."
The annual meeting will be held Tuesday

YELLOW-FEVER.

MEMPHIS. Мемриів, Oct. 17-10 a. m.-I. D. Conway, who was thought had the fever two months ago. was stricken this morning. Two deaths have occurred,-John Lutz and Callie Spickernagle.

The weather is threatening.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 17—Noon.—Four cases were reported to the Board of Health-Henry J. Ensel, I. D. Conway, Annie Washington, and Martha Jones, the two last colored. Three nurses, sent by the Howards, left for Forest City on a special train this morning. MEMPHIS, Oct. 17-Evening.-One additional

death occurred this afternoon,-Charles A. Isaacs. The following whites were supplied with nurses by the Howards: J. Read, Theodore Jacobi, Johnson B. Byrnes.
Weather—Rapidly turning colder. The thermometer ranged between 63 and 72.
Judge John D. Adams is very low.

CONCORDIA, MISS. MEMPHIS. Tenn., Oct. 17 .- The steamer O W. Pierce, sent by the Howards with relief for oncordia, returned this morning. Gen. Smith reports that the greatest destitution prevails reports that the greatest destitution prevails there. The sending of provisions was most opportune, as the sick were really suffering for the necessaries of life. Two nurses carried along were left behind to care for the afflicted. The Pierce left Concordia Monday morning.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Oct. 17.—Advices from Concordia dated Oct. 14. report one new case.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Oct. 17.—Advices from Concordia, dated Oct. 14. report one new case, Rafe Miller, and one death, Rachael Woods, both colored. Jack Scrugs is dvine, and Dr. Myers is very low. The disease has almost exhausted the white element of the population, and is now spreading among the negroes. There are about eighty of them left who have not had the fever. Fifty-seven cases and nineteen deaths have occurred to dise. have occurred to date.

FOREST CITY, ARK. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 17.—Two deaths have occurred at Forest City, Ark., since last report. Robert Loughridge died last night, and was buried at 10 o'clock this morning. His mother, Mrs. Loughridge, died in the country this mornng, eight miles from town. She was the mother of Mrs. Keathler, who was with her during her illness. Mrs. Wade is quite sick. J. R. Brown was stricken this morning; also another men ber of Mr. Whittaker's family.

JUVENILE MURDER.

muel Unger Fatally Beaten on the Head by William Schoene.
Samuel Unger, a bright, handsome lad of 14 years, was lying last night at the home of his father, John W. Unger, No. 52 Farrell sweet, head having been crushed, and the skull fractured in a dozen different directions. His murderer is Willie Schoene, a rough, coarse boy not yet 14 years of age, but much stouter than Samuel. The stories told of the occurrence vary widely; in fact, almost every one in the neighbor hood has a separate and distinct version. It will, some method, such as the Coroner sinquest, to thoroughly sift out the true and the false, and connect the real story of the affair as it should be. The few reliable facts which a reporter, who visited the locality last evening, was able to gather are about as follows:
Along about 5 o'clock in the evening a number of boys living on Farrell street were plaving marbles in front of the Unger cottage. Young Unger had shot his marble at a number of others in the ring, and it nad rolled under the sidewalk, just as Schoene came on the scene. Unger did not appear to notice him, but went on looking for his marble,

Schoene

HIT HIM A TERRIFIC BLOW
on the back of the head with a base-ball bat
which he had in his hands. The blow made an
awful crashing noise. Samuel fell to the
ground senseless, and the young murderer ran
for his home, where he was arrested
shortly afterwards by Officer James Bergan. Mrs. Hart and other neighbors
who claim to bave seen the striking tell a story
of the affray almost exactly simila. One of
them says she thought at first that Schoene was
in fun and that he had hit the sidewalk, so great
a noise did the blow make.

At 11 o'clock last night the injured boy was
lying in a comatose condition. He spoke not a
word all night, and appeared to be utterly unconscious. Drs. Waxham, Anderson, and
Cooper were called in, but each stated that the

mean to injure him badly, but only wished to

THE UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

When the boys of the neighborhood were told what Schoene claimed, every one of them gave him the lie. The black eve which he exhibits as proof that Sam struck him first, they say was given him by a boy living in his own neighborhood. He abused a little fellow shamefully, and when the little fellow's big brother got hold of him he drubbed him soundly, and blackened his eye. They also give the lie to Schoene's statement that he bore the injured boy no malice. He had threatened to do injury to him several times during the day. Thursday evening Schoene quarreled with a boy named Hoy, and was just about to cut him with a knife, when Sam Unger warned him to get away. Schoene then threatened to cut him. The stories of wickedness, thievery, deception, bully-ragging, and lying that are told of Schoene would fill a volume. But, beneath it all, the boys seem to have plagued and teased him to a considerable extent. THE UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

The Rev. F. W. Buchholz, Waseca, Minn., used the St. Jacobs Oil in the case of a lady of his con-gregation who had been bed-ridden with rheuma-tem for secution years. She used the St. Jacobs Oil for three days, and was able to leave her pad.

RAILROADS.

The East-Bound Pool Declared to Be a Success.

Freight Rates to Missouri River Points---The Lumber Pool.

Further Investigation into Freight Discriminations in New York,

EAST-BOUND POOL. In spite of the tremendous efforts of Commis-sioner Fink to establish an East-bound pool from all Western points, and to stop the competition between the various lines, there is not much prospect that such an arrangement can be permanently made. So far the East-bound pool has been carried out only from Chicago and St. Louis, the roads from other points having been as yet unable to came to a satisfactory standing in regard to percentages. And even from Chicago and St. Louis the pool does not work as satisfactorily as is desired by Mr. Fink. More or less difficulty is continually presenting itself, and at every meeting of the High-Joints some questions of misunderstanding between

some questions of misunderstanding between the various roads from these points have to be settled. The same questions will again have to be considered by the "High-Joints" at their next meeting at New York, which will be held Oct. 21, as will be seen from Mr. Fink's call for the meeting, published in yesterday's Tribuna. The call says that the meeting will consider questions which have arisen in regard to the traffic included in the Chicago division. This means that there is more trouble which has to be settled in order to keep the pool alive. Yet even if these troubles are again overcome at that meeting, it is hardly probable that the pool from Chicago can be kept up through the winter. During the summer, when the Western roads found an outlet for their business via the lake routes, they had but little cause for complaint. But when these routes are closed they will not stand idly by and see their business diverted to Southwestern points. The Western roads that have connections with Eastern lines west of Chicago will no doubt inter-harms ell the heritage they can at these points. Western roads that have connections with Eastern lines west of Chicago will no doubt interchange all the business they can at those points, and in this they will be aided by the roads leading East from Chicago, because the business from those points is not included in the pool.

And the result of all this will be that the bulk of the East-bound business will give Chibulk of the East-bound business will give Chicago the go-by during the winter months, when navigation is closed. It is generally admitted that the pool as now organized is disastrous to the interests of this city, and cannot work satisfactorily as long as not all the business of the roads leading East from Chicago, no matter at what point it is received, is included in the pool. The business that goes in the pool does not include half the business the roads carry forward, as the Michigan Central, for example, gets as the Michigan Central, for example, gets nearly as much at Joliet as it does at Chicago, and the same is the case with all the other roads. The reason that the Eastern roads at this point are so short of cars is attributed to

the fact that these outside points are attended to before any cars are sent to Chicago. FREIGHT RATES TO MISSOURI RIVER POINTS.

The following arbitraries will apply on business from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore destined to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, or Kansas City:

apply on shipments from Atlantic seaboard ats destined to Missouri River points:

-Cranberries-The following frates per car will apply on shipments of machinery or agricultural implements in car-lots, released, from Atlantic seahoard points, destined to Missouri River points. From Toledo, \$92; Chicago, \$74; East St. Louis, \$58; Hannibal, \$46. The above rates apply only the processing states a points.

ou business originating at points from which the rates to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, and Hampibal are the same at Hannibal are the same as they are from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to St. Louis on Missouri River business, and on business snipped directly through to the Missouri River points named. The following additions to the revised westward classification are now in force: Boilers, ranges (galvanized, same as stoves), liquid blue, Class 1; moldings (builders') in bundles or packages, Class 2; saleratus, in kegs or boxes, in less than car-load lots, Class 5; same in car-load lots, Class 4; saltpetre, carload lots, special class; grape-sugar, Class 4; bottles, car-load lots, special class. The following is to be added to east-bound classification: Garden seeds, in boxes, car-loads, minimum weight to be charged, 20,000 pounds.

At the time the Southwestern Railroad Association was reorganized, it was thought best not pool, but to keep up a separate pool on this class of business, as all other Western roads, with the exception of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, are parties to this agreement. There has always been considerable grumbling among the lumber merchants about the difference in rates from Chicago and St. Louis, it being claimed by the Chicago dealers that the St. Louis dealers have had the best of the arrangement. As the roads from the two points were upable to express upon astifications rates. It was unable to agree upon satisfactory rates, it was decided to leave the matter to arbitration, and that the Chicago roads appoint a prominent lumber-dealer as arbitrator, and the St. Louis roads another, and these two appoint a third man. The Chicago roads appointed Mr. A. A. Garpenter of this city as a substantiators and man. The Chicago roads appointed Mr. A. A. Carpenter of this city as such arbitrator, and the St. Louis roads Mr. A. Schulenburg. Although these men have accepted the position, yet they have thus far failed to come together and take action in the matter, and the result is that the lumber rates are still greatly disturbed, and complaints about discrimination, etc., are coming in more frequently than ever. It is not likely, however, that any action in regard to this matter will be taken before the next meeting of the Association, which will be held at St. Louis Thursday. If no action is taken by the arbitrators by that time, it is most likely that new arbitrators will be appointed.

word all night, and appeared to be utterly understonded. Drs. Waxham, Anderson, and Cooper were called in, but each stated that the skull was crushed beyond all hope of recovery, and that death was the certain result. A great number of the neighbors were about the house, sympathizing with the parents, and all of them had nothing but praise of or Sam's uniform good character, and maledictions for the neighborhood nuisance who nad caused his fatal injury.

Schoene was seen at the Decring Street Station, and his appearance did not belie the character given him by the neighborhood nuisance who nad caused his fatal injury.

Schoene was seen at the Decring Street Station, and his appearance did not belie the character given him by the neighbors. His father, who is a teamster, lives at No. 15 Farrell street. Willie worked until last July at Hutt's planing-mill, and since then has done nothing but run the streets and terrorize the boys who were not as tough and desperate as himself. He says be had some words about two weeks ago with Sam, but that Sam made matters right by whipping a schoolboy who had circulated ill reports concerning himself. He bore him no malice. Yesterday atternoon he was seated on the sidewalk near the Unger cottage, and was watching the boys playing marbles. The Esch brothers, who were in the game, whispered something to Sam, who at once approached him, and struck him several times in the face, in proof of which he exhibits a black eye. He then picked up a broomstick, or handle, and struck him on the head with it, not so hard a blow as he could hit, but a pretty good blow as he was mad at being it treated so. He is pretty sure it was a broomstick, but such a weapon would hardly have inflicted the injuries. Schoene says he did not mean to injure him badly, but only wished to repay him for bankruptcy. Mr. Bostwick, the unwilling wit-ness, appeared yesterday, and was questioned about the Standard Oil Company. He declined to give his rates on oil since he had controlled the Weehawken docks and the terminal facilities of the New York Central in this city. Chairman Hepburn said: "I have this opinion from the evidence that the Standard Oil Company consists of a "community of interest, or harmony," between different firms holding stock in the Standard Oil Company, and thus begetting harmony between them. I would like to have you tell me whether that is so?"

Mr. Bostwick—We are in harmony, and if we meet any one in competition with us we buy him out or make some arrangement with him as we think best.

Chairman Hepburn—We have evidence that the New York Central and Erie, with their terminal facilities, are controlled absolutely by the Standard Oil Company. It seems to me there ought to be, and must be, some way whereby the people of the State of New York can exercise control over the route that passes through the State.

Mr. Rostwick declined to furnish the names

the State.

Mr. Bostwick declined to furnish the names of irms affiliated with the Standard. He thought the parties in harmony with the Standard and each other have 90 to 95 per cent of the entire oil business. "If one man has 90 per cent," added the witness, "he has got the best

of the trick, and can make his own terms with the railroads. He can go to the Central or Erie, and say: 'I have got business that you want. Will you carry my goods under a fair arrangement?' They say, at first: 'No, we don't want your business.' In six months they find themselves without any business at all, and say: 'We made a mistake in refusing that man's offer and in treating him so.' Then the four lines think better of it, and agree to take the business for 80 cents if they can't get 90 cents. They find it all nonsense fighting. Another says: 'I have got so much business, and if you agree to make uniform rates at \$1 1 will guarantee you all a share in it.'" He thought the railroads had been carrying oil at remunerative and satisfactors retired. it.'" He thought the railroads had been carrying oil at remunerative and satisfactory rates, and that none of the railroad officers were financially interested in the Standard. On other points he refused to answer.

THE TRUNK LINES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A general meeting of the Joint Executive Committee of Trunk Lines, with their Western connections, will be neld Oct. 21 at the office of Commissioner Fink. At least thirty roads will be represented. It is erpected members will be prompt in attendance, s John King, Jr., First Vice-President of the Baltimore & Onio, introduced at the last meeting a resolution that any member in the city who did not appear at the meeting within five minutes of the hour named should be fined \$30, and \$50 for each additional fifteen minutes late. The most important business to be transacted will be the consideration and final settlement of the passenger pool, in order that all roads may be worked upon an equitable basis for the benefit of the consideration of th

At the last meeting of the Committee, held Sept. 25, it was supposed the trunk lines would have their passenger pool arranged before the next monthly meeting, so as to facilitate the settlement of the question before the Convention. It is also expected some definit action will be taken in reference to the division of vill be taken in reference to the division of

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has the following in regard to the recent action of the stockholders of the Wabash and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, consolidating the two company

under one management:

The result of the two meetings is, therefore, that the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway and the Wabash Railway will henceforth be blotted off the maps, and in their place will appear the Wabash. St. Louis & Pacific Railway. The officers of the new Company will not be elected until November 7, at Toledo, but it is generally understood that Cyrps W. Field will be President, and A. L. Hopkins and B. W. Lewis, Jr., Vice-Presidents. Among the Directors will probably be Jay Gould, W. R. Garrison, Solon Humphreys, Russell Sage, and William F. Joy. It is also admitted that John C. Gault, late of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, will be General Manager of the entire road. The details as to the number of Superintendents, General Passenger Agents, General Freight Agents, etc., and who these officers are to be. are all to be left undecided until after the election of Directors in November. St. Louis will be the headquarters of the management, and here the general offices will be located.

The capital stocs of the consolidation is to be 340,000,000. which is the sum of the stock of the under one management:

here the general offices will be located.

The capital stocs of the consolidation is to be \$40,000.000, which is the sum of the stock of the two roads, and will be helf preferred and half common. In the consolidation scheme the kansas City & Northern preferred stock will be replaced with 7 per cent preferred stock of the new organization, and the Kansas City & Northern common stock will be replaced with common stock, dollar for dollar. Wabash stock will be replaced half with common and half with preferred stock. The Kansas City & Northern preferred stock is entitled to a 10 per cent dividend before the common gets anything, and to an equal drision afterwards. The bonded debt of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Company will be about \$86,000,000. With all the lesses of the companies capitalized, each corporation will be represented by the following amount of debt in the consolidat-000,000. With all the lesses of the companies capitalized, each corporation will be represented by the following amount of debt in the consolidated company: St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 314,000,000; Whosh including its new \$2.000,000 mortwage, about \$222,000,000; total, \$36,000,000. When the Chicago and Detroit extensions of the Wabssh Company are completed the bonded debt of the consolidated Company will be about \$22,000 per mile. It is probable that the mortgages on the Wabssh and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern properties will be converted into one consolidated mortgage covering the entire property. When the Kansas City & Northern parts of the converted into one consolidated mortgage covering the entire property. When the Kansas City & Northern extension to Omaha is completed the new organization will have under its control 1, 723 miles of road.

ITEMS. Another meeting of the General Freight Agents of the roads leading to Southern points will be held on Tuesday at the Grand Pacific Hotel to revise the classification to Cincinnati.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad (New Orleans Branch of the Illinois Central), it was resolved to narrow the gauge from five feet to the standard of four feet eight and one-half inches, and to reduce the grades. It is the intention to have the improve-ment made at once. The litinois Central has been greatly embarrassed on account of the wider gauge of this road as compared with fis principal line, compelling it to transfer the through cars at Cairo on new trucks. When the improvement has been made, cars will be able to run through from Chicago to New Or-leans without such extra labor and delay, which will reduce the operating expenses considerably.

will reduce the operating expenses considerably.

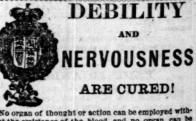
The meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association at St. Louis Thursday promises to be of considerable importance. The new pool does not work as satisfactorily as was anticipated, and complaints are being made of bad faith on the part of the various roads. The St. Louis roads have been considerably disappointed since the arbitrators at New York have given their decision regarding the division of business out of St. Louis. It is evident that they are again at work to create dissension, in order to break up the agreement, and then claim that the Chicago roads had failed to stick to it, and were responsible for all the trouble. The Chicago roads are emphatic in their declarations that they have faithfully maintained the agreement, and that the complaints of the St. Louis roads are not based upon facts.

THE BELLEVILLE STRIKE.

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—Members of the Coal Exchange, at the meeting here to-day, decided to stand firmly against the demands of the miners for an advance for digging coal in the Belleville district. Members of the Exchange represent between 70 and 80 per cent of the coal brought to this market, and say they have enough coal to supply the demand for some time. Some of the operators who do not be-long to the Exchange have agreed to the terms of the miners, and their men are at work, and probably others will follow suit.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 17.—Some slarm is felt here at the appearance of scarlet-fever on North Main street, there being three serious cases in one family. As the fever is quite severe in Peoria and Pontiac, it is feared it may become general here.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-50 cents. FELLOWS HYPOPHOSPHITES.



No organ of thought or action can be employed without the assistance of the blood, and no organ can be employed safely or with impunity without a supply of healthy blood. With healthy blood the exercised organs become well developed, whether they be muscular or intellectual. By the use of FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES the blood is speedily vitalized and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body. "Persons suffering from impure_blood, or whose health is giving away, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find in the Syrup the material is build them up, and the tonic to keep them there."

DR. CLAY.

Pritrivield, Me., March, 1872.

Dan Sin: During the past two years I have given your compound syring the past two years I have given your compound syring of my practice, and am able to speak with condence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emacistion and the debility following Dipintheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lunging the particular and the patients are fast recovering; among these are Consumptive and old Bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases. I am sir, your truly.

WM. S. HOWE, M. D.

Norz.—It is only the independent, well-posted, and unselfish physicians who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city where it is known recommend it.

\$1.50 per Bottle. \$7.50 for SIX Bottles. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents

WASHIN Secretary Schur

Several Chan Indian Among Them,

of the Rese Seve Information Obtain

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Many Facts Gained tance to Med

Cattle to THE INDIAN

SECRETARY SCE Special Dispatca WASHINGTON, D. C., O expresses the greatest ments which will undor gress the coming sessio disn question. He is combinations will be for ties which exist between intent of opening to habitable mining and a retary Schurz has expr Government will not be the march of empire, a Congress, as he has alre the passage of laws divi

severalty among them a Secretary Schurz, since country, is more than danger and unwisdom under which no individ title to a homestead or idual rights. Secretar future the Indians will justice, unless they divi among themselves at nable title. It appears and better informe of civilization, object lands in severalty, would result in the over tem, and would deprive of their great influen Schurz will recommend

which will enable every ly in the Indian Ten acres of land upon his r to him or to his childr tinuous residence the during which period it mortgage or sell the last that such a measure v pastoral system and a the Indians under a wis LEARN THE WAY

and become fully able prove an effectual inasmuch as the Indian and he would be sus protected by all the po Secretary Schurz als surplus lands of the la proceeds for the benefit but he does not content tory to white settles poses not to open the l r immigration when i il certainly come. It is stated that the proposes to violate any

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Special Disputed WASHINGTON, D. C.,

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complete, running bac complete, running ba five years, and cannot GREAT SERVICE TO T of this country in the t sible at this time to fu intelligent synopsis of sion, because of the which must be classiff vital importance of the information which ma subject. Dr. Challis Commission discovere that yellow-fever permand that hospital and possession of the Com the period embraced present time scarcely without deaths from the island. Drs. Ct now busily engaged to be made to the N

to be made to the which they hope to he to that body abour No report will include the which are deemed of portance, and which a medical profession sheease.

NOTES WASHINGTON, D. Elkins, recently del who is largely intere arrived. He says the so troublesome as the ous raids of the Apac pared to their prese knew of fifty persons days.

Mrs. Gales, widow long time editor of died here yesterday,

Judge Edmunds, Secretary of the Re mittee, is seriously i

The successor of A ternal Revenue in the recently deceased, He will be chosen in LIVE-STO
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NK LINES. o The Tribuna. -A general meeting of nmittee of Trunk Lines, nections, will be neld Commissioner Fink. At represented. It is ex-Prompt in attendance, Vice-President of the oduced at the last meetthe meeting within five med should be fined \$50, build lifteen minutes late, business to be transacted an and final settlement of order that all roads may itable basis for the ben-

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he fauge from five teet to itr feet eight and one-balt reduce the grades. It to have the improve-the Illinois Central has trassed on account of the road as compared with its pelling it to transfer the itro on new trucks. When as been made, cars will be a from Chicago to New Orestra labor and delay, which ating expenses considerably, the Southwestern Railway outs Thursday promises to mportance. The new pool attisfactorily as was anticited are being made of bad the various roads. The St. on considerably disappointed at New York have given ling the division of business t is evident that they are set dissension, in order to ment, and then claim that ad failed to stick to it, and all the trouble. The Chiphatic in their declarations fully maintained the agree-complaints of the St. Louis upon facts. EVILLE STRIKE.

17.—Members of the Coal esting here to-day, decided ainst the demands of the mee for digging coal in the Members of the Exchange 9 and 80 per cent of the market and so the have market, and say they have solv the demand for some operators who do not be-ange have agreed to the rs, and their men are at-others will follow suit.

LET-FEVER. i., Oct. 17.—Some alarm is pearance of scarlet-fever on As the fever is quite severe t, it is feared it may become

POPHOSPHITES. EBILITY

ye equals Hill's-50 cents.

RVOUSNESS

ARE CURED!

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DR. CLAY.

pest two years I have given Hypophosphica a fair, though my practice, and am able to its effects. In restoring persons and the debitory or the fair though the fair the fa

RICE: \$7.50 for SIX Bottles.

CO., Western Agents,

Secretary Schurz Will Propose Several Changes In Our Indian Policy.

WASHINGTON.

Among Them, the Dividing Up of the Reservations in Severalty.

Information Obtained by the Yellow-Fever Commission Sent to Cuba.

Many Facts Gained of Great Imper tance to Medical Science.

Immense Increase in the Exportation Cattle to Europe.

THE INDIAN QUESTION. SECRETARY SCHURZ'S SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—Secretary Schurz expresses the greatest concern as to the moveots which will undoubtedly be made in Conness the coming session in relation to the inions will be formed to break the tree ties which exist between the Government and ntent of opening to settlement large tracts of habitable mining and agricultural lands. Secnt will not be strong enough to resist he march of empire, and he will recommend to Congress, as he has already advised the Indians, the passage of laws dividing the Indian lands in severalty among them and

SECURING INDIVIDUAL TITLES. Secretary Schurz, since his trip to the Indian country, is more than ever convinced of the danger and unwisdom of the pastoral system, under which no individual could ever acquire title to a homestead or be protected in individual rights. Secretary Schurz fears that in the future the Indians will suffer great loss and injustice, unless they divide their lands equitably mong themselves and secure an impregnable title. It appears that one reason wh the Chiefs, who are more intelligent and better informed of the progress of civilization, object to the plan for dividing the lands in severalty, is that such a movemen would result in the overthrow of the tribal sys tem, and would deprive the Chiefs themselve of their great influence and prestige. Secretary Schurz will recommend to Congress the passage

which will enable every head of an Indian family in the Indian Territory to locate 160 or 330 acres of land upon his reservation, to be secured to him or to his children by patent after a continuous residence there of twenty-five years, mortgage or sell the land. Mr. Schurz believes that such a measure will preserve the present pastoral system and afford sufficient time for the Indians under a wise administration to

LEARN THE WAYS OF CIVILIZATION and become fully able to maintain and to de fend themselves, and that such a plan will also prove an effectual obstacle to the encroachments of the whites in violation of treaty rights, inssmuch as the Indian would have a valid title, and he would be sustained by the Courts and protected by all the power of the Government. Secretary Schurz also proposes to sell the surplus lands of the Indians, and to invest the proceeds for the benefit of the respective tribes but he does not contemplate opening the Territory to white settlements. Mr. Schurz proposes not to open the Indian Territory to immiration, but to enable the Indians to prepare

r immigration when in the course of events it il certainly come. It is stated that the President will never approve any bill relating to the Indians which proposes to violate any treaty obligations.

YELLOW-FEVER.

THE CUBAN INVESTIGATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—The Commis-don appointed by the President to visit Cuba and investigate the yellow-fever has returned, having spent three months on that island. The Commission consisted of Dr. Challis, of New Dr. George Geuteras, and T. S. Hardie, civil engineer. These four gentlemen constituted the membership of the Commission, and were accompanied by a photographer, microscopist, and other scientific experts. The Commission had the assistance of twelve of the oldest and most experienced physicians of Cuba, and all the medical records and statistics in relation to yellow-fever which are known to exist on the island were placed at its dis-posal, including the reports of military and other hospitals. The hospital statistics are very

complete, running back for a period of twenty-five years, and cannot fail to be of GREAT SERVICE TO THE MEDICAL PROPESSION of this country in the treatment of yellow-fever. The Commissioners say that it would be impossible at this time to furnish for publication any intelligent synopsis of the work of the Commission, because of the great mass of material which must be classified and collated, and the vital importance of the matter in hand, and the absolute necessity of having strictly correct any information which may be published upon the subject. Dr. Challis, however, states that the Commission discovered beyond all controversy that yellow-fever permanently dwells in Cuba, and that hospital and other statistics in the the period embraced between 1856 and the present time scarcely a single month has passed

now busily engaged upon A PRELIMINARY REPORT to be made to the National Board of Health, which they hope to have ready for presentation to that body about Nov. 1. This preliminary report will include those portions of the inquiry which are deemed of the greatest public im-portance, and which are calculated to aid the medical profession in the treatment of the incess.

the island. Drs. Challis and Sternberg are

NOTES AND NEWS.

MURDEROUS RAIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—Stephen B. Elkins, recently delegate from New Mexico, who is largely interested in mining there, has arrived. He says the Indians have never been so troublesome as they now are. The murder-ous raids of the Apaches in 1860 were tame comed to their present outbreak. Mr. Elkins knew of fifty persons who were killed in two

Mrs. Gales, widow of the late Joseph Gales, leng time editor of the National Intelligencer, died here yesterday, aged 81.

Judge Edmunds, city Postmaster, formerly cretary of the Republican Congressional Com-

The successor of Adam Nase, Collector of Internal Revenus in the Third Illinois District, recently deceased, has not been determined. He will be chosen from that district.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—The Chief of the Burean of Statistics reports that the value of exports from the United States of live animals of all kinds increased from \$3,544,658 during 1879. Of the total exports of live animals the last fiscal year, 71 ber cent was sent to Great Britain. The value of exports of live animals the last fiscal year, 71 ber cent was sent to Great Britain. The value of exports of cattle increased from \$3,896,818 during 1878, 08,879,200 in 1879.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

semi-annual meeting of the National of Health adjourned to-day, to meet in rills Nov. 18. Representatives of some of ading railroad and steamboat lines are ex-

pected to attend this meeting, and give their views upon the subject of inland quarantine. LONG-LOST BONDS. Five thousand dollars' worth of United States boods stolen from the Manhattan Bank in New York were received at the Treasury Department

THE DUTIES ON STATUES AND PEDESTALS. THE DUTIES ON STATUES AND PEDESTALS.

The Treasury Department orders that importations of pedestals or monuments, which are no part of a statue, be classified as manufactures of merble and liable to duty of 50 per cent ad valorem. It is not intended that dealers shall enter expensive monuments at a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem by merely importing with them cheap figures in marble, although such figures may be brought within the definition of statuary.

MISDIESCTED MAIL MATTER.

MISDIRECTED MAIL MATTER. MISDIRECTED MAIL, MATTER.

By Telegrapa to New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Postmaster
James telegraphs that the Washington dispatch
published in the Tribune this morning and elsewhere, in regard to the disposition to be made
of letters mailed with insufficient address, does
him injustice. It is learned at the Post-Office
Department that the dispatch was incorrect in
some particulars.

Department that the dispatch was incorrect in some particulars.

It appears that no order has been issued requiring that letters addressed simply to a town or city, but with the State omitted, should be sent to the Dead-Letter Office. The fact that endiess annoyance and confusion have arisen in consequence of such omissions has, however, long been known, and when some time ago Mr. James tried an experiment for one day, looking to a reform in this respect, the Department, in reply to some protests which were received, fully sustained him. It is said that Mr. James and the Department are working harmoniously for the same end, and this is really for the public benefit, and is being appreciated in many quarters where at first the preciated in many quarters where at first the matter was not understood. The following is the last order in regard to the matter, and is embodied in a recent circular published for the information of the public and the instructions of Postmasters:

of Postmasters:

When Postmasters and employes of the Railway Mail Service know that matter deposited in their offices for mailing, addressed to a city without the name of State being given, is intended for the principal city of that name, being, for instance, addressed to a well-known city firm, newspaper, or institution of such principal city, or to a street and number which could only be found therein, it should be forwarded as directed in Sec. 467. Otherwise the provision of Secs. 437, 438, and 740, Postal Laws and Regulations, 1879, are to be observed.

The provisions of Secs. 437, 438, and 740 referred to relate to the return of unmailable matter to the sender or to the Dead-Letter Office:

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Wards-Preparing for the Primaries. The First Ward Veteran Association met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, heard re ports from the precincts, elected several new

members, and adjourned. The Irish-American Republican Club of the Seventeenth Ward met last night at No. 149 Chleago avenue, P. I. Pendergrast in the chair. Mr. Charles Prentice was elected Vice-President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. F. Lee. The Chair called attention to a circular in regard to the primaries, signed by F. C. De Lang, Secretary of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club, and several speakers united in repudiating the attempted interference with the primarie it being alleged that the circular was inspired by the Young Men's Auxiliary Club, an institu tion which puts up an electic ticket every election. Mr. George Vocke was caled upon for a speech, and delivered one of the stalwart pattern. The Club then adjourned for one

A rather enthusiastic meeting of the Irish Republican Club was held in the Fourth Ward last evening. Mr. Andrew Callaghan was nominated for temporary President, and a committee was appointed to report permanent officers, who reported the following: President, Andrew P. Callaghan: Vice-President, William Creed; Secretary. P. M. Clowry; Treasurer, M. C. Hickey; Executive Committee, T. H. Keefe, W. J. Ryan, Frank Neiligan, L. H. Brachen, K. M. Pardee, W. J. Bigley. The report of the Committee was confirmed by the election of the gentlemen for the different offices named. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, to report at the next meeting. A committee was also appointed to represent the Club in the regular Fourth Ward Republican Club. After a general exchange of expressions of good feeling on the A rather enthusiastic meeting of the Irish exchange of expressions of good feeling on the part of all present, the Club adjourned, to meet at the same place Friday evening. The roll of membership was signed by some 250 members, and this Club olds fair to be the banner Irish-American Club.

A CAUCUS Twelfth Ward was held resterday afternoon at the office of Wartin Howard, in the Marine Bank Building. The most prominent in the affair were Mr. Howard and George Buckley, a clerk in the Post-Office. The object of the conference was to devise ways and respect to set up the pipe for canturing the of the conference was to devise ways and means to set up the pins for capturing the Twelfth Ward primary meeting in the interest of C. S. Squiers, who is a candidate for the County Treasurship. The young men were in session for about two hours, and departed well satisfied with their deliberations. It may be just as well to inform the young men that the Republicans of the Twelfth will not stand any "monkey work." They have an unpleasant way of remaining from the polls whenever a clique succeeds in putting up a job. Previous elections bear convincing testimony to the frequency of this habit.

FIRST WARD FRAUDS.

FIRST WARD FRAUDS.

The Investigating Committee of the First Ward Republican Club has about completed its labors in the direction of the alleged frauds practiced in the late special election. It is stated that the Committee has indubitable evidence which can but secure the indictment of at least different of the parties they were after, and they will doubtless be arrested by Monday next. In looking up the records, registries, etc., the Committee made the discovery that some of the parties that are now pursued were acting in the same fraudulent capacity during the last judicial election; and also, by the condition of the registries, it was apparent that the gang was contemplating the repeating of their operations in the coming fall election. Before that time arrives, however, some of the leaders, it is hoped, will be looking out from behind prison bars.

TWELFTH WARD.

There is a desire on the part of a number of the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward that an unpledged delegation be sent to Tuesday's Convention. There is, on the other hand, an equally strong desire on the part of numerous candidates to secure the support of the delegation from that strong Republican ward,—a delegation which, from its numbers and the general excellence of those who compose it, always has great weight in convention. Yesterday, it is understood, a series of combinations were entered into between various candidates for the purpose of hitching their teams and seeing if they can not carry the election at the primaries Monday night of a ticket pledged to their united interests. The parties to this combination are said to be one of the County Treasurer aspirants. Mr. George Gardner, who is a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, and Mr. Allbright, of the Twelfth Ward, who is a candidate for County Commissioner. It is not known that these gentlemen themselves were parties to this arrangement, but their friends certainly were. While those members of the Republican party of the Twelfth Ward who are in favor of an unpledged ticket are not personally opposed probably to either of the candidates mentioned above, they are firm in their faith in an unpledged ticket, and for that reason will probably do all they can at the primaries Monday to secure the election of a ticket which represents their views. The Club will put no ticket in the field.

ELEVENTH WARD. TWELFTH WARD.

The Club will put no ticket in the field.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Eleventh Ward held a meeting last evening at Martine's Hall, for the special purpose of selecting candidates to be voted for at the primary election. The attendance was large, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Messars. F. A. Riddle, W. S. kaufman, A. J. Stone, O. L. Maun, Dan Munn, and Thomas Parker, Jr., were selected as a committee to present the names of four voters from each of five precincts and two from the Sixth Precinct of the ward, from which to select eleven delegates to represent the ward in the County Convention.

The Committee retired, and, while it was out, Col. W. H. Thompson was called for, and made a speech on the political topics of the day. Senator Johnson also spoke briefly upon political issues.

issues.

The Committee on nominating candidates for delegates returned and reported a list of names, and the Club proceeded to ballot by precincts, with the following result: First Precinct, John Clapp, Edward Davie; Second Precinct, Charles Heper, Moses Jones; Third Precinct, T. N. Bond, A. J. Spell; Fourth Precinct, A. A. Sprague, Neil S. Graves; Fifth Precinct, George Swift, A. J. Linscott; Sixth Precinct, R. N. Pearson.

Pearson.
The Club then adjourned. SECOND CONGRESSIONAL.

A meeting was held at the office of Justice Mattison last evening for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a club called the Young Men's Republican Club of the Second

Congressional District. There were but few present, owing to a large number of other political meetings in the district, but the authusiasm of the occasion made up for the lack of numbers. This organization now has upwards of 100 names upon its roster. New names were added to the already long list of members. The Executive Committee reported an order of business for the conduct of the Club, which was adopted. Reports were made from the various wards in the district, showing commendable zeal in the manufacture of a correct political public sentiment. Judge Polly was called for, after the business had been transacted, and made a few remarks upon the situation. He beartily approved of the present organization, and felt that it had an important work to perform. He also gave a history of the rise of the two political parties of the country, and the changes which had fol lowed. He described Douglas as an able man and essentially a demazog, and pronounced squatter sovereignt clap-trap. The Republican party was not originally an abolition party. It was organized upon the theory of confluing slavery within the limits which then existed, and was opposed to the admission of any more Slave States.

After some further talk, the meeting adjourned for one week.

BLOODED STOCK.

Short-Horn Cattle and Clydesdale Horse The sale of the Bow Park herd of the Canada-West Farm-Stock Association of Short-Horns and Clydesdale horses drew a large attendance of connoisseurs and buyers to Dexter Park yesterday afternoon. The cattle offered num-bered thirty-nine head, all of which were either registered or entitled to registry in the Amer ican and Canadian herd-books. At half-past 10 o'clock Col. J. W. Judy, the auctioneer, mounted the stand, and, after speaking of the great future yet in store for Short-Horns, introduced the Hon. George Brown, of the Toronto Globs, and President of the Canada-West Farm-Stock Association. Mr. Brown said that Col. Judy had about covered the field, and that he treely indorsed what he had said in reference to the cattle, as they had been breeding for twelve years for the ourpose of improving the farm stock of America, and that their aim was to perpetuate the work they had commenced, which could be dope in no other way than in the spirit of hours and integrity.

Mr. John Hope, the manager of Bow Park Farm, led the animals forward. Col. Judy lifted up his voice, and the sales made were as follows, the numbers, where used, being those given in the herd-book:

Kirkleyington Duchess 23d; T. C. Anderson, the stand, and, after speaking of the great

the herd-book:

Kirkleyington Duchess 23d; T. C. Anderson,
Mount Sterling, Ky.; \$1.000,
The Chevalier, 33,987; Theodore Bates, of
Bates City, Mo.; \$540.

Kirkleyington Duchess Sth (imported); S. White,
Windsor, Canada, \$910.

Duke of Kirkleyington 2d (imported with dam),
26,276; Thomas Birkett, Bass Lake, Mich.; \$385.

Wild Eyes, helfer, 35th; T. C. Anderson, Mount
Sterling, Ky.; \$490.

Third Wild Eyes Duke, 34,103; P. A. Coen,
Washburne, Ill.; \$275.

Washburne. Ill.; \$275.
Seventh Duke of Barrington, 32, 208; William Cummings. Buds. Ill.; \$285.
Lady Fawsley 9th; Robert Halloway, Monmouth, Ill.; \$260. on Fawsley 3d, 31, 700; S. S. Brown, Galena, Ill. ; \$140. Ill.; \$140.
Waterloo, heifer, 30th; Alec McPherson, Howell, Mich.; \$310.
Duke of Springwood 8th, 32, 423; Gov. Ludington, Milwaukee.. Wis.; \$275.
Ludy Hudson's Duchess 5th; T. C. Anderson, Mount Sterling. Ky.; \$320.
Prince Victor, 33, 538; S. P. Watkins, Kellogg, In.; \$415.
Duchess of Clarence 17th; Thomas Birkett, Bass Lake, Mich.; \$280.
Baron Acomb 3d, 31, 677; Milton Briggs, Kellogg, Is.; \$600. o, heifer, 30th; Alec McPherson, How-

Baron Acomb 3d, 31,677; Milton Briggs, Kellogg, Ia.; \$500.
Annette. cow, importéd; Mr. L. Devin, Des Moines, Ia.; \$250.
Louan, helfer, 40th; George Greer, Newcastle, Pa.; \$175.
Rosamond, cow, 15th; Robert Holloway, Mon-Rosamond, cow. 15th; Robert Holloway, Mon-month, Ill.; \$180. Buckingham Bull. 21 con. nouth, Il.; \$180. Buckingham Bull, 31,909; Robert Holloway, Conmouth, Ill.; \$205. Duchess J. Roan; S. White, Detroit, Mich.; \$165.
Fifth Duke of Barrington (imp. with dam), 26, 164; George Hamilton, Mount Sterling, Ky.; \$335.
Sidonia, heifer, 5th; William Norris, Arlington, Ill. \$300.
Sidonia, cow, 3d; C. Holgate, Defiance, O.; \$110.
Darlington, heifer, 27th; Alec McPherson, How-

Darlington, heifer, 27th; Alec McPherson, Howell, Mich.; \$255.
Roan Duchess. 18th; T. C. Anderson, Mount Sterling, Ky.; \$260.
Duke of Sharon, 6th; J. C. Hamilton, Jackson-ville, Ill.; \$600.
Knightly Grand Duchess, 4th, 13, 730; Robert Holloway, Monmouth, Ill.; \$260.
Knightly Grand Duchess, 5th, 13, 730; Robert Holloway; \$200.
Baron Knightly, 4th, 31, 711; George Greer: ington, heifer, 27th; Alec McPherson, How-Baron Knightly, 4th, 31,711; George Greer; 8200. Royal Kent Charmer, imported, 13, 162; L. R. Hastings, Chicago; \$250. Sans Pareil, 12th, 12, 347; B. B. Hoover, Bed-

\$130. Duke of Springwood, 10th. 32, 424; H. B. Sher-man, Burnette Junction, Wis.; \$235. Hebe, 6th, 13, 700; W. R. Matthews, Lynnville, Ia.; \$185. The following is a record of the sale of pure

Clydesdales:
Stallion, Duke of Clydesdale, 250, dark brown;
Robert Holloway, \$1,800.
Mare, Princess of Wales, brown; Robert Holloway; \$800.
Mare, Duchess, brown; C. H. F. Bobstedt,
Victor, Ioa; \$605.
Mare, Jean, brown; J. P. Blodgett, Lisle, Ill.;
\$610. Mare, Rosa, brown; Austin Andrews, Youngstown, O.; \$750
Mare, Darling, brown; William Keyser, Madison, Wis.; \$325.
Colt, by the side of Princess of Wales, bay; William Lysaght, Belleville, Wis.; \$400.

THE LOST AERONAUTS.

The Latest Theory as to Their Fate as Advanced by Wise's Nephew-He Believes
They Descended in Some Forset, Badly

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17 .- The nephew of Wise, the missing aeronaut, who was also his manager. has published his view of the fate of the men who went up in the Pathfinder, and makes pub-lic, in the same connection, some facts regarding the ascension, singularly enough, not here-tofore known. His theory regarding the fate of the two men may be said to be the one now ascepted. He says: "The balloon (for it was un-doubtedly the Pathfinder) was last seen at a point between Miller's Station, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ratiroad, and an in-definit place 20 miles west of Laporte, Ind., sailing due northeast. This course would have taken them across Lake Michigan diagonally, and did, if the report that the balloon was seen at Spring Lake, Mich., at 3 o'clock a. m., is cor-rect, and we believe it is. Those who beld to Illinois, 100 miles from St. Louis, ask this question,-viz.: Why is it, if the balloon went beyond Illiopolis, that no circulars were found be-yond that point? This is easily explained. There was more ballast in the car than we at first supposed. The St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company had 150 pounds of circulars, and there was, be-sides, a bag of sand weighing not less than fifty pounds. Mr. Burr's instructions were to dis-tribute only a few of these circulars in Illinois, and, if possible, reserve the bulk of them for tribute only a few of these circulars in Illinois, and, if possible, reserve the bulk of them for the State of Indiana, in the event of that territory being crossed. Now we are of the opinion that, after passing Illiopolis, the discharge of circulars was discontinued, and the sand-bag resorted to. There were two kinds of circulars,—one lot with a line printed on the margin informing the one who found it that it was dropped from Wise's balloon. The other lot had no such distinguishing marks. We cling to the opinion that the Pathinder salled beyond Lake Michigan, and descended in some forest, and, the aeronauts being injured, probably were starved."

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 17.—The gentlemen composing the State Commission for the Care of the Blind, recently appointed by Gov. Croswell, met at Flint yesterday, and organized by elect-ing Townsepd North, of Vassar, President; ex-Gov. John J. Bagiey, of Detroit, Treasurer; and T. S. Applegate, of this city, Secretary. The T. S. Applegate, of this city, Secretary. The law under which the Commission is appointed provides for taking the blind from the institution at Flint, where they are now cared for in conjunction with the deaf and dumb, and providing them temporary accommodations proparatory to building a suitable and permanent home. After due consideration the Commission decided they would not make any temporary arrangement, but proceed at once to locate a site and erect a building, so that it may be ready at the commencement of the next school year, June 1, 1880. Until that time the blind will be cared for at Flint. NORDENSKJOLD.

The Great Explorer Tells the Story of the Arctic Night.

Prisoners of the Ice-How the Tschuktschis Live and Love Without a Government,

A Theory of the Aurora --- Completing the Northeast Passage in July Last.

Correspondence New Fork Berald.
TOKIO, Japan, Sept. 20.—It was on the 28th of September, 1878, that the further progress of the Vega, whose course had been very slow for several days previously, was finally arrested and imprisoned by the ice, and so compelled to take up her winter quarters. Two days more of open weather and sea and she would have entered Behring Strait and reached Yokohama ten months before she did. Her voyage, however, was delayed by the observations which had to be taken in various places, as well as by the occasional ice encountered, and thus it happened that foreign communities were long in suspense as to the fate of the investigators. Meanwhile these were located, in what comfort can be attained in Arctic regions, on the east side of Koljutschein Bay, one mile from shore, in latitude 67 deg. 7 min. north, longtitude 1731/4 deg. west of Greenwich.

WIND AND WEATHER. The time passed without extraordinary incident until the date of the release of the ship, on the 18th day of July according to Asiatic, the 17th according to American, time. As a rule, the cold was intense during the winter months. Northwesterly winds, often amounting to storms, were very constant. At rare intervals mild weather was experienced. For instance, on one day in February the temperature was some degrees above freezing point. Sometimes the then there were numerous openings in the ice, but all far from the steamer, which thus had no chance of escaping. Snow-storms were of almost continual occurrence, and offered a peculiar feature. The flakes never melted enough to be subsequently frozen together in fields, as is the case in Scandinavis and Northern America. Thus it can easily be conceived that, with the prevailing strong gales, enormous masses of snow were nearly always in motion. Hence ashore, and exploring excursions were rendered both difficult and dangerous. During the whole of their sojourn our friends were on terms of amity and cordial intercourse with a happy, peaceful, and interesting people, their indigen ous neighbors of the mainland.

THE TSCHUKTSCHI.

These are known as the Tschuktschi (I give Nordenskiold's literation). The ship was a con-Nordenskiold's literation). The ship was a constant rendezvous for them. The Professor speaks of them as savages, inasmuch as their civilization is not very far advanced, but he is enthusiastic in his testimony to their excellent qualities, social, domestic, and national. They do quite an extensive trade between Siberia and America, being locally within easy reach of many points in Alaskan Territory, which is accessible to them both in winter and summer; in the former season by a solid bridge of ice, in the latter by the open sea. They employ sledges the former season by a solid bridge of ice, in the latter by the open sea. They employ sledges drawn by dogs, of which animals the explorers do not speak very highly. This season, perhaps, may have been an exceptionally severo one for both man and beast in the particular portion of Northern Siberia where the narty wintered. Nordenskiold says that dogs were plentiful, but they were mostly weak and alling from hunger, their masters often being unable to supply them their masters often being unable to supply them with sufficient food. In this connection it is worth while to record that so high an authority

worth while to record that so high an authority as the great navigator does not think the services of dogs in Arctic explorations very valuable. They are apt to be sick and feeble, and their nourishment is always a matter of some difficulty. During the warm months the Tschuktschi made their trips to and from the American shore in skin boats, which, from the description given of them, I judge must have a striking resemblance to the old Celtic corracle or curragh. The more genial period and the water route are most favored by these Siberian peddlers for their excursions. When they travel over the ice, parties of four, five, or six traders will use one sledge, which has twenty or thirty dogs to drag it. Their commerce consists of does to drag it. Their commerce consists of the furs which they bring from America to the other continent, where they barrer them with the Russians for simple commodities. Reindeer "HARD TIMES" IN THE ARCTIC.

I have alluded to the probability of the rear having been an exceptionally bad one. There certainly appears to have been a kind of famine certainly appears to have been a kind of famine last winter among these generous people. Many of them passed the ship on their travels, or simply came to see her out of curiosity. In every case they went on board to eat, as of right. The Swedish commander distributed as much as 3,000 pounds of bread among these guests, who evinced a heartfelt gratitude for the bounty. They are described as distinctly differing from the Esquimau tribes; and though it is not yet decided to what race they belong, they are thought to be related to the Kamschatka-dales and Koriaks.

A NATION CULT OF THE WAR BUSINESS. A NATION OUT OF THE WAR BUSINESS.

A NATION OUT OF THE WAR BUSINESS.

Some very interesting and valuable details have been collected by Nordenskjold and his staff as to their ethnography and history. About 250 years ago they were distinguished and gallant warriors. The discoverers have gathered a valuable assortment of the arms and armor of that period. Many of these implements are preserved among the families, whose habits are no longer aggressivs. Very noticeable are their cuirasses carefully wrought out of mammoth ivory, and fashioned with a remarkable resemblance to the old Roman panoply. Their spears and bows are made of whalebone, wood, and ivory, spliced and bound with the sinews of the reindeer, and showing an advanced perception of artistic croamentation on the part of the makers. One buadred and fifty vears ago the famous Russian, Col. Pauvolski, commanded an expedition sent against them from Siberian settlements. In his first engagement with them he was badly worsted. He subsequently defeated them, but with heavy loss to his own troops, and has recorded much such a tribute to their valor as Pyrrhus bestowed upon the Italian legions which be overthrew. A mild form of disease is averred by the natives to have been left behind by his soldiery and to be still in existence.

No GOVERNMENT AND NONE WANTED.

At present the Tschuktschi are held to pay to Russia a small tribute, which is collected in the form of trifting dues for permission to trade in the marts of Nischni-ko-lymsk and Anadyr. In spite of this, however, they admit no allegiance, and not one of those interrogated appeared to have any knowledge of the existence of a Czar at St. Petersburg. Strangely enough they have no government, no laws, and almost no religion, if any. A Russian starost is their nominal ruler, but has neither authority nor influence. In fact, there seems to -be no necessity for the exercise of either the one or the other, for his subjects are evidently an exceptionally excellent and well-disposed people. The foreigners were on terms of intimacy with thousands of them, and never saw or heard of a single case of quarreling among them. Perfect harmony prevalled in the villages and families. Women have great influence, and are treated by the men in all respects as their equals, and with much politeness and deference. The language spoken by this tribe is peculiar, and as far as has been yet determined, shows no affinity to others. On this subject, however, it is yet too early to speak with certainty. Lieut. Nordqvist, of the Russian Imperial Guards, one of the specialists of the expedition, has formed a very large collection of their vocabulary and idioms, and when his work has been examined by philologists it is certain much interesting light will be thrown upon this branch of the subject, and will help to determine to what section of the human family the people belong. Probably they will be furnown upon this branch of the subject, and will help to determine to what section of the human family the people belong. Probably they will be found to pertain to some special Polar-Mongolian or Polar-Caucasian race.

HANDSOMB SAVAGES.

HANDSOMB SAVAGES.

The features are less Mongolian in type than are those of the Esquimaux or the other indigenous tribes of Siberia. The hair is generally, but not invariably, black, and the complexion is decidedly light. Young women are often very fair, handsome, and of perfect symmetry and fine proportions. The men are tall, above the average hight of man's growth, some of them attaining to very little short of the splendid stature of the best specimens of humanity in Northern Europe. One woman is mentioned to me as being of gigantic size,—so large, in fact, that she might well be shown for money. One of Nordenskjold's attaches has a note—I regret at this moment inaccessible to me—of her hight and bulk, the former being over seven feet.

THERE DISTARY.

Kjellman, the able botanist and old com-

former Arctic traveis, conducted the necessary researches fito the distay as well as of all the flora of the district, and has compiled matter enough to form a very valuable and elaborate treatise on his return to Europe. He finds that the Tschutktschi are omotiverous. They subsist upon the mest of reindeer, bears, and seals, and fish and vegetables, a fact the more important to be noted, as they have hitherto been cited as one of the few races that are exclusively animal enters. During their brief summer they collect a quantity of vegetable food and store it for winter use. A dainty with them is the stomach of a reindeer, killed when the beast has fed to repletion. The beily and the herbage it contains are cooked together and eaten with great relish. A similar custom to this prevails among the Esquimaux, whom Nordenskjold's friends do not much resemble in face or feature. Nevertheless there are striking points of likeness in the drass, boats, arms, and utensils of the two peoples. During the Vega's long stay no deaths and only two or three births occurred among the Tschuktschi.

How THEY COUNT.

It is a matter of considerable difficulty to estimate their ages with any approach to accuracy, as their idea of numbers is very vague, apparently not extending beyond eight or ten numerals. Thus, if they wish to express five they bold up one hand, with the fingers spread out; ten they represent by two hands, twenty with the hands and feet; and, if their calculation goes beyond that, a second individual is called to sid in the demonstration of numbers between twenty and forty. It will be apparent from this that the age of individuals is not carefully recorded or remembered, but some of the people had evidently attained an extreme age. Little more, so far, remains to say about them or their mode of life, except that they possess a few guns among them, are familiar with gunpowder, and have in use some American axes, knives, and pots. Very little foreign clothing is employed by them, their vestments being almost exclusively of skin. The nation probably numbers 10,00 souls, of whom one-balf inhabit the littoral between Tachaun Bay and Behring Strait, and the other half dwell in the interior of the country. BOW THEY COUNT. TRUE ARCADIANS.

Although the deck of the Vega contained numbers of them, from 8 o'clock in the morning till 6 at night daily during her stay, nothing was stolen. When desired to leave the visitors departed. On the whole it is impossible to imagine a more Arcadian race, though no philosopher has yet expected to discover Arcadia so near the Nort's Pole. A people without chiefs and without criminals, experiencing no difficulty in the distribution of the product of their joint exertions in fishing or hunting, whose sole sign of pride of wealth or fancy is the possession of a boat a little larger than the possesion of a boat a little larger than ordinary, may well deserve the respect they have earned from Nordenskjold and his party, and prove fitting subjects for further ethnological stady

The months of March, April, and May were very cold. In June the temperature became more supportable, though even until the middle of the latter month there was no sign of liquefaction in the snow, which, however, had much diminished and continued to diminish in bulk by exponsition.

ABCTIC PLOBA.

Kjellman brings us the additional intelligence that the whole coast, with the exception of a few barren intersections, is covered with glow-ing vegetable iffe. He has made a collection of more than 150 specimens, whereof twenty-three wers procured at Cape Tschukt schi, or close to the extreme eastern point of Asia. South of Bebring Strait the vegetation was most luxuriant and much mixed with more southern forms. In places the soil was literally covered with flowers, so as to resemble nothing more than a gorgeous Brussels carpet. Greater luxuriance could seldom be found in tropical countries. Dr. Almovist's accumulation of lichens, which he found in vast quantities in the north but less multitudinous in more southerly directions, will enable him to describe justly all the lich-enography of Northern Siberia. A THEORY OF THE AURORA.

A THEORY OF THE AURORA.

Nordenskjold's special attention was devoted to the observation and registration of auroral phenomena. He announces that the year of his captivity was a minimum one of such appearances and sun spots. Throughout the winter he did not once observe that the Northern Lights attained the magnificent development acquired by them in Scandinavia. But whenever the sky was clear, and there was no sun or moon, he saw, constant in the northeast horizon, and almost always in the same exact spot, a faintly-luminous are so motionless as to be susceptible of accurate measurement. This phenomenon, Nordenskjoid concludes, comes from an actual aureoie, or ring of light, surrounding the north-

weather was still cold, below freezing boint, the snow continuing to evaporate so rapidly that little of it was left. On the 14th there was a sudden change to milder weather. A heavy thaw set in, and the coast land was so covered with mnd and slash that all excursions had to be discontinued. The ice which bound the ship, however, was still so strong that the explorers did not hope to be able to leave before August. Throughout their stay there had been open water seaward, but far from the ship. On the 16th and 17th of July an opening manifested itself along shore, but the ice was still tenacious of its prisoner. So Nordenskjold determined to take the steam launch to the sea, embark, and visit some whaling-ships reported by the natives to be near Behring Strait. By half-past 1 in the afternoon, when his preparations were almost completed, the ice which inclosed the Vega began to move. An hour later Capt. Palander, who was preparing for every emergency, had steam up. At balf-past 3 the ship was free, steamed a short distance westward to clear the floe, soon set her prow in the right direction, and experienced no further obstruction

"STEAMING ALONG LIKE A LORD." On the 20th the East Cape of Asia was passed in foggy weather, and saluted with flags and a Swedish salvo of three guns. Behring Strait was quickly entered, and the ship made good way to St. Lawrence Bay, at the mouth of which, as it was full of ice, anchor was dropped. After what time was necessary had been devoted to scientific observations, and a visit had been paid to a neighboring Tschuktschi village, the yessel proceeded to Port Clarence, on the American side of the Strait, for the purpose of permitting comparison of its flora with that of Northeastern Asia. Here some Northwestern Esquimaux were encountered. They are quite distinct from the Tschuktschi, with whom, however, they seem to have been confounded by some English writers. by some English writers. THE ESQUIMAUX.

The modes of life of the two people are similar. The American Esquimaux were very good to our travelers, who exchanged with them their winter stock of clothes against a valuable ethnological collection. Members of the tribe ethnological collection. Members of the tribe possessed Remington guns, which were in striking contrast with their stone weapons. A curious habit of ornamentation exists among these people; they make holes in the lip on each side of the mouth big enough to bass a finger through, and wear in them carved pieces of bone or stone, some showing a high degree of skilled workmanship. It seems now that this custom is giving place to the European one of wearing earrings. Higher esteen is bestowed by these Esquimaux upon money than the Tschuktschi accord to it. A few tribes of the latter are said to be living on the American Conby these Esquimaux upon money than the latter are said to be living on the American Continent further north than Port Clarence. From this latter point the Vega went to the Asiatic coast and entered Sencaven's Sound south of St. Lawrence Bay, which was still choked with ice. A good chart of this locality was drawn up by Admiral Rodgers, United States Navy, and found of much utility by Nordenskjold. The coast at Leneaven was found uninhabited, except by two Tschuktschi families, with reindeer. A little distance inland there are high mountains, mostly volcanic and plutonic; and the flors of the region is very luxuriant. Thence the expedition visited St. Lawrence Island, belonging to the United States, where several Esquimant were found. Nordenskjold intended next to explore a portion of Kamtchatka, but abandoned the project, as the wind was unfavorable and there was not much coal left on board. (When released the Vega had eighty tons of fuel and about twelve months' provisions remaining.) AT BEHRING'S ISLAND.

The next place touched at was Behring's Island, sadly famous for the disastrous death of the distinguished commander whose name it bears. It is now occupied by the Russians, and the American Alaska Trading Company have a valuable station there. By the representatives of each nationality the voyagers were well received and hospitably entertained.

From Behring Nordensjold came direct to Yokohama, where he arrived on the 2d of September.

COMMERCIAL RESULTS FORESHADOWED. His opinions upon the navigability of the Siberian Sea and the future result of his labors are as follows: He thinks that the northeast passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans may probably be made every year, and will certainly be often repeated. At the same time he holds that trade between the two oceans can only indirectly benefit by his discovery. But he thinks that he can effectually demonstrate that there is no difficulty in the way of properly organized trade communication between Yenised and Europe, and that such commerce can be so conducted that underwriters will as willingly

take risks on vessels engaged in it as they are to insure against the accidents of the China Sea. Again, he apprehends no obstacle in the way of experienced navigators yearly plying from the Pacific on one side and the Atlantic on the other to the mouths of the Lena; and then, when the sea is available for intercourse between Lent, Yeniset, and Obi and the vast oceans, almost all Siberia, and even some parts of North China, will be accessible by water. THE NEW TRADE.

It is hard to estimate the great benefits which may be expected to accrue. A large and productive trade can be originated, tostered, and developed in a very short space of time to great reciprocal gain and advantage. Those agricultural and other industrial implements which are sine qua non to national prosperity can be introduced cheaply into Siber's and exchanged for raw material which it is too expensive to export overland. Articles of luxury and refinement, which for similar reasons can now only be imported at a price which prohibits their employment by a working man, can then be imported and become objects of general use. In time, Nordensjold deems that the extent of Siberia, the rich virginity of its soil, and its other natural riches are only comparable to the same conditions in North America 150 years ago, and he thinks that the future development of the rich tracts of Asia may equal that attained in the past by the United States.

ITS INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES.

ITS INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES. Especially does it concern the latter country that the prospective and possible communica-tion between the Lena and the Pacific should be looked to, as then the young but vigorous in-dustries of the western districts of the United States would and fresh and practically inex-haustible markets for their productions.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

Them, and Detail Their Own Grievances. The saloon-keepers met yesterday afternoon at the Vorwaerts Turper-Hall.

A communication was read from Messrs. J. H. McAvoy, F. J. Dewes, T. J. Lefeno, M. Keeley, and E. G. Urhiern, a committee appointed by the Chicago and Milwankee brewers. response to a communication from the saloon keepers. The reply brought out

THE POLLOWING POINTS: The Committee expressed their disbelief that any of the Chicago brewers knew of the intenion to pass, or the passage of, the act of March. 1879, designating what is a legal beer gallon and fixing cubic contents of same, until it had become a law. The legislation was brought about solely in the interest of the Government, having been recommended by the Commissioner of Inproperly defining a beer gallon and fixing its contents, as it did with all liquids which paid the Government tax. Beer had been sold in this country for all time by wine measure, and custom, if not law, had so fixed the measure, the new act merely confirming that custom. The English beer gallon, which that custom. The English beer gallon, which the saloon-keepers had referred to, and containing 283 cubic inches, had never been adopted here. The act referred to did not change the contents of the gallon so long in use, or the number of gallons to the barrel. In other words, the brewers gave just as much beer to their customers as ever, paid just as much tax themselves as before, and, so far as the Committee knew, there was no intention of making any change. change.

Noticing the second complaint of the saloon-keepers, in regard to the

SIZE AND CONTENTS OF PACKAGES, the Committee replied that that was a matter for settlement between each brewer and his customers, inasmuch as each brewer made his own casks, which, when new, were always fully own cases, which, when hew, were always thilly up to the legal measure. It was impossible to make casks entirely uniform, but the advantage in measurement was as likely to be in the customers' favor as the brewers', and where a customer complained of a "short" cask, it would gladly be replaced with one of full

ances and sun spots. Throughout the winter he did not once observe that the Northern Lights attained the magnificent development acquired by them in Scandinavia. But whenever the sky was clear, and there was no sun or moon, he saw, constant in the northeast horizon, and almost always in the same exact spot, a faintly luminous are so motionless as to be susceptible of accurate measurement. This phenomenon. Nordenskiold concludes, comes from an actual aureole, or ring of light, surrounding the northern portion of the globe. Its centre should be the spot where Hall wintered, and its radius about eight degrees. The Swede opines that it girds the whole of North America with an enduring glory.

FREE FROM THE ICE AT LAST.

Up to near the middle of last June the weather was still cold, below freezing point, the snow continuing to evaporate so rapidly that little of it was left. On the 14th there was a structure of the same was also completed. of. In some cases signs had been furnished costing \$100, when a \$5 sign would answer just as well. It was only in Chicago any way that ns well. It was only in Chicago any way that the brewers consented to supply such extravagant signs, and the thing had become so expensive that a reform was absolutely demanded. The custom of allowing the brewers' peddlers "spending money" to bestow among customers, amounting in some cases \$100 a day to the brewer, was also deprecated. In addition to the expense the custom imposed, it had a to the expense the custom imposed, it had a bad effect on the peddlers, who did too much dripking on their rounds, and this excessive drinking, it was urged, had a "tendency" to ruin their health.

The communication would up with the following.

lowing TOCCHING APPEAL

and implied threat:

"We ask your Society to belp correct the abuses of the business we are mutually engaged in; and, instead of making war on one another, join hands against the common enemy, who are continually at work night and day by creating prejudice against the commodity we deal in, and using the political and other machinery to procure the passage of sumptuary laws by which our business is embarrassed and may be finally annihilated, We will gladly meet you on common ground, and have always done so in the past, and will do so in the future, But, if you refuse to do so, we are sorry, and shall be obliged to go it alone."

Mr. Baum read an appeal to the saloon-keepers of this State. The substance of it is, that for more than five years a law has been on the statute-books laying many hindrances in the way of the sale of spirituous liquors and imposing unjust penalties for absolutely unavoidable violations of its provisions. New and oppressive additions have been made to the law year after year, until at last it has become uneudurable. Resistance to it, however, can only be successful when it is general and well organized. Therefore, the saloon-keepers of every city, county, and township are urged to organize and unite, in order that they may succeed in securing the repeal of the offensive legislation.

THE REPLY OF THE BHER-BREWERS—was then taken up and discussed.

THE REPLY OF THE BREE-BREWERS was then taken up and discussed.

Mr. Mieble said that the brewers, by giving small measure, were yearly making large sums, which would not be the case if they sold by weight.

which would not be the case it they should apply weight.

Mr. Feldkamp urged that they should apply to the Council in order to secure the election of a gauger of beer-kegs.

This proposition, with an amendment that a penalty be fixed for violation of the ordinance, was adopted, and a committee was appointed to prepare the necessary ordinance and lay it before the Council.

The meeting then adjourned until Friday at the North Side Turner-Hall.

The Bridge Investigation.

Breist Dispatch to The Tribuna

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—The United States
Engineers' Commission took another turn at the
bridge question to-day, when James McMillan,
J. F. Joy, and G. V. N. Lothrop, composing the
Citizens' Committee, submitted an earnest appeal for the bridge, backed up by statistics. 14 was shown that in 1879 about 300,000 cars had was shown that in 1879 about \$00,000 cars had been ferried across the river here, carrying \$60,000 tons of freight. If a bridge were built this would be increased to \$,400,000 tons, as the Canada Southern would abandon the Grosse Isle crossing, and use the bridge in connection with the proposed cut-off line from Windsor to Essex Centre. The Commission has telegraphed to Washington for permission to adjourn, and convene again the middle of next month, but no answer has been recived.

BLO OMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 17.—The Rev. A. I

arrested and locked up in jail. Its cu arrested and locked up in jail. Its custome a had been buying on a rising market, and need always beat the bank, transactions being heavy. Finally the managers could not pay the differences, except by due-bills, and soon afterwards suspended, leaving their patropa in the lures for large amounts. They gave the names of Edward P. White, A. W. Nohe, and R. S. Disamore. Their hearing was set for next Tuesday.

AMUSEMANTS. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THE STRAKOSCH Grand Italian Opera! SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES THIS MORNING.

Opening Night-Monday, Oct. 20. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. MLLE LA BLANCHE spearances of MISS LANCASTER MONSIEUR CASTELMARY..... Mephistopi TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21. IL TROVATORE. IL TROVATORE,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22, MIGNON. MIGNON. MIGNON. MLLE. LA BLANCHE

Thursday Evening, Oct. 28.... Friday Evening, Oct. 24..... Saturday—Grand Matinee Saturday Evening, Oct. 25..... POPULAR PRICES—Admission, \$1. Reserved Seats oc and \$1 extra, according to location. Family Circle HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

TWO, Only 2 More Performance of the Comedian ROBSON and CRANE, THIS AFTERNOON AT 2. THIS EVENING AT 8,

ese Great Comedians will REVERSE PARTS in COMEDY OF ERRORS! Dromio of Ephesus... Twin ... Mr. Stuart Roteon Dromio of Syracuse .. Brothers, ... Mr. Wm. H. Crane "Which is the patural man and which the spirit?"—

Secure Seats by Telephone if you wish to avoid the rush at the Box Office. Monday, Oct. 20—J. K. Emmet as "Frits in Ireland." Saturday Eve., Nov. 1—Benefit J. Hooley, Jr., Tress. EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Positively the Last Day.

CHILDREN.....10 CENTS HAVERLY'S THEATRE. LAST SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT OF COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY,

Prior to departure for California. THIS SATURDAY MATINEE AND RIGHT, also BABES IN THE WOOD, Supported by every member of the Company, inclu-Monday-Mr. B. Macauley as "Uncle Dan'l," in & MESSENGER FROM JARVIS SECTION. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST GRAND MATINEE-LAST NIGHT Of the Gifted Young Trag MARY ANDERSON. Who will appear this Afternoon as PARTHENIA is

INGOMAR! And will make her farewell appearance this even the COUNT ESS in the Great Drama. LOVE, Or THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF PAINTINGS

Ever shown for sale in Chicago. The Public Sale of the collection commences on OCT. 20, in the after-noon at 30 clock, and continues at 8 in the evening, and will be held each day thereafter until the 23d, as

HAMILIN'S THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
This (Saturday) Evening and To-Morrow (Sunda Evening, Last Two Performances This Season of MILTON NOBLES' Combination in the Great Dramatic Sensation. A MAN of the PEOPLE, OLYMPIC THEATRE, South Clark-st., opp. Sherman Bouse.

Last Performances of PAT ROONEY NEW YORK STAR COMBINATION. Entire change of Ollo. To-night and every night during the week, also saturday and Sunday Maitness. PAT ROONEY will sing "Jerry Hoolohan, the Policeman, and "Muldoon the Solid Man." Admission: 75, 50, 35, 35, and 15c. ST. JACOBS OIL.

The Great German Remedy. Saved from the Poor-House

PORTAMOUTH, ORIO.—For years David Allingworth suffered with Rheumatism, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance, could not find relief. He came to the Sciota County Poor-House, and had to be carried into and out of bed, on account of his helpless condidition. After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the Directors of the Poor-House resolved to use the Celebrated German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and this was a fortunate resolution; for with the trial of one bottis, the patient was already much better, and when four bottles had been used upon him, he could-again walk about without the use of a cane.

The facts as above stated will be verified by the abitor of the Portsmouth, Ohio, Correspondent.

ST. JACOBS OIL Is sold by Druggists and General Storekee AT 50 CENTS A BOTTLE. It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and like com-plaints, and in cases of pains and accidents it is the best household remedy in the world. Directions in steves languages accompany every bottle. PRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

BUY YOUR CANNED Fruits and Vegetables C. JEVNE'S, 110 & 112 Madison-

All NEW GOODS and sold in quantities to suit at WHOLESALE PRICES.

Charcon Furnace Property for Sale or To Bent,
As Lawton, Mich., on the Michigan Oentral Railroad,
fn good condition, and can be started in a few weeks at
a small expense. Abundance of fuci and chang labor,
Very favorable freight contract goes with the property.
Apply to D. VAN NOSTRAND, Trassurer,
Or to HENRY FORD, Agent, Lawton, Mich. HAND-BOOK ON PATENTS.

Patents, Trade-Marks, Caveate MUNN & CO., 57 Park Row, hew York, propriets of the "Scientific American." Thirty-four particular and of Patents. Hand-ball of the content of

GENERAL NEWS. L. Merritt, Springfield, is at the Sherman J. H. Scott, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Gard-

Charles F. Shafer, of Washington, is at the

J. A. Lenicke, of Evansville, Ind., is at th

James H. Craig, of Brooklyn, is stopping at

L. G. Bopkins, of Leavenworth, Kas., is at E. R. Kerstetter, of Elkhart, Ind., is stopping

C. H. Haynes, Fort Scott, Kas., is one quests at the Tremont. f. Peroclin, State's-Attorney, New Orleans

Ex-Senator George G. Wright, Des Moines la., is a guest of the Pacific. Frank Hamet and George Walding, of Lon-

England, are at the Pacific. Gen. E. O. C. Ord and Col. Rogers Jones, U. A., are domiciled at the Palmer.

H. M. Bateman, proprietor of the Phoenix House, Bloomington, Ill., is at the Gardner. Columbus Delano, of Mt. Vernon, O., excretary of the Interior, is a guest of the

hen Crowell, President of the Phenix nee Company of New York, is sojourning

The Rev. J. Abbott French, paster of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, has reached home from his trip in Europe, with fully restored health, and will preach Sunday, in his own pulpit, both morning and evening. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was: 8 a. m., 67 degrees; 10 a. m., 69; 12 m., 69; 3 p. m., 67; 8 p. m., 58. Barometer at 8 a. m., 23.26; 8 p. m., 29.38.

At a special meeting of the West Chicago Park Commissioners held at their office yester-lay a resolution was passed accepting Washing-on street as a boulevard in conformity with the rdinance passed by the City Council.

Col. Fred Grant yesterday received a dis-satch from Geo. Grant stating that he had de-ded to postoone his visit to Des Moines until uter his visit to this city at the time of the neeting of the Army of the Tennessee.

D. M. Kendrick, General Manager of the Bee Line; L. D. Tuthill, General Superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Denver Railroad; and Frank Rahn, President of the Woodruff Palace-Car Company, are at the Pacific.

At a called meeting of the Committee on the raffic of the hunting outfit of the late Capt. George H. Ran yesterday evening it was agreed by them (owing to the limited time given those having tickets to sell) to postpone the raffic until Oct. 25, at the same time and place.

The unclaimed bagrare of the United States Express Company, which was sold on Thursday, was yesterday cleaned out by the buyers. Messra. Butters & Co. have a standing rule that no packages shall be opened in the anctionrooms, so that the question as to who struck a prize and who got stuck on worthless packages of useless lumber is known only to the speculators the product of the special states the product of the speculators the product of the special states th

Testerday was set spart by afl of the Tempermee Unions in the country as a day of praver
for the Temperance Convention, to be held Oct.

20 at Indianapolis. The Woman's Christian
Temperance Union held a meeting, lasting from
until 4 o'clock, in the Bibie Work-Room, in
Lower Farwell Hall. The leaders were Miss F.

E. W. Kimball, Mrs. C. B. Alton, and Mrs. L.

B. Rounds, and the attendance was excellent,
thowing an increasing interest in the temperance
work in this city.

Last Saturday evening the employes of the Illinois Central car-spops of this city presented Mr. George Baxter, foreman of the carpentershops, with a handsome gold watch and chain, beautifully engraved with monogram, etc., as a testimonial of their kind regard and esteem, which they wished to express on the occasion of his departure to a new field of labor at Macomb City. Miss., where he goes to take charge of the Company's shows now located at that point, for the Cairo & New Orieans Division of the road.

Mr. Charles Wendell, the well-known wholesele dealer in watches and jewelry, died suddenly last evening at 9 o'clock at his residence,
No. 686 Wabash avenue. He had been somewhat affing since Tuesday last with a fever, at
no time considering himself very ill, but the
disease took a dangerous turn vesterday, and, in
spite of all that medical science could avail,
ended fatally. Mr. Wendell was a Russian by
birth, having been born in Riga, the capital city
of Livonia, in 1882. He came to America at the
age of about 17, and to Chicago in 1860, where
he engaged in the jewelry business, which he he engaged in the jewelry business, which ne followed with unvarying success until, at the time of his death, he had established one of the time of his death, he had established one of the largest and most prosperous wholesale houses in the city in that branch of trade. A man of strict and unswerving integrity, he stood bigh in the commercial world, while the social connections of himself and family were of the very best. A wife and seven children are left to mourn a loving husband and father, and a large circle of friends will sympathize with them in their great affliction.

Among the standing customs of the Chicago University is the college cane "rush," which takes piace every fall term between the members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes. It forms one of the most interesting and exciting occasions of the college year. The contest to determine the class superiority was appointed for 2:30 yeaterday afternoon, and long before that time a large number of backers of the respective classes, together with many of the fair sex, had stationed themselves in readiness to observe the battle.

sex, had stationed themselves in readiness to observe the battle.

In a few minutes the Freshman class appeared, headed by Capt. Kennott. They took their position in a very imposing and military manner, and elicited the sympathy of the bystanders. Then the Sophomores were marched to the other side of the campus in equally good order by Capt. Hanchett. At a given signal the classes rushed together, and a very exciting contest ensued. The Freshman class showed much strategy, and its members exhibited enthusiasm and muscle. But the Sophomore class met them with superior generalship, and each member filled his post with invincible energy, and in a short time they bore off the cane in triumph. As a consequence, the Freshmen cannot carry canes until the 22d of February.

DUST TO DUST.

Testerday was consigned to earth all that was left of Hiram L. Woodbury, whose death was noticed in The Tribune of Tuesday. The funeral services were conducted in the most impressive manner by the Rev. R. B. Pope, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopai Church. The funeral was attended by a large number of his fellow-workmen, who accompanied the remains to their final resting-place in the lot of the Typographical Union at Roschill. Several beautiful floral tributes from The Tribune "Chapel" adorted the coffin. DUST TO DUST.

THE CITY-HALL.

The cases of Patrolmen Cullerton and Tigue, charged with neglect of duty, were continued

The contract for fornishing the city with hydrants and stop-valves was yesterday awarded to the Union Foundry Works.

A building permit was resterday issued to ranklin Crane to erect two two story dwellings, los. 647 and 649 West Montoe street, to cost

Complaints continue to come in against the se of the open covers for the may holes in the rects. They are being removed at fast as the ports can be looked into.

reports can be looked into.

Realth Commissioner DeWolf has been invited to prepare and read a paper before the Homeonathec Medical Society on "The Water We Drink." He has consented, and the paper will be read either Tuesday or Friday evening, as the Society may agree.

Ald. Throop, Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate certain charges with reference to the purchasable value of Aldermen, in connection with the lumber ordinance, yesterday stated that he did not propose to call the Committee together, nor to have anything to do with it. He thinks it would be a waste of time,

like an amicable adjustment of all the disputes, but no absolute conclusions were reached. There will be further conferences and comparisons of figures to-day, but it has been given out that it will be impossible to determine anything for several days.

Commississioner Waller continues to be pestered every day by persons asking a rebate of their water tax under the recept order of the Council. He is powerless to make rebates except for "wholly charitable or educational" institutions, and has so informed the Council and asked the necessary additional legislation. The only rebate so far made under the order was to the Uhlich Orphan Asylum.

was to the Union Orphan Asylum.

The Health Officer yesterday made the following condemnations: At Nos. 9 and 10 West Jackson street market, five bruised hams; at Nos. 3 and 4, one sour hog and one bruised ham; at Nos. 1 and 2, one slunk calf; and at No. 182 South Water street, three slunk calves. Officer Lamb, five quarters of bruised and emaciated beef at Oagood, Britten & Co.'s slaughter-house, and one and a half quarters at Turner's house.

Some weeks ago a committee of the Citizens Association laid before the Council a document suggesting the erection of new water-works in the centre of the city, instead of adding to the capacity of the existing works. It was referred to the capacity of the existing works. capacity of the existing works. It was referred to the appropriate committee, and by the committee referred to Ald. McCormick, with instructions to investigate the matter and report upon the feasibility and practicability of the auggestions made. Since then nothing has been heard of the document until yesterday,—Ald. McCormick having been out of the city,—when it was hinded to City Engineer Cregier for a report. He has not yet had time to examine it, but, having read it when it was printed, he is of opinion that some of the recommendations are impracticable. It will take him several weeks to complete his report.

Marshall Field and H. W. King called upon Commissioner Waller yesterday and had an extended interview. They complained of the filthy condition of the streets,—especially Madison,—which they said had not been cleaned for a month, and also of the fact that in the last few months swinging street-signs, which had been removed by Mayor Heath, had become more numerous than ever, endangering life and property. Mr. Waller agreed with them substantially, especially as to the danger of the street-signs complained of, but he said he had no authority in the matter, but would turn the complaint over to the Mayor. As to the filthy condition of the streets, he also substantially agreed with his callers, but said the city was cramped for money, and the best was being done that could be under the circumstances. They agreed that the system of street inspection was not what it ought to be, and that the ordinances on the subject were inadequate,—that the police should do all of the inspecting,—and that the only way to obtain good laws was to elect men to the Council who evold make them. In fact, there was no chance STREET-SIGNS AND FILTH. ood laws was to elect men to the Council who good laws was to cleet, then to the Coulair who could make them. In fact, there was no chance for a quarrel in the interview, and the talk was pleasant, resulting in the Commissioner promising that hereafter the work of street-cleaning should be confined to the business centre of

CITY FINANCES. The School Board continue to demand their alleged pro rata of the 1873-74 taxes for school purposes, and yesterday Commissioner Waller was called upon by a delegation of citizens claiming the extension of sewers out of the same fund or funds. So far as the School Board is concerned, the Controller maintains that they is concerned, the Controller maintains that they have had all they are entitled to, and that the erection of the school-houses ordered in the years mentioned has been provided for in the 1879 levy, \$100,000 having been appropriated for that purpose. He thinks the Board is figuring upon erecting the school-houses contemplated out of the back taxes, and saving the 1879 appropriate for future was which has a proposed. soon as the 1878 scrip has been assorbed, he says he will apply whatever is over to taking up the 1879 scrip, of which about \$750,000 is now on the market, and he hopes to ultimately be in shape to pay on demand every warrant issued against the city.

THE STOCK-YARDS STINKS.

The Health Department was the scene of considerable loud talking yesterday morning, growing out of the action the night before in arresting the employes of the Illinois Drving Company, at the Stock-Yards, charged with creating a nuisance, and, furthermore, doing business without a license. Some of the officers of the concern were around, and were very indignant, and Aid. Lawler, happening on the scene, added his voice to the tumult in defense af the "poor workingmen." It was charged that in the arrests made great and unnecessary violence had been used, but it was denied; and in abswer to Lawler's workingmen's argument Dr. De Wolf expatiated upon the law of the case, which limits him in his arrests to those actually found creating the nuisance. There was quite a rumpus, too, at the Mayor's office on the same subject. John Brenock called upon his Honor, and pictured the outrages being perpetrated, and the entire innocence of the Illinois Drying Company, which was listened to very attentively. The result of all the talk was that it was agreed to renew the license of the concern in question on the condition that they would confine their operations to pressing the water out of the tank matter while it was cold, etc., which they THE STOCK-YARDS STINKS. operations to pressing the water out of the tank matter while it was cold, etc., which they claim to have been doing all the time, and promise to continue to do in the future. The Mayor appears to be inclined to sustain Dr. De Wolf, though he does not beartily approve of the arrest in constitution and the blocker say he is

the arrest in question, and the Doctor says he is bent on apating the stinks at all hazards. THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Mary L. Douglas yesterday began a suit in assumpsit, damages \$1,000, against Henry J., John F., and Joseph H. Ahle, in the County

'Arry Jackson, the horse-jockey, who has ways for sale a 5-year-old horse, the property of gan avenue residence, is once more out of jail, having succeeded yesterday in furnishing bail. Judge Barnum held a short session in the Judge Barnum held a short session in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. John Separt pleaded guilty to a charge of assault with intent to do bodily injury, W. K. Burnes, alias Brown, to burglary, and John Lorenzen to larceny. All three were remanded for sentence. A little boy named George Harris pleaded guilty to petty larceny and sectence was suspended. Court adjourned untit this afternoon, when a burglary case, No. 430 on the calendar, will be tried.

will be tried.

The County Collector is still at work on the West Side. Yesterday he sold a large number of lots, the property of Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the entire city, on which no taxes have been paid for four or five years. The property is situated in Harrison's Addition, west of Western avenue, and a representative of the eagle bird's proprietor bought in as much of it as he could get. The professional tax-buyers have rather crowded the Mayor on his taxes the last year or two, and by bidding on all and sundry portions of his delinquent property have compelled him to pay up. Thus there is some good even in the professional tax-buyer.

Some time ago a miserable hound named

Some time ago a miserable hound named Charles Lund, a tobacconist on South Haisted, near Madison street, was arrested on a charge of debauching two little girls. The evidence as to the fellow's actions was overwhelming, and, as usual in such cases, there were threatening demonstrations made and talk about lynching. Lund was held to the Criminal Court, indicted, tried, and sentenced convenience. Lund was held to the Criminal Court, indicted, tried, and sentenced on one indictment to one year in the Penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was made and allowed, and it was said that the scoundrel was also to be tried on the second indictment. Yesterday both charges were stricken from the docket, and Lund was discharged from custody.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The gold disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to \$75,000.

The Sub-Treasury redeemed \$4,000 in silver yesterday, and paid out \$15,000 in the same kind of coin.

The "Gabe" Foster case seems to have gone over-indefinitly, with the prospect that nothing more will be heard of it, "Gabe" having taken out his liceuse and shown his willingness to operate under Government regulations.

News was received at Collector Harvey's office yesterday of the death by apoplexy Thursday afternoon of Col. Adam Nase, Internal-Bevenue Collector for the Fifth (Sterling) District. Mr. A. Hershey, late Chief Deputy Collector, has been appointed Acting Collector by Commissioner Raum.

James Bolton, of Sheffield, Ill., was brought up to the city yesterday morning by Deputy Marshai Gilman on the charge of selling liquors without having paid the Government tax. He waived examination before the Commissioner, pleaded guilty before Judge Biodgett, and was sentenced to spend thirty days in jail and pay \$100 fine. James Bolton, of Sheffield, Ill., was brought

The following is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: McQuaid. Monheimer & Co., 3 octaves whisky, 3 octaves brandy; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 43 cases bitters: Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2,003 bushels barley; J. J. West, 20 cases shell goods; A. B. Meeker & Co., 30 tons oig iron; Turner. Casing & Co., 4 tierces sheep casings; Duncan Bros., 2 cases books; A. B. Meeker & Co., 150 tons pig iron. Collections, \$,271.84.

THE SOLARGRAPH.

IS IT WISE TO INVEST! "Shall I buy a 'solargraph'?" is a question which many a one in the country has asked him self within the last six months. "It costs only \$1," and, according to the advertisement in which he learned about it, "is a perfect time keeper hunting case, and heavy chain, latest style." The description is rather indefinit, so an idea of the meaning of the word was conveyed by the cut of a hunting-case watch. And the "ad" continues in this style:

We warrant it for five years to denote time as correctly as a \$100 chronometer watch, and will give the correct time in any part of the world. Besides, it also contains a first-class compass, which is alone worth the price we charge for the timepiece. For men, boys, school-teachers, travelers, merchants, and farmers it is indispensable. They are as good as a high-priced watch, and in many cases more reliable. Just think of it! A hunting-case watch and chain for \$1! The solar-graph watch is used by the Principal of the Charlestown High-School, and is being fast introduced into all the schools stroughout the United States, and is destined to become the most useful time-keeper ever invented. The solar-graph watch received a medal at the Mechanics' Fair, Boston, in 1878. This is no toy, but is made on scientific principles, and every one is warranted to be accurate and reliable. We have made the price very low simply to introduce them at once, after which the price will be raised. The solar-graph watch and chain is put up in a neat outside case, and sent We warrant it for five years to denote time as to any address for \$1. We have made the price of low-please send two stamps, if convenient, to help pay postage. This offer is good for sixty days only, and will appear but once. But two watches sent to one person. F. G. Renis & Co., 194 Clark street, Chicago.

WHO WOULDN'T BUY "A HUNTING-CASE WATCH who wouldn't but "A hunting-case watch and chain for \$1." No less than 10,000 people have done so since last May, when "F. G. Renis & Co." generously put "the price very low simply to introduce them at once." And so far only one man has found fault. He is a Kentuckian and did not fear being called a fool, so wrote to Mayor Harrison to get his money back. The other 9,999 were wise, charged \$1 to experience, and buried their "solargraph," that its presence might not remind them of their gullibility.

It is hardly necessary to say that the "Solar-CHEAT-THE MEANEST KIND OF A SWINLED. A CHEAT—THE MEANEST KIND OF A SWINLED.

"F. G. Renis & Co." were formerly "W. P.
Williams & Co.," the change in name being
caused by the writing up in the newspapers of
their schemes of a similar character to pluck the
Granger. Williams is believed to be the
real name of the fellow who runs
the concern. He deals in books with
misleading titles, the contents being unexceptionable, and in knicknacks, which he sells at a
profit of 500 and 1.000 per cent. Special-Agent
Stewart, of the Post-Office Department, has
been through his place looking for contraband upon erecting the school-houses contemplated out of the back taxes, and saving the 1879 appropriation for future use, which he is opposed to, because it does not agree with his financial policy and is in the way of his effort to place the city in a position to pay, as it goes. The \$100,000 appropriation, he says, was not asked as a "deficiency," because it could not be, but it is to be used as such, if at all; but since the schools have been taken care of and have added their proportion to the debt of the city, he does not propose, in the face of this appropriation, to give them again the money be claims they have already used. In the matter of sewers, his position is the same, and, as has heretofore been stated, he will apply the back taxes to canceling outstanding indebtedness wittout regard to the funds against which the certificates of indebtedness have been drawn. So far these taxes have yielded about \$500,000. Of this amount about \$290,000 has been paid out in the redemption of the Hayes-Colvin certificates, and the rest will more than be consumed in taking un the 1875 scrip, of which there is about \$250,000 outstanding. The taxes are coming in every day, however, but the Controller says be will pay the money out as fast as received without regard to funds. As soon as the 1878 scrip has been absorbed, be says he will apply whatever is over to taking up

oney has no remedy. As to the "Solargraph."

which is a comparatively new thing, a Tribunz reporter saw one of them at "Renis & Co.'s" place yesterday, where Williams made the statement about the number sold. The "nunting-case watch" is made up of five pieces.—a tin box about the size of those used for pills; a circular piece of wood which fits into the box; a piece of white paper, on which are printed the Roman characters from L to XII., with intermediate lines to represent quarter and half-hours; a compass, about the size of a finger-nail, which is roughly set into the wood where the second-hand of a watch is placed; and a triangular piece of brass, which fits into a slot running from the centre of the wood almost to the top. In order to tell the time, you remove the cover of the box and put the "solargraph" in a place where the sun can strike it. Then it will indicate noon, half-past 3, or 6, according to its position. But if you are particular to "get it straight."—that is, "so that the needle of the compass points north." which it never does,—"you can come within ten or fitteen minutes of it every time." At least AS TO THE "SOLARGRAPH," that the needle of the compass points north." which it never does.—"you can come within ten or fitteen minutes of it every time." At least so says Williams. The outfit is worth about 10 cents; the owner of the patent, however, claims 35 cents as the cost, and he will sell only two of them to one person for \$2.

In view of the condition of the law, which countenances this business, since it does not provide a penalty for it, the only safe way for country people to do is to pay no attentien to the advertisements of firms or individuals who offer watches, revolvers, jewelry, etc., at astonishingly low prices. As a rule, these men are knaves, and if money is sent them what is returned for it will be dear at any price.

POLO. TRYING IT ON IN LINCOLN PARK. The newspapers have already published the fact that our "young bloods," in emulation of James Gordon Bennett and the other eminently aristocratic fellahs of New York, Cape May, and Newport, have, to the number of five o six, organized themselves into what they call a Chicago Polo Club. For the benefit of the igporant, polo may be described as shinney on ck, or, rather, ponyback. The "young bloods "-let us give them that title, although it may safely be said that few of them will eve the fortieth year again-meet twice a week on the green turf at the south end of Lincoln Park, and they perform equestrian feats which would warm the cockles of Barnum's heart. The steeds are borrowed rom an adjoining stable. They are commonly known as "plugs," and their conspicuous feature is angularity, with a chronic disposition to lie down under the weight on top.

The "Club" met yesterday afternoon to the number of four. The four in the middle of the open space provided for them looked as small as flics in a large barrel of molasses, and about as belpless. Society is grateful to them for the introduction of this favorit pastime of the upper teu, and society appeared on the grounds in several carriages filled with young and enthusiastic ladies, who tried with many marks of approphation to attimute the control of the control o appeared on the grounds in several carriages filled with young and enthusiastic ladies, who tried with many marks of approbation to stimulate the young fellows in their manly work. It was no use, however. What they did was undone by the ruying boys in the vicinity, who had a picnic in the exhibition, and came in crowds. For a long time the four trotted backwards and forwards after a hall which they tried to strike with a long stick, and which they missed every time with a stonishing regularity. Sometimes they came whack on the ground, nearly dislocating their wrists. The ponies' feet had a hard time of it; but they generally retalisted in elevating their brints. The ponies' feet had a hard time of it; but they generally retalisted in elevating their brind quarters and sending a cold shudder through the spectators at the imminent risk run. When they were not hammering at the feet of the animals or at the turf, they dashed vigorously at the legs of one another. They appeared to enjoy it a good deal more than the spectators, for by the time the sun bad set the carriage and the boys had disappeared, but the poloists were still backing away at the ball.

RELIGIOUS. THE EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE. The fourteenth day's proceedings of the Evangelical Conference was opened by the read-ing, by Bishop Dubs, of a portion of the tenth chapter of the First Corinthians. The Revs. H. Rohland and S. Hoy offered prayer.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported an item with reference to the salaries of Gen-

eral Conference officers, but no action was taken der of business, and J. J. Esher, T. Bowman, R. Dubs, S. Neitz, E. Koor, and R. Yeakel were Duus, S. Neitz, E. Kohr, and R. Yeakel were nominated. The Conference proceeded to elect three of the six gentlemen nominated, with the following result: J. J. Esher, 57 votes; R. Dubs, 50; T. Bowman, 54. These gentlemen, havang a majority of all the votes cast, were declared elected.

The Rev. M. Lauer was elected Senior Book Agent, receiving 46 votes, to 10 for the Rev. W. Yost and 28 for the Rev. H. Huelster.

For Junior Book Agent he vote stood as follows: Yost, 45: Huelster, 28; H. A. Neitz, 9. Mr. Yost was elected.

For Junior Book Agent the vote stood as Ioilows: Yost, 45: Huelster, 28; H. A. Neitz, 9. Mr. Yost was elected.
W. Horn was elected editor of the *Uhristlichs Botschafler*, his competitors being M. Pfizinger and C. A. Thomas.
For editor of the *Evangeical Messenger* R. B. Hartzler received 70 votes, to 13 for all others. C. A. Thomas was the choice of the Conference as editor of the *Evangeical Magazine* and German Sunday-shool literature.

ence as editor of the Enanceical Magazine and German Sunday-school literature.

After the taking of one ballot for editor of the Living Episite, and there being no choice, further balloting was postponed until after the holding of the services to the memory of S. G. Rhoads, of the East Pennsylvania Conference, C. A Schnacke, of the Wisconsin Conference, and W. F. Schneider, publishing agent. Bishops Dubs, Bowman, and Esher delivered culogies appropriate to the virtues of the de-

A mass-meeting of the churches of the Evan-gelical Association of this city will be held in Farwell Hail to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Bishops Dubs and Esher and other clergymen of the Confer-

eulogies appropriate to the virtues of the

THE COUNCIL.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the City Council was held last evening, Ald. Cullerton in the chair. The object of the meeting was to dispose of a lot of committee business, which had been accumulating for months. The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, submitted a batch of reports for street-improvements of various kinds, covering the petitions of the last four months. Most of the reports were adopted, but none were of any general importance.

Ald. McCormick introduced an order instructing the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division to report at the next meeting on the application of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for the privilege of erecting telegraph-wires in the city. He stated that the Commitwires in the city. He stated that the Commit-tee had agreed upon a report some time ago, and that the Chairman had withheld it for some cause or another. The order was concurred in. The Committee on Whaves and Public Grounds reported in favor of leasing a portion of the lake-front property to Ferguson & Gard-ner, to be used as a rink and archery ground. Action on the report was deferred, the Council not being satisfied of the responsibility of the proposed lessees.

proposed lessees.

The Bridewell Committee reported in favor of entering into a contract with the country for dieting prisoners at the House of Correction at the rate of 25 cents per day. Adopted.

The Committee on Police reported an ordinance in favor of establishing a Police Court in the southwest part of the city, which was laid over and ordered published. A proposition to purchase a lot for a police station on Washington street between Helsted and Union igton street, between Halsted and Union, met the same fate.

The Committee on Gaslights reported in favor of granting petitions for the erection of a great number of lamp-posts upon various

treets.

The Building Committee reported, recomneeding that the report of the "experts" on
he new City-Hall work be placed on file, which vas concurred in. The Committee on Health and County Relations submitted two reports on the question of allowing damages to a Mr. Johnson for the ac-tion of the Health Department in condemning some rotten corn. The majority report was adsome rotten corn. The majority report was adverse to allowing any damages, and the report was based upon an opinion of the Law Department that the city was not liable. The minority report was signed by Ald. Lawler, and recommended the allowance of \$500. The majority report was adopted after a lengthy wrangle.

The Committee on Elections reported in the matter of the Engel-Ballard contest, saving they had counted the ballots and found no reason or basis for the contest. The report was deferred. The Committee to whom the various elevated railway schemes had been referred reported, recommending that all of the petitions be placed on file, and the reportiwas concurred in.

The Council adjourned at 10:30, after having pretty generally cleared up all old matters.

CIGARMAKERS.

MEETING OF THE UNION. The Cigarmakers' Union held a meeting last vening to take action upon the report of the Conference Committee. Mr. C. H. Calmer, the President, occupied the chair.

Mr. Sam Goldwater reported for the Committee, and presented the bill of prices drawn up by the Manufacturers' Association. On motion it was unanimously rejected, and the cigarmakers' bill of prices was indorsed. Also that bunchmakers be excluded from all of the shops.

The following resolution was offered, and

Resolved. That we denounce any man as an enemy to the cigarnakers of this city who, in the interest of any private organization or manufacturer, uses his influence to hart or disorganize the United Cicarnavars of Chicarn nited Cigarmakers of Chicago.

It was reported that all of the manufacturers had accepted the bill of prices drawn up by the men, with the exception of Louis Cohn and Wagenfuehr; also, that all of the manufacturers had agreed to the removal of the bunch-makers.

makers.

Cohn and Wagenfuehr agree to the prices on all grades but the seed-work. For this they are willing to pay \$5.50 per 1,000, but not the \$6, as demanded. Some further discussion followed, and the neeting adjourned.
The Conference Committee will meet the Manufacturers' Committee to-morrow afternoon at No. 85 Dearborn street to compare notes, and it is probable that some defini

THE COMMITTEE STATE THEIR CASE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—So many glaring misrep resentations concerning the wages earned by cigarmakers, and the condition of things in neral, having been made through the column of the daily press, which could not fail in impressing the public with the idea that the small increase of wages demanded by the cigarmakers is an unjust one, the cigarmakers is an unjust one, we would beg leave to state, first, that no such amounts as from \$15 to \$18 have been earned in amounts as from \$15 to \$15 have been earned in Louis Cohn's shop, nor in any other shop; second, that wherever the pay-roll of Louis Cohn shows up such an amount it represented the pay of two men, who frequently, on "mold-jobs," work what is termed "team-work"; third, that, taking the amount of cigars manufactured in this state less reas a published by factured in this city last year, as published by the Revenue Department, and compared with the number of cigarmakers in this city, the av-erage amount of wages per person comes to but \$4.75 a week. Add to this that even the manu-

facturers deem our demand justified, and con-ceded nine-tenths of our demands, and the reader will better understand the situation. ARMSTRONG MONUMENT. ACTIVE OPERATIONS TO BE COMMENCED.

In pursuance of a call, the Executive Comlittee of the George B. Armstrong Memoria Association met at the office of the Postmaster

at 3 o'clock p. m. Thursday, Mr. C. S. Squiers, the Assistant-Postmaster, presiding.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, addresses were made by other members of the Committee, urging the prosecu-tion of the work in hand, which is the raising of tion of the work in hand, which is the raising of a tund for the purpose of completing the monument to the memory of Col. George B. Armstrong, the creator of the railway postal system—to-day the most valuable branch of the postal service of the United States—and for many years at the head of the bureau. In the course of their remarks it was apparent that all felt a sufficient amount of time had been permitted to elapse since his death, and that no further excuse could be made by any of the friends of the work for further delaying its completion.

A resolution was then offered by Capt. M. J. McGrath, Superintendent of Mails in the Chicaro Post-Office, requesting the Secretary of the Association to send out circulars, setting forth to object for which contributions are asked, to each and eyery superintendent of the railway mail service, in order that they might be disseminated among the clerks in their respective divisions. This resolution was carried, and Capt. White will at once send out circulars to the various clerks and postmasters in his (the Sixth) division. The members of the Committee appeared to be unanimous in the opinion that contributions would be freely forthcoming, and that without doubt a fitting monument to a most estimable man and public benefactor would be completed by the lat of January.

This being all the business to be transacted, an adjournment was taken without date.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON. The students of Garrett Biblical Institute and goodly number of the towns-people assembled in Heck Hall Friday evening to welcome elected President of the Institute, back to his Evanston home. The arrangements were admirably made, and a most enjoyable time was had. Despite the rain the chapel was filled, and many were turned away, unable to obtain entrance. The Rev. Thomas Vanscoy made the address of welcome in behalf of the students, to which Dr. Ninde made a heat and yeary feeling response. The Republican caucus for the election o delegates to the County Convention will be held this eyening in the Town-Hail. The polls will open at 5 o'clock and be closed at 8 o'clock.

HYDE PARK. The Village Board of Trustees met in regular session last evening. The Treasurer's slip shows a balance in his hands of \$76,970. Of this, \$40,000 is to the credit of the Interest and Sinking Fund, and \$21,000 to the Water-Pipe Special Fund.

The case of the Chicago Rendering & Drying Company was brought up by Mr. J. N. Oakler, who said that the Drying Company would soon be brought before the courts for settlement. Since the injuction had been granted the Company had seen time and morey to investigate pany had spent time and money to investigate the subject. After a great deal of work the matter had been brought to a conclusion by the purchase of a right of a process to dry the matter in a good style with no stench whatever.

matter in a good style with no stench whatever. Their Company on this had let numerous contracts for buildings, and as this would take some time, and as the matter was to come up, he asked for a mutual consultation between the Board and the Drying Company. He thought the position assumed by him was the right one, as he thought the matter did not need to be fought through at once, the case coming up Monday. He had let a contract for boilers already for \$25,000.

Mr. Bennett, though he did not like to let an injunction stand, and though there had been a great controversy, moved to give the matter to great controversy, moved to give the matter to the Judiciary Committee and the attorney. A resolution to dredge a slip from Brown's Mills Slip to Lake Calumet was referred. It was resolved to improve Forty-seventh and Forty-third streets and Washington avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS ITEMS:

Special Disputch to The Tribune. Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 17.—The news come that George T. Morton, the missing attorney, is in London, having married Mrs. Mattie E. Walker, of this city, with whom Morton was scandalously associated in public rumor some Judge Helier, of the Criminal Court, to-day decided that no prosecution can be had under the 11 o'clock clause of the Liquor law. The Supreme Court holds that provision of the

Speaking of the expenses of the two Houses of Congress, exclusive of salaries, the New York Sun says: "They exceed three-quarters of a million every year, exclusive of mileare, which, under the present law, sums up \$136.000. Then there are always extras, so that a round million will about foot the bills. The Segate consists of seventy-six members, and the House of 303 members and eight Delegates. The annual salaries of the Senate for officers, clerks, messengers, etc., aggregate \$177,994.80, and those of the House \$194,600. The total appropriations for the Senate including salaries. those of the House \$19,000. The total appropriations for the Senate, including salaries, amount to \$342,151, and for the House \$460,494 for the current fiscal year.

"Dividing the cost of the Senate by the number in the body, the average per capita

number in the body, the average per capita would be about \$1,500; and applying the same rule to the House, it would be about \$1,500. Or confining the comparison to annual salaries alone, the per capita of the Senate would be about \$2,350, and that of the House about \$60. These facts show the necessity of some positive reform, and of a large reduction in these expenditures, which are wasteful, and, so far as the Senate is concerned absolutely indefend. "Mr. Hill of Georgia is Chairman of the Com-mittee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and has charge of the

Expenses of the Senate, and has charge of the subject of equalizing the salaries, which, however, has to be ultimately passed upon by the Committee of Appropriations, and, of course, by the Senate, on whatever report shall be made. Mr. Hill has recently been to Washington on this business, and is understood to recommend a reduction of \$192 each on five salaries and of \$120 each on seven salaries in the office of the Secretary of the Senate; in all, \$1,800 per annum. He supplements this great reform with a proposition to create a new office of assistant to the Secretary, which, according to the rate paid the others, would require a salaries to the secretary, which, according to the rate paid the others, would require a salaries. to the rate paid the others, would require a sal ary of \$2,500. And there he stops.

"This sort of trifling is unworthy of the subject. If the present majority in Congress are in earnest, and intend to make good their proessions of economy, they will begin with the fessions of economy, they will begin with the gross extravagance, nepotism, peculation, and jobbery, which exists right under their own eyes. Thus far the Senate has shown no real disposition to cut off the prodigality, to stop the leaks, or to abolish the shameful sinecures, which the Democrats so strongly condemned under Republican rule. On the contrary, they have voted new places to favorits, besides accepting all the pleasant perquisites and peculiar privileges of their predecessors."

The manufacturers of Vanity Fair tobacco and cigarettes claim that by using the new crop of Virginia tobacco they are producing better goods than

Popular dentists finest and best sets \$8; filing 34 rates. McChesney Bros., Ciark and Randolph-sts. Buck & Rayner's Mait Cough Mixture is a capital

MARRIAGES. CONNIFF-PARKER-in Oconto, Wis., Tuesday, oct. 14, by the Rev. Mr. Dafter, in St. Mark's Church sir. James F. Conniff and Mrs. Jennie Parker, daugher of the late Tarieton Jones. of this city. DEATHS.

BARRETT—On the morning of Oct. 17, John Wisnor, youngest son of Samuel E. and Alice D. Barrett, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral from the family residence, 323 North La-Salle-st., at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

137 Cleveland (O.) papers please copy.

HOWARD—Friday, Oct. 17, Asenath A., beloved wife of John D. Howard.

Services at 119 Twenty-first-st. at 4 p. m. to-day, to which all friends of the family are invited. Remains will be taken to Manchester, N. H., for interment.

137 New Hampshire papers please copy.

WENDELL—Charles Wendell, aged 47 years, of WENDELL—Charles Wendell, aged 47 years, of typhoid-fever. Friday, 90'clock p. m., at his residence, 686 Wabash-av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

New York papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

THE SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL
meet at 573 State-st. to-night at 8 o'clock sharp for
the purpose of choosing eight delegates to be voted for
at the primary Monday afternoon. THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at Martine's Hall, 102 Twenty-second-st., this evening at half-past 7 o'clock, and select delegates to be voted for at the primary on Monday next.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet this evening at Armory Hall, Indiana. meet this evening at Armory Hall, Indiana-av.

THE REGULAR FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN
Club will meet at the club room, 135 Archer-av.,
this evening, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock to select delegates to
the County Convention. THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB (V. Reffsnider President) will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Twenty-first-st. and Went-worth-avenue. THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at 772 South Haisted et. this evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of selecting delegates for the primary election. primary election.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SEVENTH WARD
Republican Cub this evening at the corner of Blue
Island-avenue and Hastings-street, for the purpose of
nominating a delegate ticket. Every Republican who
is in favor of an unpledged delegation is invited to be
present. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE EIGHT

eenth Ward Republican Club this evening at 8
o'clock at Lower Turner Hall for the election of ofo'clock at Lower Turner Hall for the election of officers.

THE EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL
meet at the corner of Harrison and Sangamon-stathis evening. All members requested to be present to
arrance for the primary election.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS
at Parker's Hall, corner Madison and Haisted-stathis evening for the purpose of selecting delegates to
be voted for at the primary election Monday.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE THIRTEENTH
Ward will meet at Benz's Hall this evening at 8.

Important unceting.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FIFteenth Ward Republican Club at Foir's Hall, corner North-sv. and Larrabee-st., to-night. All Republicans of the ward are thyvided to attend.

THERE SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB THE SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold an important meeting this evening at Litterer's Hall, 410 North-av.

THE AUXILIARY REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE Seventeenth Ward will meet this evening at No. Misoclianeous.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. LUKE'S HOSpital will take place in Grace Church, Wabash-av.,
this evening at 7:30. The annual reports will be read,
and addresses made by some of our prominent physicians and clergymen. A collection will be taken up.
Bishop McLarca will preside. THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY MEETS THIS evening at 8 o'clock sharp, closing at 10, at 103 State-st, corner of washington. The Rev. Prof. A. A. Lambert, S. J., of St. Ignatius' College, speaks on "Immorratily of the Sen."

SEWING MACHINES. DO YOU EVER SEW?

NEW FAMILY FAVORITE WEED SEWING MACHINE.

Simplicity in Construction and Perfection of Workmanship.

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JOHN M. FAIRFIELD

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AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

AUCTION. DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT:

REGULAR TRADE SALE.

Tuesday, Oct. 21, 9:30 a. m.,

We shall make another Large and Important Sale of Goods that are Strictly Seasonable and Particularly Suited to the Winter Wants of the Trade. A Leading Feature of this Sale will be a line of

Which we announced would be sold last Tuesday.

Ostrich Plumes. Pompons, Fine Birds.

These Goods did not arrive until too late to offer at that sale. We shall sell them in this sale at 10:30 a. m. Clothing, Shawls. Hosiery, Dress Goods.

Cheviots,

Hats.

Caps,

Cloaks, Knit Goods. Cutlery, Embroideries. Suspenders. Gloves, Underwear.

CARPETS

Table Oil Cloths, Floor Oil Cloths, I o'clock p. m.

MARK WELL.

Which we are selling in Case Lots, 35 Pieces in each Case, thoroughly

well assorted in "Fancy Woods," White Marbles." Fancy Marbles," Assorted "Prints." Are the most Desirable Goods ever offered in this market at the prices they bring. All 12-yard Pieces and 5-4 widths. TWENTY CASES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auction WILL SELL AT AUCTION Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 9:30 a. m.,

Boots, Shoes & Slippers AND FIRST QUALITY

RUBBERS. Everything Needed by Any Retailer

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS SALE.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers

Thursday, Oct. 23, at 9:30 a. m. REGULAR TRADE SALE Crockery & Glassware.

We shall sell 75 crates of W. G. Ware in 00 casks of Rockingham and Yellow Ware 800 bris. Assorted Glassware, Lamps and

Brackets and Chandeliers, Elegant Bronze Lamps, old Band China. &c., &c., GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON, Auctioneers, 199, 201 and 203 Randolph-st.

Lamp Fixtures,

A Large and Fine Stock, Good Assortme Crockery & Glassware On Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 9:80 o'clk.

10 casks China.

35 crates White Granite Crockery.
500 packages Table Glassware.
600 cases Chimneys.
300 cases Candy Jars.
2,000 Lamps.
50 Decorated Tollet Sets.
Dealers, sitend this mammoth sale for barrains.
G. W. BECKFORD, Salesm DYEING AND CLEANING.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER SATURDAY'S SALE. 84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

9:30 THIS MORNING, we commence with thee FURNITURE

PRIVATE RESIDENCE. Fifty Good BEDSTEADS from Hotel, A splendid line BRUSSELS AND WOOI A splendid line BRUSSELS AND WO CARPETS, New and Second-hand. New Parlor and Chamber Suits, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c., &c. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auctioneers.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 9 o'clock a. m. WE WILL SELL

AT AUCTION!

A SUPERIOR LINE OF Philadelphia and New York Wos., Miss, Chil's, and Infts. Shoes. Boys' and Yths. Fine Cf. Button and Bals. Men's and Wos. Embroidered Slippers

Also a full line of Eastern and Western made Stors and Light Kip Bts. Boys', Men's, and Yths'. Goods of a superior quality, adapted to both city and country M. M. SANDERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FURS

The finest assortment and largest stock of Fursean be found at our establishment. No other house can dre you the assortment of Furs to select from Inour sity. Our stock is larger than all other Fur Design ombined together. All we ask is to call on us and ascombined together. All we are it to can on a business yourselves.

We manufacture all of our own Goods, and purchase our Furs in the raw state. We are the only Fur dealers in the city who purchase Raw Seals in London and have them prepared for us by Lampson & Co., LONDON.

We offer to the public

SEAL SACQUES MINK SACQUES

DALMAS IN PROPORTION

We have 500 Fine Robes from \$15 upwards. We keep no Dry Goods or Hats and Caps, but pay our whole attention to the Fur Business, and you can save from 25 to 50 per cent by calling on us. We have also the latest in Fur-Lined Silk Garments, and are sole agents for Revilon Bros., Paris. GLANZ & PERIOLAT,

141 STATE-ST. AMERICAN LINE

lladelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, my regularly every Saturday and every siteraste nesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, interaste, and steerage passengers, and the U.S. Mail. RED STAR LINE, Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Maila.
The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Reigium, salling every tenth day alternately from Philadelphia and New York.
For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Condinent apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agenta.
W. E. LAWEENCE, Manager.
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
General Transatiantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. E. fost
of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by Raglian
rallway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in
a small boat.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STATE LINE
To Ghagow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 430
to 375. according to accommodation. Second Cabin,
\$40. Steerage, \$30. 72 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Bandolph-st., Chicago JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glassow.

ETHIOPIA, Oct. 18, 7 a m | DEVONIA, Nov. 1, 8 a m CIRCASSIA, Oct. 25, 1 p m | BOLUVIA. Nov. 8, noos New York to London direct.

CLPORNIA, Oct. 18, 7 a m | AUSTRALIA, Oct. 25, 1 pm Cabins, \$55 to \$80. Excursion Ticketsat reduced rates.

Steerage, \$25.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st. Saling twice a week from New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and Loudon.
Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$28. Drafts as Great Britain and Ireland.
For sailings and further information apply to 2. B. LARSON. No. 4 South Clark-st.

HAIR GOODS.

Waves, Wigs, Coquettes, Pinsfere Frizettes, Switches and Curis, Combs and Ornaments, Dark and Light Haw Wash, at THOMES! HAIR BAZAAR. 157 State-st., near Moares, Trade supplied at the Wholesals House, 144 and 143 Wabash-av. Wholesale & Retail, Send for price list, Goods sent C. O. D. anywher Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM."
Wigs made to order and warranted 292 w. Mallison St. Chicago.

CANDY OR LEBRATED THROUGH out the Union—expressed is all parts, 1 lb. and upward, as 25, 40, 60c per ib. Address orders, GUNTREE Confee

SCALES.

LETTERS AN

" The Life of Bene Chicag

"The Russian C Turkey," b Green

The Value of Li Mallock--" H Public He

" Ristery of America Grant's

History of Texas--Longiellow---Tu Studiorum "-

Capture of a Saw-Machinery-The

LITERA BENEDICT nold extends only to the which has made Bened famous in history. The ever, that the shadow of thrown backward, and of Arnold to his country treason. The aim of t issued from the press, that Benedict Arnold f

country, that he was tre by Congress, and that he tion by the cabals of his dictive course of the Cor.
The author desires to relationship with the Two hundred and dred years ago the ancestor of Gen. Arnold. "Under "I says the latter, egotism of saving that r Arnold, was an h the Revolution. 8 such was his admin Chief that he gav George Washingto good family on bodescended from Willia contemporary of Roge ciated with him as on

proprietors in the set edlet's mother was respected, and her piety, good se ter. Mr. I. N. Arnon make these explanati senting him as of low an illiterate skipper revengeful disposit have been brough

to deny. Stories or meditated, his orders at Bemis He was generous and lavish hospi his ruin. His to the fund children showed nal acts of kind

personal acts of kin test his benevolent ready to forgive. who had disobeye trial. He saved who in battle sh to war on wome. if they had been pla Arnold's first mff expedition, in which, hope most gallantly, ington wrote to Arn not in the power of t

cess: you have done campaign exhibited trepidity, at did think, for his di point the author has should have been. affair on Lake Cham like a hero, but wa not have been the resistance should be pose of securing a had been the case the would have been an could have been offer. advantage than to preciation of thes they gave Arnold f discretion, is nece Major-Generals. I done if there had r that Arnold, while t ation, lacked the thought that a come sess. He was wants

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RESIDENCE.

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" History of American Politics"-Compendium of Swedenberg-Grant's Tour.

LETTERS AND ARTS.

" The Life of Benedict Arnold."

by I. N. Arnold, of

Chicago.

Turkey," by Lieut.

"The Value of Life," a Reply to

Mallock--" Hygiene and

Public Health."

Greene.

Vistory of Texas--- New Edition of Longiellow---Turner's "Liber Studiorum "--Juveniles.

Capture of a Saw-Fish-Talking by Machinery-The Constituents of Cereals.

LITERATURE.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Mr. L N. Arnold's defense of Benedict Arsold extends only to the latter's career before his desertion to the enemy. Not one word of excuse or palliation is offered for the crime which has made Benedict Arnold justly inous in history. The author believes, howver, that the shadow of that crime has been thrown backward, and obscured the services of Arnold to his country before he meditated treason. The aim of the book, which has just issued from the press, is, therefore, to show that Benedict Arnold fought bravely for his country, that he was treated with ingratitude by Congress, and that he was stung to despera-tion by the cabals of his quemies and the vin-dictire course of the Continental authorities.

The author desires to have it known that his

relationship with the traitor is very distant. Two hundred and fifty or three hundred years ago there was a common spector of Gen. Arfold and I. N. Arnold. "Under these circumstances." Arold. "Under these circumstances," says the latter, "I shall be pardoned the ecotism of saving that my grandfather, Thomas Arnold, was an humble soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was faithful; and that Chief that he gave to my father the name of George Washington." Benedict Arnold was of good family on both sides. He was directly escended from William Arnold, who was a contemporary of Roger Williams, and assoelated with him as one of the fifty-four first proprietors in the settlement of Rhode Island. dict's mother was a Waterman. Her family was respected, and she was distinguished for her piety, good sense, and rigid Puritan character. Mr. I. N. Arnold has thought it right to make these explanations because the first injustice has been done to Benedict Arnold in representing him as of low birth and vulgar habits "an liliterate skipper," and a person of cruel and revengeful disposition. If he had not betrayed his country none of these accusations would have been brought against him. That Arnold had violent passions, and often gave way to aneontrollable exhibitions of temper, his best friends never sought deny. Stories of the duels be fought or meditated, his deflance of courts-martial on and lavish hospitality was one of the causes of his ruin. His disproportionate contributions to the fund for the relief of Warren's children showed that he had pity for the unfortunate, and his many personal acts of kindness to subordinates at-

test his benevolent disposition. Like most men wto are quick to take offense, he was quite as

ready to forgive. He interceded for an officer

who had disobeyed him and been sent back for

trial. He saved the life of a British soldier who in battle shot him in the leg. He disdained

to war on women and children, and treated all

non-combatants with as great consideration as if they had been placed under his special protection.

Aroold's first misadventure was the Canada expedition, in which, after leading a forlora hope most gallantly, he was defeated. Wash-ington wrote to Arnold on this occasion: "It is cess: you have done more, you have deserved it." While Arnold's conduct throughout the campaign exhibited in the best light his in-trapidity, 4t did not speak highly, we think, for his discretion; and on this point the author has not been as explicit as he should have been. The same may be said of the affair on Lake Champlain, where Arnold fought like a hero, but was defeated badly. It could not have been the intention of Congress that pose of securing a creditable defeat. If this had been the case the equipment of a flotilia would have been a useless expense. Resistance could have been offered from the forts to better advantage than upon the water. A proper appreciation of these defeats and the reputation they gave Arnold for reckless daring, but small cretion, is necessary to explain the otherwise unaccountable conduct of Congress in pro-moting five junior officers over his head to be

19th of Sentember. These chapters may be called the pith of the book. We cannot but feel that the author has clearly made out his case and controverted Bancroft at this point successfully. The letters of Cols. Varick and Livingstone, now for the first time quoted from the Schuyler, papers, the testimony of Gens. Schuyler, Burgoyne, and others, and the accounts of the battle given by Irving and Lossing agree that 'rnoid was in action and virtually in command. The testimony of Wilkinson, which is held by Bancroft to establish the contrary, is shown to be that of a maispert, officious, and bumptious Aide to Gen. Gates. Wilkinson had even less discretion than years, though he was only 20. He was not himself on the field, and not with Arnold, and "The Russian Campaigns inhimself on the field, and not with Arnold, and his testimony as to where Arnold was during the day is worthless. Soldiers who took part in the battle uniformly testified to the presence of Arnold in the field, and to the confidence which his leadership communicated to the troops. It would, indeed, be amazing if, while the British forces were directed by all their general officers, the Americans had fought without a leader. Some of the movements made in resisting the attack required the rapid transfer of large masses of men from one part of the field to the other, and it is impossible that these should have taken place without the directions and personal supervision

without the directions and personal supervision of an officer high in command. The jealousy of Gates and the resentment of posterity have done much to detract from the credit of Arnold for his great services on this day,—in a contest not less important than any other of the Revo lutionary period. But we think justice, though tardy, has been done at last, and the presen biographer has so far performed his duty that Benedict Arnold will in future be known as a hero at Saratoga, and a villain afferwards. He deserves the former title not less for his achieve ments on the 19th of September than for his previous very gallant and bazardous exploit in raising the siege of Fort Stanwix, and thereby

The question of Arnold's presence in the field on the 19th of September, 1777, does not affect the decision as to his subsequent treason. His treason was not, indeed, caused by anything done or not done on that day. Though patches, and gave no credit to his division, full were made to him afterwards. Arnold bimself did more than Gates or any other per son could have done to obscure the fame of the battle of the 19th of September, and he did this in a very characteristic way, -namely; by feat so much more splendid that the former was forgotten. The action of the 7th of October made that of the 19th of September for a time sink into insignificance. Before the second engagement Arneld had been decrived of his command by the jeal-ous and inefficient Gates. During the early part of the day he sat sulking in his tent unable almost to confine his impatience or conceal his chagrin. At last he burst like a metor upon the field. Without orders, he rushed to the front, and led on his troops to victory. He was every where, except in the rear or behind his men, and the Alde that Gates sent to intercept him and order him back could not follow where he led. He conquered, and in the hour of victory was wounded. What wonder is it that in the light of such an action the lesser one of the 13th of September should have been comparatively for-

Congress rewarded Arnold by giving him his proper rank, and when he was convalescent he was put in command of the City of Philadelphia. Up to this time we should say arrears on both sides were wiped out. Arnold received all that he deserved. No act of ingratitude on the part of his country could be pleased as an ex-cuse for betraying it. Into the story of the residence in Philadelphia there is not space here fully to enter. The author, bowever, treats this part of Arnold's caree with too much leniency. Gen. Arnold set a bad example by living extravagantly, and keeping up more state than was befitting a Republica commander of troops that were ill-fed, ill-paid, and not a little dispirited by ill-success. It is true, also, that the intimate social relations which Arnold soon established with the leading two occasions, and his implied disobedience of Tory families of the city were displeasing, and direction. But his impulses were not all bad. dents. Social ties could not help but influence. He was generous to a fault. His open-handed Arnold's official conduct. There is the best reason for saying that they did so. While it is true that Arnold, to quote his own words, did not war on women, it is also true that he could expect from women, whose husbands and brothers were on the other side no sincere sympathy for the cause which he represented.

It was dangerous for him to have such people constantly about him. It was afterwards shown that they lead him into temptation, and the apprehensions of the Americans in regard to his conduct were well founded. If Gen. Sheridan, when ordered to New Orleans after Sherdun, when ordered to new Orleans after the War, had chosen to enter the exclusive Southern society, as he undoubtedly might have done, and had been inaccessible to the humble Unionists about him, we may imagine that a storm of indignation would have been raised against him. Sheridan was too good a soidier and too name a retriet to be tempted by society and too pure a patriot to be tempted by social inducements; but Arnold, in similar circum-ctances, did what Sheridan refused to do. He was constantly surrounded by Torics. He married the daughter of Judge Shippen, a sympa-thizer with the British cause; and though this union may not have been the remote reason of Arnold's treason, as the present biographer maintains that it was not, it was at least ill-ad-

> waited for the nuptial sorch until the fires that were consuming his country had been extin-On various charges, such as using public wagons for private purposes, permitting a ves-sel hailing from a port in the possession of the enemy to come into a port of the United States, and purchasing an interest in a shit for prizemoney, Gen. Arnold was court-martialed. He was acquitted on the other charges, but in those which have been above mentioned he was found in fault, and ordered to be reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief. The biographer attempts to show that the court-martial was uncalled for and the verdict a non sequitur, but we are una-ble to agree with him at all at this point. Ar-

vised and basty. Arnoid might better have

such justice to its pathos and dramatic qualities that it must infailibly enchain the attention of the reader from beginning to end. The story of Arnoid's wife, the beautiful Peggy Shippen, is also told at some length, and she is fully acceptable. quitted by the author of participation in the treason of her husband. To readers of the gentler sex this will be the most interesting part

While Mr. Arnold's written style is not always While Mr. Arnold's written style is not always luminous or correct, it has the merits of simplicity. It covers ground rapidly. The book has been hundsomely bound and printed, and is a credit to the typographic art of this city. We notice some bad blunders in proof-reading, as "non-sequitor," on page 200; "1788" for "1778" on page 257, etc. ("The Lite of Benedict Arnold; His Patriotism and His Treason." By Isaac N. Arnold. Cloth. 8vo. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. \$2.50.)

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNS IN TURKEY. "The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-1878," by F. V. Greene, First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and lately military attache to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, has come from the press of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. The book is sumptuously printe1, and is accompanied by an atlas containing twenty-six plates, showing the principal passes, and general views of the seat of war. Lieut. Greene was sent sbroad to observe this war as Gen. Mcclella was to report on the Crimean War. The report of the former can hardly fail to attract as much circles Greene's book will, in all probability long be a text-book, and a source of constant discussion as well as of instruction to students of the art of war. Lieut. Greene explains in his preface that be

left New York on the 80th of June, and reached

84. Petersburg on the 18th of July, 1877. He there received permission from the Emperor to join the army, and reached Imperial headquarters on the 5th of August. He remained with the army continually throughout the rest of the in the following February-and until July, 1878, when peace was assured by the meeting of the Congress at Berlin. He then returned to Berlin, and there stayed until January, 1879, collecting and digesting the official reports of the war as well as the data for a study of the Russian military system. The volumes now issued by the Messrs. Apple ton are a reprint, by permission of the War Dement. The report aims to give, first, a concise but accurate description of the Russian army; second, a narrative of the course of the cam paigns in Europe and in Asia Minor; and, third, a brief discussion of the use of temporary field fortifications in connection with the modern breech-loading rifle. The description of the Russian army includes its laws of military service, its organization and strength time of peace, and the development of which it is capable in time of in the field, a synopsis of its system of military administration or army regulations, and some paign is based primarily upon the official reports of the Russian commanders, which were pub lished in the Russian reviews and in the som

were very numerous and have been freely use He was personally present at the battles of Snipks, Plevna, Taskossen, and Phillipopolis, besides a tew minor combats. He was at the Cesarvitch's headquarters in October, and rode along the line of his outposts and positions be-tween the bom and Yantra. He passed the Balkans with Ghourko's column during the winter, and remained with it until it reached Adrian ople. Then he joined Gen. Skobeleff, in front of Constantinople with him. His opportunities for studying the campaign were very reat. Lient. Greene speaks in the warmest terms of the courtesies of the Emperor and the members of the Impered family and all the Russian officers to himself. He was given all the help he desired, and was transferred from

official French paper at St. Petersburg. The

author's own notes made during the campaign

the development of the use of small arms, and the construction of fortifications as a means of defense against them. "In the late war in Turkey," he says, "the combination of trenchi and breech-loader attained such a perfection that a whole campaign may be said to have consisted—tactically—of the attack and defense of more or less hastily-fortified po-sitions." The infantry arm has passed through four essential modifications in the present cent-ury, and the last modification is in some respects the most important of all. "The Pea-body, the Springfield of '73, the Remington, the Berdan," says our author, "are as much su-perior to the needle-gun and Chassepot of 1870 as were these latter to the Enfield or Spring-

as were these latter to the Enfield or Spring-field muzzle-loader of 1861."

A simple calculation will illustrate this point. Four hundred men, garrisoning a little redoubt of 100 yards on a side, and firing both from the parapet and the ditch can now in twelve minutes easily deliver 24,000 shots, a veritable hall of lead, each pellet of which, if it strikes a fatal spot, is fatal up to a distance of a mile and a quarter; and if but one in twenty of these builets finds its billet, the defender will have destroyed 1,200 men during the time that the assailants age passing over this mile and a quarter,—i.e., three times their own number; whereas, in 1863, the same noumber of men, in the same position, would have been armed with a gun which could only be fired, at most, three times in two minutes, and which carried but a third of a mile. This the assailants would have crossed in three minutes, and during this time the defenders could have celivered but 1,800 shot, and, if one in twenty of these hit, they would have accomplished a loss among the enemy of only uinety men,—less than one-twelftin or the destruction possiole in 1877. While, therefore, we need not conclude that the stack on a field fortification is twelve times as dangerous as it was during our Civil War (and, in fact, such numerical comparisons have little real value), yet the above illustration is sufficient to call attention to the great fact of modern tactics, viz.: that in the last few years the defense, behind fortifications, has enormously gened upon the allack, owing to the improvement in small-arms, or, in other words, that every attacking force is now at a very much greater dusadvantage than it was lifteen years ago.

The Russians began the campaign relying on their bayonets, and despising the soade; they came out with year different notions. The field muzzle-loader of 1861."

cherestien, a receasery to explain the charevalue transcontagelies conducted. Commanded-in-Child. The biographic rate attempts of the true that the contraction of the contract and the contraction of the contract and the contrac

thing less than a dollar to the cost of the musket, yet in a mel-conducted assault it is still possible for the assaulant to reach the defender's trench and come to hand-to-hand blows, and then the wide which has the beyond will win if the other a de has it not; and if one battle is won by its aid, the cost of a million bavonets and all the troubles entailed in transporting them have been more than repaid."

We cannot follow Lieut, Greens in the rin his

We cannot follow Lieut. Greens further in his fruitful discussions. His book is one that students of military science and most thought-ful men will wish to have. While the style exhibits, perhaps, more familiarity on the part of the author with the spade than with the pen, it does not at all obscure his meaning or detract. from the value of his conclusions. "The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-78," by Lieut. F. V. Greene, U. S. A. New York: D. Appleton & Co. With atlas containing twenty-six plates of maps, plans, etc. in colors. Cloth, \$6.)

"THE VALUE OF LIFE." Mr. Mailock's essay, entitled "Is Life Worth Living?" has attracted wide at-tention without being fully isdored from any quarter. In the former part of itivism, and ably defended Theism. So far forth he was approved by Christian people and Theists in general, while, of course, he invoked the criticisms of Positivists. He then proceeded to question the inspiration and infallibility of the Scriptures, and was so far forth indorsed by rationalists and skeptics, and condemned by Christian readers. Lastly, be made an earnest argument for the Romish Church, but on grounds that were subversive not only of that church, but of all Churches; for his reasoning, if valid; would have undermined all supernatural-ism, and have left even Romanism without any

secure foundation.

A reply to Mr. Mallock's essay has just been issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, which is written from the standpoint of Positiv-ism. The author has chosen to withhold his name, which seems hardly a fair method of reviewing the work of a well-known writer, whose name is given. It may be said, however, on the other hand, that an anonymous writer seldom obtains as full and careful a hearing as if be boldly assumed the responsibility of his work. This reviewer begins with a long state-ment of Mr. Mallock's positions. He then reverses Mr. Mallock's order of discussion, considering first his plea for Romanism, and aft erwards his assault upon the Positivist's athestic theory of morals. In treating of Mr. M.'s argument for Romanism he charges bim with Jesuitism in several particulars, and exposes his plausible plea for the charity and toleration of the Roman Church, showing that, according to the author's own statement, that Church is only tolerant towards hea hen people, while it as sumes the wickedness and inexcusableness of all enlightened rejecters of the Papal authority. This the reviewer styles "concealing the deadl claws beneath the soft velvet of a gentle distinction." While he does injustice to they have no principles, he give them credit for s ertain love of truth and sincere support of mental freedom. His indictment of Romanism. and especially Jesuit Catholicism, is foreible

and severe. He says: "No Methodist fanaticism, no Baptist uncouthness, no Calvinistic rigidity, no Episcopal inconsistency, ever has r ever can awaken the passionate antagonism aroused by the vision of Jesuit Catholicism in the breasts of those who, either personally or in sympathy with her victims of any age, have known what it was to writhe, though but for an famous, and, for our part, we should rue the day when modern toleration ever so for forgo ts history as to remove the brand from this gigantic impersonal Personality." The reviewer gains a great advantage in his decouncil of Christianity is in the Church of

lome. From this strong standpoint he proceeds to combat the theistic and moral argu-ments of Mr. Mallock, and undertakes to show that the morality of Positivism does leave a hope for humanity and something for the individual column to column, and from place to place, to man that makes life worth living. Of course we Lieut. Greene's chapters of conclusions will this "Reply" before us. The author falls into be for non-professionals the most interesting part of the work. He pays special attention to mitted by all Positivists,—viz.: the assumption that all human knowledge is limited to the sphere of sense,—perception and its at-tendant consciousness,—together with reflection upon the facts of this narrow department. He rules out at once the whole circle of knowledge derived from the reason and the in tentions of the soul, and brought to the notice of the mind's consciousness from this higher realm. But we do not enter here upon this profound question, which is still so closely on the borders of all the common thinking of men on this vital subject. Those who wish to follow the plausible plea of this "Reply" for Atheistic Positivism must read the volume itself, which

may be done in a few hours. We only add that the recent movement in the scientifie world in the direction of revulsion from the balder assumptions of materialism hardly tends to confirm and warrant the confidence of the author of the "Reply," before us, in taking it for granted that the theistic dec-trine is so utterly condemned by the dicts of science and philosophy. It is easy to say, as gurauthor does, that we have only to inquire is to the bow, not as to the why, of things. But the why is as naturally asked, even by the child,

as the how.

("The Value of Life." A keply to Mr. Mallock's Essay, "Is Life Worth Living?" New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1879. Price, \$1.50.)

HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH. "A Treatise on Hygiene and the Public Health," edited by Albert H. Buck, M. D., has been published William Wood & Co. The work is in two large volumes, and is sold only by subscriptions, the Chicago agent being W. T. Keener, 96 Washington street. The book requires in such a special way a professional jadr-ment that the following opinion of an eminent practitioner in *Harper's Magazine* for November

Vol. II. are Thomas B. Curtia, M. D., Boston, Mass.; Bache McE. Emmett, M. D., New York; Allon McLane Hamilton, M. D., New York; S. S. Herrick, M. D., Louisiana; D. F. Lincoln, M. D., Boston; Ross ter W. Raymond, Ph. D., New York; Stephen P. Sharples, S. B. Boston: Heary C. Sheafer. editor Mineral Journal; Charles Smart, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; F. R. Sturgis, M. D., New York; R. S. Tracy, M. D., New York; R. S. Tracy, M. D., Li. D., Health Officer of New York; Elwyn Waller, Ph. D., New York. Two yolumes, 8vo. Muslin, \$5 per volume; leather, \$6; half morocco, \$7.50.

AMERICAN POLITICS. "The History of American Politics," by Alexander Johnstone, A. M., is a useful little book.

it will afford much pleasure even to those who are tolerably familiar with our institutions. It recalls many minor circumstances that were lost sight of in the rush of events when they occurred, or have been forgotten since. As a book of ready reference for politicians and news-paper writers, the book is specially valuable. It enables on: to verify a date or a general statement easily. Mr. Johnstone's views of American politics are not always sound. He seems to be possessed of a singular delusion, to the effect that there have at all times been in this country two parties, one of which inter-preted the Constitution loosely and the other strictly. Nothing of the kind can with truth be alleged. For eight years each party has interpreted the Constitution to suit itself, or, rather, to justify opinions which were formed previously, without reference to the Constitution. Thus Jefferson interpreted the Constitution loosely when he purchased ouisiana; Jackson and Van Buren in the Sub-Freasury matter; and Polk in the Mexican War. Buchanan and his Southern compatriots, in justifying secession, abrogated, or attempted to abrogate, it altogether. Both parties have inabrogate, it altogether. Both parties have interpreted the Constitution loosely in the matter of internal improvements. Of the two, the Republican party was certainly the strict constructionist party was certainly the strict constructionist party during the War, though we feel prepared now to admit that the Constitution was at times superseded by the necessities which Rebels imposed upon the Government. Mr. Johnstone himself points out the curious position of the parties before the late Electoral Commission, when the Democrats contended for the supreme Federal right of revising election returns, and the Republicans upheld the exclusive jurisdiction of the States in such matters. But while we object to the rather fanciful theory which is advanced in this respect, we have thoroughly enjoyed and heartily recommend the book as a whole. Its accuracy is quite uncommon, and it contains a mass of information relating to American politics which can be found nowhere else in so small a compass. ("American Politics." By Alexander Johnstone, A. M. Series of Hand-Books for Students and General Readers. 16mo. Cloth. Linen covers. New York: Henry Hoit, & Co. 75 cents.)

SWEDENBORG'S WRITINGS.
The writings of Emanuel Swedenborg are so oluminous that very few readers can take the ime to go through with the whole of them. They are, moreover, very repetitious, and feed not be all read to obtain a tolerably correct knowledge of the system of doctrines which hey inculcate. The contrast between Swedenborg's writings and the received Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments is thus very striking. Our Bible can soon be read by any lettered person. The works of the Swedish seer would tax the efforts of the ordinary reader for years, if he would meanwhile bestow his attent upon anything else, even to give them one careful perusal. Hence the wisdom of preparing a mpendrum of these writings (so ill-adapted t ordinary use) so as to enable those who desire to get an outline of the system of doctrine which they inculcate. Such a Compendium was made some years ago by Samuel M. Warren,

and is now republished in a second and revised edition, with a biographical introduction by the iton. John Bigelow. The volume is an octayo and contains 764 pages.

The great merit of this work is that it presents the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church almost entirely in the very words of Swedenburg, and gives references to the treatises from which the extracts have been taken. Any one who carefully studies this volume will have the means of learning the chief doctrines of the New Church very nearly as they were taught by its founder. We notice that one of Swedenborg's productions, which has been most freteachings, is not distinctly referred to in this Compensium. We speak of his "Scortatory Love." This, however, is usually bound up with his Conjugal Love. It would be well for the reputation of the author if that treatise had never been written. There is another volume of Swedenborg's writings, even the title of which we forbear to name, that is not alluded to in the present book. We recommend this which we forcear to name, that is not alluded to in the present book. We recommend this Compendium as well adapted for its purpose. (A Compendium of the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. By Samuel M. Warren. Second and Revised Edition, With a Biographical Introduction. By the Hon. John Bigelow. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1879. Prica 28.)

GEN. GRANT'S TOUR.
Parts X. and XI. of John Russell Young's Around the World with Gen. Grant" are now ready. They complete the Spanish and Irish journeys, take the General through the Red the delivery of these parts, half of the contract with subscribers is fulfilled. An index is prorided for Vol. 1., and it may be bound withou waiting for the remainder of the work. The merits of the undertaking as a whole, while they do not rise very high, probably meet the common expectations. Mr. Young writes flu-ently enough, and his long newspaper experience has enabled him to describe those features of the ourney that are likely to be of public interest. The letter-press and engravings are excellent.
We have no doubt the book will have a large sale, and deserve it. It will at least be useful in introducing many readers to new lands and new people, and broadening their ideas of life and manners. Not every traveler can introduce his readers to such gav company as John Russell Young met abroad. Only to speak of the two parts just received, there are mentioned in them such distinguished men as the King of Spain, Emilio Castelar, the King of Portural, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Khedive of Egypt, and the General had previously met all the crowned heads of Europe. The conversations with these illustrious personages are faithfully reported by Mr. Young. What Allonso said about his dead wife, while Gen. Grant said in response; how the Lord-Lieutenant greeted the General, and the General thanked the Lord-Lieutenant; the friendly words of Emilio Castelar about the United States, and the cordial interest of Gen. Grant in the early friend of our country.—all these things are written in the book of Young. ("Around the World with Gen. Grant." Sold by subscription only. New York: American News Company. Chicago, Ill.; Portland Block, corner Desrborn and Washington streets. Published in twenty parts. Price, 50 cents each.) sale, and deserve it. It will at least be usefu

HISTORY OF TEXAS. "A Pictorial History of Texas" is offered for sale by a very estimable lady now in this city soliciting subscriptions. She comes highly recommended, and, aside from the substantial worth of the book which she sells, has claims upon the respect and sympathy of our people. The history covers the whole period from the The history covers the whole period from the earliest visits of European adventurers to A. D. 1879. It trents of the early missions, colonization, the Revolution, Republic, and the State; and gives a topographical description of the country, its rivers, mountains, soils, minerals, agricultural products, live stock, population, resources, wealth, etc. The Indian tribes and their wars are carefully enumerated. A list of resources, weal-h, etc. The Indian tribes and their wars are carefully enumerated. A list of counties, with historical and topical notes for the me of intending settlers, gives a special value to the work. The usual biographies of local celebrities are included. The author, the Rev. Homer S. Thrall, seems to be entirely competent. He has collected a mass of statistical and other information which must be useful to many readers. The book will probably find a large sale in this city, as the importance of trade with Texas is realized by merchanta, and it is drawing this city rapidly into a close connection, social, legal, and literary, as well as commercial, with portions of that State. A large map accompanies each volume. ("A Pictorial History of Texas, from the Earliest Visits of European Adventurer's to A. D. 1879." By the Rev. Homer S. Thrall, A. M. Large 8vo. Cloth. Fourth edition. Carefully revised. Soid only by subscription.)

TURNER'S ETCHINGS REPRODUCED

lation to them: ""The Liber Studiorum? facaimiles are perfectly lovely, and for all practical
purposes whatever as good as the originals."
Mr. C. H. Turner, Instructor of Drawing
at Harvard, writes: "I scarcely need
say that they seem to me thoroughly excellent.
I was pleased also to hear Mr. Ruskin say he
considered them wonderful, and that 'for purposes of instruction they left nothing to be desired.' As drawing copies to be used in schools,
for somewhat advanced pupils, they supply a
great want; and, taken in connection with facsimiles from drawings by the Tuscan masters. great want; and, taken in connection with facsimiles from drawings by the Tuscan masters,
may go far to supplant the worthless examples
now so extensively used by those of classic excellence." This new edition has been printed
on paper made specially for the purpose, in
France. The great value of the heliotype process as a means of art-education was never more
fully attested than in the case of these facsimiles. There will be thirty-three of them in
all, and the price to subscribers is \$15. Snbscriptiops will be received by Mr. W. Rowlands,
230 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.; and by
the Rev. J. B. Harrison, Franklin Falls, N. H.

NEW EDITION OF LONGFELLOW. Six parts of the new edition of Longfellow announced by Messrs. Houghton, Osgood & Co. some weeks are bave come to hand. The ngravings are the main features of the work, though the letter-press and paper are unusually good. The irontispiece is a portrait of Mr. Longfellow, engraved by Marshall. It is prob-Longfellow, engraved by Marshall. It is probably the best engraved portrait of the poet ever offered to the public. Other full-tage plates in these numbers are by Smillie. Abbey, Colman, Brown. Schell, and Mary Hallock Foote ("Evangeline"). There are many wood engravings in the text. Thus far the work has amply fulfilled the promise of the publishers. It will be completed in twenty-eight or thirty warts; price 50 cents each. (Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. Chicago Department, 99 Madison street.)

BELLE AND THE BOYS.

Juvenile publications are a marked feature of he book trade this fall. A good many such have already appeared or are announced by prominent houses, and more are coming before the holidays. The demand for a high class of juvenile literature is a healthy one, and its rapid growth has led publishers to employ able and experienced writers in this kind of work. Some of the cleverest pens in the country, that have won substantial success in other lines of authorship, have been pressed into the service for the benefit of the children. Of this class is Mrs. Corbin, whose "Rebecca" gave her a high reputation as a novelist, and whose fresh little juvenile of "Belle and the Roys" relie could be provided by the children. the Boys" will equally surprise the older and delight the younger readers. In that simplicity rect to the heart of every boy and girl, she has

much of that power possessed in so remarkable a degree by Miss Alcott, with whose stories Mrs. Corbin's venture may be not improperly compared. It is thoroughly bright and attractive, and, with its pretty cover and handsome illustrations, it is a book that will make glad the hearts of many a boy and girl.

("Belle and the Boys." By Mrs. Caroline Fairfield Corbin. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.25.)

JUVENILES. "The Bodleys Afoot" has been added to the very popular Bodley series published by Messrs. loughton, Osgood & Co. This book, like its predecessors, is beautifully iflustrated. (Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. \$1.50.) "What Darwin Saw" is a compendium of Mr. Darwin's observations in his voyage around the

world in the ship Beagle. The book is published in attractive form, with many illustrations, by Messrs. Harper & Bros., of New York, and is intended specially for the use of children. It seems well calculated to in'erest young people in science, and give a bent to their minds that may in after years produce good results. (New York: Harper & Bros. Price, \$3.)

A book likely to be interesting to boys and girls is "The Queer Little Wooden Cautain." by Sidner Dayre. The strange dresms and adventures that the young people of this story have ought to make talk for those who read about them. The pictures are in silhouette, and show some amusing sights. The volume contains also snother story by the same author, called "The Little Lost Girl." It is a sad fact that the author of these gay and very spirited stories is author of these gay and very spirited stories is an invalid, and has not been able to leave her bed for years. Sold by the Authors' Publishing Company, New York. Price, 90 cents.

"The Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Common Thinga" is a large octavo volume. The writer, formerly an editor of the American Cyclopædia, has attempted to furnish in simple language, aided by pictorial fillustrations when thought aided by pictorial filustrations when thought necessary, a knowledge of things in Nature, Science, and the Arts, which are apt to awaken a child's curiosity. Such features of Astronomy, Chemistry. Physics, Natural History, and Physiology as can be made intelligible are explained, special attention being given to the natural objects which most immediately affect human happiness. (New York: Henry Holf & Co. Price, \$3.)

BRIEF NOTICES.

Dr. R. D. Joyce's new poem, "Blanid" is highly praised by critics in the East, though it is thought to be inferior to his "Deirdre." Roberis Bros., Bostom are the publishers. They also send THE TRIBUSE a bound copy of "The Light of Asia," Mr. Arnold's remarkabe poem,

A. S. Barnes & Co. have reissued the important parts of Nies' Register in one volume. The republication is entitled "The Principles and Acts of the Revolution," and contain copies of the most fruitful contemporary speeches, editorials, and documents of the thirteen original States. This volume has special interest in connection with the centennial of the battle of Yorktown. Another useful book in the same connection, is Gen. Carrington's very comprehensive and accurate "Battles of the American Revolution," by the same publishers.

Prof. Henry Morley's "First Sketch of Teglish Literature" has been a special for the same connection. Professional Temperance Street. 16mo. Cloth. 1879. \$1.25.

HARVARD AND ITS SURROUNDINGS. By. Moses King, of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. Secton edition. Thoroughly revised and improved. Conjously illustrated with excellent heliotypes, engravings, and etchings. Cloth, \$1.50; paper, \$1.

Why another sector of Contraining And improved. Conjously illustrated with excellent heliotypes, engravings, and etchings. Cloth, \$1.50; paper, \$1.

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Why another sector of Contraining Another sector of Contraining And Indiana. Professional Accuracy of Contraining Another sector o

tion," by the same publishers.

Prof. Henry Morley's "First Sketch of English Literature" has been reissued in a new and cheaper form by Messrs. Cassell. Petter & Galoin, the original publishers. Prof. Morley's book, as he wrote it, will not cease to find favor because an attempt has been made to "improve" it out of existence. It is in many respects easier for a teacher to make such omissions in the class-room as he sees fit than to trust any other teacher, however distinguished, to make them for him. The price of the book has been reduced to \$2,—an exceedingly low rate for a volume of 900 pages.

"The Life of Benjamin Frankfin, written

has been reduced to \$2,—an exceedingly low rate for a volume of 900 pages.

"The Life of Benjamin Frankfin, written by bimself, now first edited from original manuscript, and from his printed correspondence and other writings," by John Bigelow, is one of the most remarkable specimens of biography in existence. We are glad to see that a new and revised edition has been issued at a considerably reduced price. If we were asked to select a library of ten books for American readers this Life of Benjamin Franklin would surely be one of them. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphis, are the publishers. The price of the new edition, in three volumes, is \$4.50.

Prof. Henry M. Tyler, of the Smith College. Northampton, Mass., has made selections from the Greek lyric coets sufficient to fill a small volume. Callinus, Tyrtzeus, Minnernus, Solon, Xenopanes, and Theornis among the Elegac Doets; Archilochus and Simonides of Amorgos, of the Ismble poets; and Sappho, Alexius, Anacreon, Anacreonita, and Simonides of Coos as Melic poets, are illustrated by brief extracts. A biographical summary precedes the works of each author, and the critical notes are conjous. An historical introduction to the whole volume is curiously put near the end of it. (Boston: The educational society for introducing the metric avstem. He have conjugated by E. Worthington as in preparation.

A volume of Peens: By Pain Walton," a lady of this city. A new biography of the late William Lloyd Garrison, written by Oliver Johnson, of New York, will soon be published by Messrs. B. B. Russell & Co., Cornhill.

Jules Verne's Tribulations of a Chiusman in them. The substitute of the has been translated into English by Virginia Champlin, and will be published in November by Lee & Shepard.

Mr. Swinburnes to be his best piece of literary analysis, is aiready in press in London, and R. Wethington announces that has will be published by his preparation.

Mr. Swinburnes has kept out of London during the past season, and has devoted himself to the writing of a

The educational society for introducing the metric system, the American sletric Bureau, has just published a new edition of the standard work on this subject by its President, F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, New York, which has beretelore been published in New York at \$3 per copy. This new edition contains three times the matter of the original, and has been made the most complete work in the language, its index of 2,000 references making it really a metric evelopedia. The Society wish to scatter it widely through the connery, as the best means of giving accurate information about the metric evelopedia. The Society wish to scatter it widely through the connery, as the best means of giving accurate information about the metric evelopedia. The Society wish to scatter it widely through the connery, as the best means of giving accurate information about the metric evelopedia. The Society of which so much has been ignorantly written. They offer it at \$1.50, or one-half the rate charged by the New York publishers for the original edition. If not found at the bootstores, it can be had of the Society by mail for the proving a suffrage printed in that review last month.

PERICODICAL LITERATURE.

It will be like the American St. Nicho'ds in cover, pictures, and most of the reading matter, though possibly some of the rhymes and jungles will not bear translating.

The Sanitarian for October (A. N. Bell, New York, 47 Lafayette place) has articles on a great variety of subjects pertaining to subjic and private nealth, particularly in regard to the best methods of disinfection and the sanitary lessons of yellow-fever in the Southern States.

De Bow's Review, once famed as a statistical and economical authority in the Sou hern States, has been revived by L. Graham & Co., of New Orleans. W. M. Burwell. a very competent man,—once, if we mistake not, editor of the New Orleans Republication office is 127 Gravier street, New Orleans. Price \$3 per annum; 30 cents ner number. enta per number.

cents per number.

The Magazine of Art for October opens with a long and valuable notice of Elizabeth Butler (nee Thompson). Other articles are: "Mr. Seymour Hayden"; "Royal Scottish Academy" (II.); "Paintings on China"; "American Artists and American Arti" (W. W. Story): "Sketching-Grounds"; "Wood Engravine"; etc. London, Paris, New York, and Colcago; Cassell. Petter & Galpin. Price 25 cents; \$2.75

per annum.

The American Naturalist for October has papers on the following subjects: "An Account of a New Genus of Munte Pauroped Myriapods," by John A. Ryder; "Microscodical Fungi Infesting Our Cereals," by William Barbeck; "Fresh-Water Entomostraca," by C. L. Herrick; "Notes on the Thrushes of Washington Territory," by S. K. Lum; "The Leather Turtle," by John Ford; "Were They Mound-Builders!" by S. L. Frey. 237 Dock street, Philadelphia. Single numbers, 35 cents. 34 per annum.

rmsacipnia. Single numbers, 35 cents. 32 per annum.

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, edited by J. Minis Hays, M. D., has memours and cases by W. H. Van Buren, of New York; Samuel W. Gross, of Philadelphia; William Goodell, of Philadelphia; J. Lewis Smith, of New York; F. C. Hotz, of Chicago; D. Weoster Frentiss, of Washington; B. M. Badger, of South Carolina; and many other connent physicisms and surgeons. A mere summary of the contents would require half a column of space. The Journal fills more than 250 closely-printed paces, and is at the head of its class of periodicals in this country. (Philadelphia: Henry C. Les. 35 per annum.)

Macmillan's Magazine for October has Prof.

Les. \$5 per annum.)

Macmillan's Magazine for October has Prof. Seeley's third paper on "History and Politics;" the continuation of Mrs. Burnett's "Hawortas;" a paper on Charles James Mathews; "A College for Women", by Miss Martin; "The Malakani; or Spiritual Christians in Eastern Russia," by G. M. Asher, Doctor of Law, late Professor of Heidelberg; "Autoblography of a Thief in Thieves' Language," by J. W. Howley, chaplain of H. M. Prison, Clerkenwell; "A Deubting Heart" (Chaps. xxxviii.-xxxviii.) by Miss Keaney; "Viviscetion," by the Rev. George Greenwood; sud "Party Government," by the Rev. A. T. Davidson. (Macmillan & Co., New York. Price 25 cents.)

New York. Price 25 cents.)

Lipp ncott's Magazine for November is at hand.
"Later Pompeian Days," the concluding pager of "Rambies of Taree," by Margaret Bertha Wright, is well illustrated. The fitth empter of Dr. Oswaid's "Summerland Sketches." describes the Sierra Madre. An article on Leadville, also illustrated, will colom and attention. "Where the Beef Comes From "is the title of a paper on cattle-breeding in Texas and Colorado. Dr. Albert S. Gibbs has a paper on Gosche's modier, with extracts from her correspondence and sketches of her intimate friends. Citali Seton describes the organization and workings of the "Secret Societies of Sou hern Italy," and the problem they offer to Italian statesmanhip. "The Bicycle, and Ridiag It," by J. Wilcox, indicates the inventions that have led to this new process of locomotion already so popular in England, and sums up its advantages; and J. Brander Matthews discusses Sheridan's "Critic," which was first played a hundred years ago, and still keeps its place on the larger's Magazine for November opens with

Barper's Magazine for November opens with a picturesge and pleas are account of "Phe Old National Pike," by William H. Rideing. The other important articles are: "Early American Art," by S. G. W. Benjamin; "The Soarrow War," by Prof. Elliott; "The Mimiery of Nature," by J. C. Beard; "The Cattle Ranches of Colorado," by A. A. Hayes, Jr.; "White Wings" (Chaos. ix.-xiii.), by William Biack; "Young Mrs. Jardine," by Mrs. Craik; "Mary Annerly," by R. D. Blackmore. The Elitor's Easy Chair is, as usual, well filled. "The illustrations of this number," says the New York Post, "are not likely to go unappreciated; there are thousands of dollars in them and copious artistic inspiration. Mr. E. A. Abey, now in England, brings the old post R. Herriek to life again by two luminous character sketches entitled 'Upon Julia's Clothes' and 'The Cobbler's Catch.' Mr. J. C. Beard's drawings of 'Jack Frost as a Landscape Painter,' and of plant spimals, humming-brids, and butter-files are most painstaking and dexterous, while striking representations that accompany the paper on 'The Old National Pike' are marveious. Messrs. J. P. Davis, Tinkey, Wolf, and Smithwick and French, are conspicuous for success in engraving."

BOOKS RECEIVED. POCKET-BOOK OF CINCINNATI. Edited and Published by Moses King. [Harvard College.] Cambridge, Mass.

PAST THIRTY. A Novel. By Mrs. H. E. Mon-roe. Published for the Author. Philadelphia, No. 42 North Ninth street. Paper. Price 50 THE LITTLE MASTERS OF GERMANY. By William Bell Scott, author of "Lectures on the Fine Arta." Great Artist Series. New York: Scringer & Welford. 18mo, Cloth. Price, \$1.25.

His Honon THE MAYOR. A Temperance Story. By Helen E. Chapman, author of "Paul Brewater and Son," etc. New York: National Temperance Society and Publishing House, No. 58 Reade street. 16mo. Cloth. 1879. \$1.25.

SHARSPZARE'S MERCHART OF VERICE. With in-froductions and notes explanatory and critical. For use in schools and classes. By the Rev. Heary N. Hudson, Professor of English Literature in the School of Oratory, Boston. Boston: Ginn & Heath. Paper. 30 cents.

Prof. Henry M. Baird's "Rise of the Hugue-nots" is ready at Caaries Scribner's Sons'. Bancroft will have a new volume of his "His-

tory of the United States" ready for the Appletons by the 1st of January. Among the new books in press to be unblished by Jansen, McCturg & Co. is a volume of "Poems: By Faith Walton," a lady of this city.

which so much has been ignorantly written.
They offer it at \$1.50, or one-half the rate charged by the New York publishers for the original edition. If not found at the bookstores, it can be had of the Society by mail for \$1.70. The address is Secretary Metric Burus, \$2 Hawley street, Boston.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.
The reprint of London Society for September, by Belfords, Clarke & Co., 229 LaSalie atreet, Chicago, has been received.
The publishers of \$8. Nicholas have recently accepted the proposition of a Paris publisher for an edition in French. to be issued in Paris.

as I have already said, steadily in

Avolume of four lectures by the late Prof. William K. Clifford, with the title, "Seeing and Thinking," is just ready at Macmilian & Co.'s. It forms a new volume in the Nature Series. These lectures were delivered in the Town-Hall at Shoreditch, London, and consist of familiar talks on "The Eye and the Brain," "The Eye and Seeing," "The Brain and Thinking," and "Boundaries in General."

"His Maiesty, Myself," is the striking title of the next novel of the No-Name Series of Roberts Brothers. Coleridge furnisnes the author with a motto for the title-page: "I once knew a man who had advanced to such a pitch of self-esteem that he never mentioned himself without taking off his bat." It is intimated that by "his majesty" is meant one of the well known Brookivn preachers, and that the scene is not far from a well-known theological school in New Jersey.

Belfords, Clark & Co., of Chicago, propose to issue in book form the series of critical essays on the "Modern Thinkers," by Prof. Denslow, which have recently attracted attention. The series will embrace essays on the systems embraced in the works of Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, Thomas Paice, Swedenborz, Fourier, Berbert Eucheer, and Bacckel, preceded by a biographical sketch of each of these persons. The work will open with an introduction by a leading American student of philosophy.

leading American student of philosophy.

A poem sitributed to Goethe and published in critical editions of his works—"The Journal"—has been brought out in separate form in Germany. Last mouth the copies of the poem or asie in a leading bookstore in Vienna were seized by order of the Royal Procecuting Counsel on the same grounds that books are taken possession of in the United States by Anthony Comstock. Its authorship by Goethe was doubted by the officer making the seizure, and be demanded the manuscript of the poem. All Yasuna was in a rage at the order, and it was soon revoked. For a German city such a proceeding was vasely more astonishing than the seizure of an edition of one of Byron's poems rould be in New York.

Mosea Coit Tyler's abridgment and rear-

would be in New York.

Moses Gott Tyler's abridgment and rearragement of Prof. Morley's "First Sketch of English Literature," recently published in this city, has called out, in the Times of London, a letter of complaint from Prof. Morley's London publishers. By the use of Prof. Morley's London publishers. By the use of Prof. Morley's name on the tile-page "he is made to sanction the conversion of his book into a shape which, in his preparation of it, he studiously avoided giving it." While wishing to give every credit to the ability Prof. Tyler has shown in the work, he protests at the same time sgrainst the act of doing the work, and he adds, in a note to the publishers, that if copyright laws had given him power to prevent it he should have availed himself of them.

Rarely have curjosity-mongers been more dis-

Rarely have curiosity-mongers been more dis-appointed them at the sale of Mr. Whistler's effects. The auction was attended by a large number of the artist's admirers, and by brokers from all parts of London, eager to become the possessor of some of the treasures which the White House was supposed to contain. But, sias! whatever may be thought of Mr. Whistler's pictorial arrangements, his household arrange-ments were undenisbly meagre in conception, and anything but remarkable in execution. The artist's domestic lite must certainly have and anything but remarkable in execution. The artist's domestic lite must certainly have been of the most simple kind, judging from the manner in which his residence was furnished. There was literally nothing which the most enthusiastic Whistierian would have given sixpence for as a memento.—Manchester Examiner.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

CAPTURE OF A SAWFISH. Judge Cuton, of Chicago, in American Naturalist.
When riding on the beach at Galveston, Tex.,
a the 1st of April last, I noticed some Mexican men drawing a seine to shore to which ttached a large sawfish (Pris'is antique m). The animal was not inclosed within the pet, but some of the meshes had become enaged with the teeth of the saw, and by this atament it was drawn several hundred feet owards the shore, the large dorsal fin slone bark was entangled in the net; but if a shark t must have been a dead one, for not the least life, for the object drifted in as lifeless as a log fill it touched the bottom; then, indeed, it made a few spasmodic efforts showing terrific power, in which the head and saw were thrown high into the air and swung around in a fearful way, while the tail was lashed about, showing that a could not have withstood the blows. demonstration did not last five seconds,

water, whore she law perfectly quiet. The Mexicans then cautiously approached and slipped a noose over the tsil, which was very broad, though the body just above it was but a few bodes in diameter. When an attempt was made to pull her to shore she made one more effort, though but for an instant, when she quickly resigned herself to her fate. After she was nearly clear of the water eight men could sot pull her more than one foot at a rime, but she was finally landed well up on the beach. I did not venture near enough to measure her, but judged her body was eleven feet and her saw four feet long. At the shoulders I judged she was eighteen inches broad; thence it gradually tapered to the tail.

The extraordinary feature was the immobility of the animal under the circumstances; she was drawn in several hundred feet by a twine not larger than a knitting-needle, and she suffered herself to be drawged through the sand, tail foremost, without the least effort at resistance, or the least motion to show that she was suffering. I would like to know if this is usual with this fish when cantured?

I learned that three well-grown foetal sawfish were found in her.

Paper, M. Gariel writes of it in the Journal de Physique that it consists essentially of three parts, a blowing arrangement, an apparatus for producing sound, and an articulating apparatus. The first sends a current of air through the largur. This latter is an iron reed, the length The first seeds a current of air through the largnx. This latter is an iron reed, the length of which can be varied within certain limits, so as to change the pitch of the sound. (M. Gariel thinks a system of membranous reeds would have been better.) The articulating apparatus comprises a part for producing vowels, and another for consonants. The former operates by the passage of air through apertures of various forms in disphragms, which are successively placed in the passage of the air current by levers worked with keys; a special cavity, which can be connected with the other, produces nead sounds; the communication is effected at will by means of a special lever. The consonants are given by pieces whose action is very similar to those of the lin, the teeth, and the tongue. A special drum produces the R sound. All these pieces and organs are put in motion by fourteen keys, which are logeniously arranged so as to cause to act, with suitable intensity and in proper order, the organs meant to produce a syllable. Fourteen keys are sufficient, because with the help of accessory keys one can vary the character of consonants from strong to weak, etc. The speaking of the machine is necessarily monotonous, and not perfect: cegtain sounds produce a better effect than others; still, in general, one can comprehend the words and phrases propounced. The machine is interesting, as showing distinctly the mechanism of fountion, which has been thus reproduced artificially, and therefore obeys abacintely the laws of acoustics.

laws of acoustics.

THE CONSTITUENTS OF CEREALS.

American Miller.

Messrs. Hayes, of Rozbury, and Jackson, of Boston, Mass., have discovered a way of measuring approximately the valuable constituents of grains. If a kernel of corn be split longitudinsily, and immersed in an aqueous solution of sulphate of copper, the germ, or "chit," only becomes colored green, thereby beautifully defining the limits of the phosphates by the formation of phosphate of copper. If a kernel of corn be split open and thrown into a solution of sulph-hydrate of ammonia, the "chit" will soon be changed to a dark offer color, which is due to a change of the silts of tron in the ared to a sulphuret of that metal; a dark-colored matter forming with the ammonia turns the vegetable coloring matter yellow, and the awo colors combined oroduce an olive. Again, by taking split specimens of corn, or other grains, and soaking them in a tincture of iodne, the limits of the starch and darrine will be distinctly defined,—the todine striking an intense blue with the starch, and a deep portwine red with the dextrine; so that, from turn lead, a rich violet (being the combination of the blue and red colors) will indicate the presence of both the starch and the dextrine in the grain. If the oil be extracted from the transparent borny part of the corn by means of alconol or other, the tincture of iodine will above the presence of starce in that part of the grain seociated with the gruten. By these means we may easily cause any of our cereal grains to represent to us the extent and precise limits of its phosphetes, fron, lextrice, sarch, and oil; and thus, by the eye slone, we may form an approximate estimate of the relative proportions of these ingrediests.

SMOKE-CONSUMING. Dr. H. M. Pierce's Smoke-Con uming and Fuel-Boonom zing furnace.

Practical and Scientific Test at the Recent Exposition in Pittsburg, Pa.

Thoroughly Successful Working of Dr. Pierce's Invention.

The revival of business in this city, espe cially in the iron industry, must be manifest to he most casual observer; and, smoog other indications of returning prosperity, there is nothing, perhaps, more noticeable than the inof smoke in the atmosphere. However lisagreeable this may be to the stranger who visits our city and compares it with places which are not enveloped in a fullginous cloud, it is cheerfully borne by the Pittsburger, who recognizes in the increase of smoke and soot the rest evidence of business-activity in our great

It seems, however, that there is at last some prospect of the accomplishment of what has hitherto been deemed impossible.

Slow, as we have learned to be, to belive in the practicability of any means of consuming the smoke which issues in clouds from the chimneys of our iron, cotton, glass, and other factochimneys of our dwellings, which add not inonsiderably to the carbonaceous clouds, we be a practical demonstration of the fact that the smoke of our factories and dwellings can be perfectly consumed without entailing any ious cost, and with a great saving of fuel.

Our readers will probably have anticipated what we are about to refer to. Any who renember the Pittsburg Exposition of 1878 will not fail to recall the fact that the stack of the boilers which supplied steam to run the various machines on exhibition emitted huge volumes of the darkest smoke; or if, so accustomed to the sight, that failed to secure their notice, we teel sure that the entire absence of smoke from the same chimney during the Exposition of 1879 must have attracted their attention and excited their wonder.

The managers of the Exposition, with that commendable enterprise for which they are noted, having learned of the smoke-consuming furnace invented and put into successful operation at Bangor, Mich., and other places, by H. M. Pierce, LL. D., invited him to out up his furnace under the boilers at the Exposition. A SCIENTIFIC TEST.

So great was the success of this furnace that the managers of the Exposition, believing that the improvement was based on scientific price-ples, and being desirous of securing the benefit of it for our city, invited a committee of practical and scientific men to examine the furnace built by Dr. Pierce at the Exposition Building

built by Dr. Pierce at the Exposition Building, and, after putting it to a thorough test, to make a report for the benefit of the public.

This Committee appointed by the managers of the Exposition Society consists of James Park, Jr., D. W. C. Carrol, Reuben Miller, William Wade. W. M. Lvon, H. F. Mann, Prof. S. A. La'ttmore, LL. D., Capt. O. E. Duffy, Prof. F. Phillips, Lieut. F. A. Mahan, the Hon. A. J. Sweeney, J. H. McElroy, and the Hon. D. J. Morell,—some of whom are well known in shis community as men of eminent practical knowledge and ability and scientific altainment, and all of whom are eminently fitted for such a service.

great pleasure in being able to give it to our readers. The report speaks volumes for the success of Dr. Pierce's invention, and indicates very fully its importance, not only on the score of cleanliness, but notably also in the point of

We have also a report of a trial of the ordipary flue-boilers in use at the Government works at the Davis Island Dam. These boile works at the Davia Island Dam. These boilers are in excellent condition, and are set in the way usual in Pittsburg. This trial of boilers was made through the courtesy of Lieut. F. A. Mahan, of the United States Engineess, and offered an excellent opportunity of comparing the Pierce furnace with the most improved furnace of the old style. We understand that this improvement is capable of easy and economical application, not only to the bollers of steamners use, but to furnaces of every description.

application, not only to the tollers of steamengines, but to turnaces of every description,
such as are used in the manufacture of iron and
glass; and what is, berhans, of no less importance, it is eminently adapted to furnaces for
heating dwellings.

While congratulating Dr. Pierce on his success in solving so difficult a problem, still more
do we congratulate our own citizens on the prospect of our city becoming as eminent for its
treedom from smoke as hitherto it has been for
its prevalence.

REPORTS ON THE EXPERIMENT.

its prevalence.

REPORTS ON THE EXPERIMENT.

The following are the reports in full, together with the papers connected with them:

PITTSBURG EXPOSITION SOCIETY, PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 29, 1879.—Dr. H. M. Pierce, L.L. D.

—DEAR SIR: We take pleasure in inclosing to you a certified copy of a report on the satisfactory performance of your furnace, made during the past week by a committee appointed by this Board for that purcose.

Said committee was composed of gentlemen thoroughly versed in mechanics and scientific matters. These gentlemen are entitled to our confidence, and we believe have performed their duties thoroughly and conscient ousiv. Upon the report as made we take pleasure in congratulating you. The subject of complete combustion of bituminous coal, involving as it does the prevention of smoke, and see dring from it the largest possible amount of heat, is of such importance to the community at large and the entire world, that we nave given close attention to the operations of your furnace. It is entirely smokeless, and, as far as we can perceive, produces a complete combustion of fuel. We are, therefore, pleased to have been the means of introducing to the Cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, with neighboring towns, your smokeless and combustion iurnace.

From the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Managers of this date. Very respectfully, yours,

J. C. Patterson, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 11, 1879.—DEAE SIE: At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this society, held this day, you were appointed a member of a committee of gentlemen to examine the working of a Boler Furnace now in use by us in running the machinery of our Exposition.

use by us in running the machinery of our Exposition.

The operation of this furnace is creating a deep impression on the minds of the citizens or Pattaburg. For the first time in the history of this city it seems possible, not only to prevent the nuisance of smoke, but to economize the vast waste now and heretofore occasioned by the imperfect combustion of fuel.

The furnace in question was patented in July last by H. M. Pierce, Li. D., of Grand Rapids, Mich., and grew out of a method he has perfected for burning soft coal and other bituminous fuel in his own factories.

He claims his furnace to be constructed on strictly scientific principles; that it effects a perfect combustion of fuel; that it makes a saving of at least 33 per cent of fuel over results of furnaces now in use generally; that it utterly prevents smoke; and is of cheap and durable construction.

Our Board of Managera, appreciating the

presents smoke; and is of cheap and durable construction.

Our Board of Managers, appreciating the benefits to be derived by the public from a perfect combustion of fuel, cheerfully consented that the Exposition boiler be set under Dr. Pierce's method. The Committee has been appointed to thoroughly examine and acientifically test the merits of this furnace, and to determine the amount of fuel that can actually be saved by its use.

Resing that we are investigating a matter of great public interest, in which it is important that the exact truth should be known, we beg of you to take upon pourself the very considerable trouble of acting upon this committee. The test is to take place Tuesday morning, Sept. 28 inst. Very respectfully, your.

J. C. Patterson, Secretary.

refully measured. The result of the day's en

Pounds of water evaporated per pound of coal from 212 degrees. 7.55
Pounds of water evaporated per pound of combustiole from 63 degrees. 7.45
Pounds of water evaporated per pound of combustiole from 212 degrees. 7.45
Percentage of ashes and refuse. 0.15
The combustiop of fuel and gases was perfect, and no smoke was produced. After the experiment was fluished, the boilers were carefully examined inside and outside. On the outside was found a whitish-gray deposit one sixty-fourth of an inch thick. In the flues was found a light, dry, flaky soot, which apparently contained no oily matter. With these exceptions the boilers and flues were found to be clean and in good condition. While the furnaces were built to employ heated sir, nune was used during this experiment. Respectfully submitted John H. McElroy, Chairman;

S. A. LATTIMOBE; O. E. DUFFY; F. A. MAHAN, Secretary. TUBULAR BOILERS SET UNDER THE

Synopsis of reports made to H. M. Pierce, LL.D., Aug. 2, 1879, by a committee composed of the Hon. T. D. Gilbert, Noyes L. Avery, Edward P. Fuller, F. B. Gilbert, and Samuel Fuller, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and A. M. Harrison, J. H. Nyman, and the Hon. James Ferguson, M. D., of Bangor, Van Buren County, Mich., in reference to the capabilities of Pierce's smokeless fuel-awing furnace. The above Committee delegated the carrying out of the tests to A. M. Harrison, J. H. Nyman, and Samuel L. Fuller; and the Sub-Committee selected A. C. Torrey and Edward Asnord to assist as Secretarics.

The furnace of H. M. Pierce was in operation at the Bangor Chemical Works, in Bangor, Mich. It was under a new boiler five feet in diameter, sixteen feet in length, containing fity-four three-inch tubes with a grate surface of sixteen and one-fifth feet. The boiler with which the new lurnace was compared was a boiler of the same manufacture and same dimensions, with same surface exposed to the fire, with twenty-four and one-fifth feet of grate surface, and had been in use two years, and was in good order, and was set after the usual manuer of setting METHOD

been in use two years, and was in good order and was set after the usual manner of settin

Test No. 1 was to ascertain comparative amount of wood consumed in equal time by the two poliers when doing equal amounts of worldware the control of the co under equal pressure.

Evaporative power of new boilers:

No silowances pere made for temperature of refuse. No smoke from turdace.

Test No. 3, showing comparative quantity of Pittsburg coal consumed by the two bollers it equal time when doing equal amount of worships of the property of the pro

BOILERS IN PITTSBURG UNDER THE OLI

ers of the boilers set after the ordinary method and in use at Davis Dam, was made. There were present Licut. F. A. Mahan, U. S. A.; H. M. Pierce. Li. D.; John R. Meredith, Master Mechanic; William B. Rogers, Engineer; Definition of the Church. M. D.; Samuel S. Fuller; and E. H. Harding. The exper, ments were conducted by Mr. William Meredith, Mr. Rogers, and Dr. Church, Mr. Harding keeping the record. The result of the experiment is as follows: Length of time of test... 2 hours.

little more than 25 per cent in favor of Pierce's furnace.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 12, 1879.—H. M. Pierce, LL.D., Grand Kapids, M.ch.—Dear Sir: It gives me gress pleasure to state that the patcht smoke consumer and fuel-economizer whith you placed under the boilers of the Exposition has given entire satisfaction, and does more than is claimed for it. You have not only entirely consumed the smoke, but also made a large saving in fuel. Your invention is welcomed to our smoky city, and ere long I expect to see it in general use in every factory and mill here.

to see it in general use in every according to the amount of fuel used last year per day under same boilers now heated by your process was 136% bushels. Under the new process it is not over eighty-five bushels, and some days only eighty-two bushels.

I look upon your invention as the greatest of the day. Very traity, E. P. Young, General Manager Pittsburg Exposition Society.

AUTUMN IN: THE FOUR-LAKE COUNTRY.

The woods are still—sostill that where the snake, Strip-ed and harmless, seeks the temp'rate sun, His sinuous girdings 'mid the crisp leaves make A sound you hear, and the shy brook can run With voice no longer hid. Ripe nuts that fall Unpilfered by the squirrel from the bough Are heard through all their course. The few birds call in far-eff, seldom cries; and gently now The blue skies cend above the Autumn wild In orooding peace, as when a mother bends With upraised finger o'er her sleeping child. Along the dim horizon soft mist lenis Adreamy aspect to each oft-seen nill.

Along the dim horizon soft mist lends
A dreamy aspect to each oft-seen nill.

Warm noons still tempt the bee, whose wand'ring
drone
Blends with the tinkling murmur of the rill.
And soothes the air with its du'l monotone.
The mocs-grape trails its flame along the oak,
The changing bramble shows a sanguine stain,
Binding the thicket with its ruddy joke,
And drunken wasps beat at the cottage-pane.
Betarned from Northern haunts, the wild fowl
wate

Returned from Northern haunis, the wild fowl wake
The ripoles that the wind disturbs no mere,
Or, in long lines above the glassy lake,
Seek the close sedge of some remembered shore.
Still clost'ring asters purple the thin sod
Of many a weedy bank; at II with surunk hand
The Season grasps her sceptral golden-rod,
And faithful gentians smile at her command.
All is at peace, yet the pressging heart
Looks' neath the covert of the crimson year,
And there sees Death orcep on with steatiny art,
Closked o'er with hectic pomp, near and more
near. CHARLES NORLE GREGORY.

TA Penitentiary Used by Counterfeiters.

Cincinnas Enquirer.

For some time past counterfeit silver dollars, balves, quarters, dimes, and nickels have been circulated quite extensively in Frankfort, Ky... and the neighboring towns. Several days ago these coins were traced to the Kentucky Penitentiary. The prison authoritis a were notified of the fact and they determined to make an investigation. The prisoners were locked up in their cells and diligent search was instituted in the various departments of the prison. This result was the fluding of the mint and almost a barrelful of material, such as molds, flies, knives, saws, burgiars' tools, pistol cartridges, citizens' ciothing, babbit metal, block tin and pewter, besides a quantity of the queer. The molds from which these counterfeit coins were cast were all made of plaster of pars. The money made is a good article and shows that the manufacturers are not greeners at the business.

Lincleum—A Great Discovers.

J. C. Patterson, Secretary.

Privisure. Pa., Sept. 26, 1879.—Mr. J. C.

Patterson, Secretary Pittaburg Exposition Society,
P. Attaburg, Pa.—Sir: The committee invited to make an accurate and scientific test of a furnace for heating boilers, invented by Dr. H. M.
Pierce, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and patented by him July I. 1879, have the honor to report that on Sept. 26, 1879, they carefully tested the above-mentioned furnace at the Exposition Building at the hours of 10:07 a. m. and 1:07

D. m.

When the experiment began, the fire was in good condition and the water stood above the second gauge cock. At the end of of the experiment, the fire was as nearly as possible in the same condition as at the beginning. When the experiment was cancel, the fire was cleaned out, and the abose, claders, and chikers were writted. During the experiment the temperature of the rear of the first and third boilers and of the uptake was registered every fitteen minutes, and the coal and water used were minutes, and the coal and water used were minutes, and the coal and water used were minutes, and the coal and water used were

BEN BUTLER.

A Glimpse at the Life of This Million-aire 'Poor Man's Friend "---His Three Palaces.

Points in His Campaign-Why Massachusetts Does Not Want Him for Governor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—No man in the history

of Massachusetts politics has so overturned the State is Benjamin F. Butler. No man has made more enemies, or caused more exciting camas campaigns of "swagger, quarrel, failure." Yet the recurrence of these campaigns is not an event to which the Massachusetts politicians of any of the opposing parties look with pleasure. Although Gen. Butler has been a Benedict Arnold in nearly all the parties, he still seems to be feared by all. One secret of his career, per haps, is the fact that he does, and dares to do, things which no other political leader would ever undertake—or ever care to. No character in New England history has been more picturesque or more audacious. But no aspiring poli-tician is likely to take Ben Butler for nis model, or to study his career, except for curiosity, or in order to learn how to avoid the errors which bave made a man who might have been great only—to use the former language of Tarbo x, his chief Democratic manager—" a pestiferous and

nischievous demagog." BUTLER'S THREE PALACES. "Benny" Butler, "the friend of the poor man," is a "bloated aristocrat," if there ever was one. As a workingman he is a millionaire He has three elegant mansions, -one at Washington City, one at Bay View, and one at Lowell. His Washington bome is a great granit block, mediately adjoining the Capitol grounds. built of Cape Ann granit, upon a tract of land which Butler obtained at a very low price The granit block is divided into three houses,one of which, until he left Congress, Butle occupied himself: the second has been occupied ov Senator Jones of Nevada; and the third is rented as a fire-proof building to the Coast-Survey, for the storage of its charts. Congressthe Forty-sixth Congress, the house which Buter himself occupied during his term. Senator Jones paid Butler \$10,000 annual rent for his dwelling in the block. The Government ha paid him \$6,000 annually for the Coast-Survey

THE VIEW from Butler's Washington house is one of the finest in the District of Columbia. From the windows one can see the wooded banks of the Potomac to the point where they lose themselves below Alexandria and Mt. Vernon Easterly, the view takes in the Anacostia, and the green hills of Maryland. To the west, there s the broad expanse of Washington City, with Penesylvania avenue terminating at the White House, which Butler has in his eye, and of watch he is never destined to be the occupant. Beyond, still further west, are the green highs Bevond, still further west, are the green hights of Georgetown, the Upper Potomac Vailev, and the hills of Arlington, from which, under the United States flag, the old home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, with its heavy columnated portico, is seen. The northern view takes in the Capitol building, the country about the Soldiers' Home, and the lower Maryland hills.

Massachusetts. It is a substantial granit house, of one story, with a mansard roof, such as are generally built by the wealthy people along that coast. It is on a site selected by Gen. Butler himself, and is furnished only for summer. The house looks out upon Inswich Bay. GEN. BUTLER'S LOWELL HOME

THE BAY VIEW HOUSE

is called Belvidere. This is his winter-home when he is not in Washington. The numerous factories of that great hive of industry can be seen from Belvidere. The home is in a beautiful spot, on a grand hill crowned with oak all yines. The roadway winds through arbor-vite bedges to the house, which is a handsome struct-ure of wood, two stories high, surrounded by a broad veraids. The house has the appear-ance of an English countr seat. Gen. Butler has owned it for twentr-five years, and has greatly improved it in that time. At the foot of the hill the bine Merrimac rushes by, and in

It is in his home-life that Gen. Butler is seen at his best. In all the shafts that have been buried at him during his exciting political career, no man has assailed the purity of his private like. In conversation with his friends, Butler is one of the most genial of men. It was this house which was mostly the home of Mrs. Butler, now many years dead. Mrs. Ames, the daugater, Bianche Butler, spends much of her time with her father. BUTLER'S HOME-LIFE.

POINTS. Ben Butler's father destined him for West Point. His mo her wished him to enter the Church. He went to college. He helped to

Church. He went to college. He helped to pay his college dues by working at chair-making or 30 cents a day. He narrowly escaped exulsion on account of a row with the Faculty about religious matters.

Butler is a fine ollifard-player. He is not an early riser. He is a tremendous worker, and has the faculty of sleep ng at any time and in any place, as the fittle Corporal had. He manages his immense business by rigid adherence to system. He usually has two or three secretaries about him who write shorthand.

CAMPATON-NOTES.

CAMPAIGN-NOTES.

Butler, in one of his recent speeches, said that he should persist to be ng a condidate for Governor as long as Marcus Morton was. He has been a pretty persistent candidate for Governor in 1839, and J. K. Taroox—his present most prominent Democratic candidate for Governor in 1839, and J. K. Taroox—his present most prominent Democratic manager—then cast his maiden yote for Butler.

Butler this year is said to be very stingy in his use of the barrel. Last year he was extremely liberal,—having spent, his friends admit, at least \$100,000 of his own money; while Jonas French, a wealthy brewer and stockholder in the Cape Ann Granit Company, spent \$50,000, and E. Moody Boynton, the Greenback cundidate for Congress, spent \$30,000; while Butier's managers spent \$200,000 dore in the interests of his campaign. This year Butler is said not to be willing to spend more than \$30,000, which will not please the "boya" was are running the campaign.

WHY HENRY L. PIERGE HATES BUTLER.

why henry L. Pierce hates butler.

During the fight for the confirmation of Simmons, Butler's poor boy, as Collector of Boston, Henry L. Pierce claimed that Butler obtained possession of private telegraphic dispatches addressed to him, Pierce, and, on account of this, the house of Representatives made new regulations as to the location of the telegraph-instruments. It was reported at the time that Gen. Butler had in his employ two persons very skillful in reading telegraph by sound, and one or both of these persons were frequently engaged in hanging about the telegraph-instruments without any apparent occupation.

BUILER AS MILL-OWNER. WHY HENRY L. PIERCE HATES BUTLER.

BUTLER AS MILL-OWNER.

Butler's theories are not supported by his practices. This is one of the campaign-argiments against him. The Middlesex Woolen Mills are said to be owned by himself and family. The average annual dividend upon this stock since 1862 has been 20 per cent. The total dividend since 1888, when Gen. Butler went into the Company, has been 300 per cent; and it is clain ed that he has received from this corporation \$210,000 on an investment of \$60,000. Yet in these mills, last year at least, it is said that skilled labor received only \$1.02 daily, and ordinary labor 86 cents, for ten nours' work,—the operatives boarding themselves. Still, Butler and Kearney stumped the State together in the interests of the poor man.

WHY MASSACHUSETTS DORS NOT WANT HIM. BUTLER AS MILL-OWNER.

WHY MASSACHUSETTS DOES NOT WANT HIM.

The charges made against Ben Buller greatly trouble him in the canvass. He claims to have refuted many of them. His followers doubtless insist that he has refuted all. Nevertheless, the campaigners persistently hammer at him with a long list of charges, among which are these:

with a long list of charges, among which are these:

That, in the Farragut prize cases, Ben Butler charged the sailors a \$142,000 ree, and collected it, without caring apparently how much the sailors received, or how soon they received it.

That, when the investigation was being conducted into the management of the Soldiers' Home, of which Ges. Butler was President, the charge of misuse of funds having been made, Gen. Butler declined to produce his bank-book, stating that he had deposited the money belonging to the Soldiers' Assign in his own bank, with nothing to distinguish that fund from his owe private fund; and, upon being saked to produce that secount, he said: "I cannot exhibit my bank-account, showing the deposit of this fund, without exhibiting my private bank-account." And he did not. Gen. Butler had friends in Congress in those days; and, although Congressment are not generally

very scrubulous about the private affairs of citizens, Gen. Butier, who admitted that he mixed
all the funds of this soldiers' trust with his own
private account, was not required to make any
exh'bit of that account.

That, while seeking the votes of the temperance men, one of his most active supporters is
a wealthy brewer and distiller, while Butler
himself is not a Prohibitionist.

That, while a Member of Congress, he speut
a very considerable justion of his time in the
private practice of his profession.

That she is an advocate of rag-money currency.

That, while pretending to be a very humble

That, while pretending to be a very humble person and a friend of the poor, be is one of the veriest nabobs in Massachusetts, keeping a yacht and three elegant mansions.

That, while seeking the support of the radical Republicans, partiv on the ground of opposition to Haves' Southers policy, he voted a countless number of times for Jefferson Davis at the Charleston Convention.

That, while Butler pretends to be an ardent friend of Grant, Gen. Grant is the one who reported him as "bottled up," and ordered him to report at Lowell.

That—but the list might run on until it would occupy an entire number of The Trisuns.

E. B. W.

JAMES REDPATH.

Some Notes of His Career. . Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 13.—One morning 1850 there came into the office of the Kalamazo Telegraph a boy about 18 years old, wearing a ch cap, short English jacket, coal trowsers, and hobball shoes, who wanted to become an apprentice to the printing business He had walked twenty miles. That was before the days of professional tramps. The proprieto was out of town, and no one present had authority to make a bargain. Without money or work h could not wait his return; so be trudged back to the home of his mother, a widow uving on a small piece of land, and who had not long before come from England. At the end of a ceek he re-entered the office, promptly at 7 in the mornmg, again having walked the twenty miles without breakfast. His earnest effort to secure work favorably impressed the proprietor, and he was taken in. He was one of the most awkward youths you ever saw, which awkward ness was increased by his total ignorance of American manners and customs. He quick! gave evidence of talent, but no mechanical sai although he was a good "refer-boy" for the old Washington hand-press on which the paper was then printed. That was the extent of an mechanical labor. He learned to set type, and soon after went to Detroit, where he secured soon after went to Detroit, where he secured a situation as compositor in the Advertiser office. While there, the Rev. Dr. Duffield, an emment Presbyterian clergyman of that city, visited Europe, and wrote letters to the Advertiser, giving his notes of travel, and views of political and social life. One day the editor, Rufus Hosiner, found on his table an anonymous reply to one of Dr. Duffield's letters, which was published. This was rollowed by many oners,—it being evident that the Doctor had a critic who was equal to the task. These letters attracted great attention, but all the Doctor had a critic wao was equal to the task. These letters attracted great attention, but all attempts to discover the author were truttless. They invariably found their way to the editorial rooms intog, until near the close of the controversy, when the authorship was disclosed; and, to the great surprise of the big heads of the Doctor's church and the sanctum of the Advert ser, the writer proved to be the "green English coy up-stairs."

He soon after went to Philadelphia, where he astonished the sedate Quaker Cit, by a series of sketches giving the underground life of that reluzions burg. The particularity of detail, the force of style, the horrors disclosed, at once produced a great sensation.

He then went to New York, where he wrote a series of articles, in the Hambier, on live in city-

He then went to New York, where he wrote a series of articles, in the *!lambker*, on live in city-prisons, which, as in Philadelphia, removed the cover from horrible scenes. Not only were prison-scenes depicted, but they were traced back from effect to cause, by which many an aristocratic mansion and family of social rank were snaken to downfall.

These articles attracted the attention of Horace Greeley, who admired the style and totant of the author, and he sent a ngle requesting the author to call and see him. The result was, that Mr. Redouth was employed on the Trobuse, and, during the great Free State

was, that Mr. Redouth was employed on the Tribuna, and, during the great Free-State stringgle in Kansas, was the correspondent for that paper from that State. He traveled on foot always, going through highways, and "across iots," stopping at the cabins of settlers, so that he might see things as they were. Perhaps to his letters more than the effort of any other terson was due the result which "hade Kansas a Free State. He was the special object of hate of all Border Ruffians, and a target for their outliets. He was obliged to resort to all possible schemes to get his letters started for their destination. He was watched and hunted from one end of the State to the other, ever in

from one end of the State to the other, ever in peril.

In ante-bellum days, during the discussion of Slavery questions, he made a tour of the South on Joot, avoiding public ways, and going from plantation to plantation, village to village, stopping at farm-houses, negro quarters, etc., sending the result of his observations to the New York Tr bane. The "Berwick" letters were an important feature of the pa. et.

He was always erratic; his movements were always the result of caprice or impulse, rather than fixed purpose; yet his statements were always reliable.

After transping the country over, he left the service of Greeley, marned a very estimable widow at Boston, and started in the book and stationery business. From that he drifted into the lecture-bureau business, and for several years had been permanently located, contrary to his nature; for he is a nomad by fuclination and habit. His recent sudden exit from his home and business is not inconsistent with his nature, although his broken constitution suggests that he should prefer the comions of home.

HAWKEYE.

Into her life a brightness, sweet and swift, Shone with a glad surprise; Proudly, to meet the longed-for, royal gift, She lifted happy eyes.

Sife saw the light of such a glorious morn
As never dawned before;
Her heart, to welcome in the strange new dawn,
Flung open wide its door.

The blessed light, her wakened spirit through,
Thrills of great rapture sent;
For see had walked in shadowed ways, and knew
Full well what darkness meant.

And, as of eld a statue thrilled with song At rising of the snn, She feit that in her heart, voiceless so long, Life's music had begun.

She heard rare melodies sround her roll, Tender and sweet, as when The stars of morning sang; and from her soul Uprose the giad Amen.

One little day she walked in perfect light,
And wore it like a crown;
One little day she rang her songs—then night
Sudden and awift came down— Came down and closed about her like a pall,
And shot out all the day—
Shut out the light, the warmth, the bloom, and all
That made life glad and gay.

Ard as of old, at setting of the sun, On the cold lips of stone Joy turned to grief, so, when her day was done, She made her butter muan.

The gloom and darkness, all her being through,
Pangs of dumb anguish sent:
And darkness was the darker since she knew,
At last what sunshine mean.

CARLOTTA PERRY.

They Couldn't Make Him Speak.

Providence Journal.

They had a dime-supper in the neighborhood of Pawtucket, conceived and carried out by the ladies. The conditions of this novel supper were these: For every word spoken by the gentlemen at the supper-table a lorfelt of ten cents was imposed; but, on the other hand (as duties are alwa, a compensated with rights and restrictions with privileges), it was agreed that whoever could weather the whole supper, submitting to all queries, surprises, and ingenious questions without replying, should be entitled to it gratuitously. Many and frequent were the artifices and subterfuges resorted to by the ladies in attendance to entrap the unguarded, and one after another stout and discreet men went down before the constant volley of after interrogations. At last all fell out and paid the dime penalty save one individual,—a queer chap whom nebody seemed to know. He attended strictly to business, and passed unbeeded the jokes, gibes, and challenges. They quizzed him, but all in vain. He wrestled with turkey and grappied with the goose. He balled out the cranberry-sance with an unswerving hand, and he atecelery as the Scriptural vegetarian ate grass; and, finally, when he had finished his fifth piece of pie, he wintped out a pocket-slate and wrote on it, in a large and legible hand, "I am deaf and dumb."

Assault upon Jesuits in Paris.

"Priest-Hunting in Paris," is the heading of a letter from Paris to the London Gobe of the 1st inst. The correspondent says: "Yesterday, as three brethren of the Ecoles Chrettennes were crossing the square in front of the Montparnasse Station, where the crowd were manifesting in honor of the amnestied man who had say

turned from New Caledonis, in the Navarin, they were pursued by a number of man sid boys shouting 'Vive l'Article 71 A bus les Jesuites!' Had they attempted to run off their lives would have been endangered, for the cries grew louder and louder. One of their number, Principal of a college at Marselles, who was twice imprisoned by the Communists, and had become pretty well acquainted with the amicable manners and customs of mobs in general, persuaded his colleagues not to change their pace, or to take any notice of the howls and gibes which fell on their ears. The police were, of course, absent, but forthnately there were some four or five people among the massers-by who did not abare the anti-clerical opinions of the mob. The persons immediately placed themselves between the priests and their aggressors, bringing up the rear, and ready to repel any attack. The resoluts attitude of the minority, and perhans the tardy appearance of the gardiens de a pax, moderated the zeal of the crowd, and at last the three Jesuits were allowed to proceed on their way in peace."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Way to Have Done.

CHICAGO, Oct, 17 .- If your correspondent Constituent Eleventh Ward" had had a particle of sand in his crop, he would, instead of Aid. Swift's violation of the Superintendent of Build-ines at the City-Hall; and, failure in that, appealed to the Police Court to punish the Alderman who thus violates his official oath.

WEST SIDE. Ald. Swift's violation of the Fire ordinance,

Cribbage. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Will you please oblige reader by answering the following in THE TRIBopponent plays tray, you four, and be deuce, and scores sequence of three points. You plays ace, and score four points. Then, by playing deuce, can ano her sequence be scored? Please J. B. UNE with reference to six-card cribbage? Your answer, and oblige J. B.
[No. The cards would run three, four, two,

one, two. The first dence blocks the way.] Who Is Van Slyck, Anyhow?

To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO. Oct. 17.—In to-day's TRIBUNE, giv ing the proceedings of a meeting of the War Democrats at the Palmer House, I noticed that one "Coi. Van Slyck, formerly of the One Hundred, and Twenty-fourth New York Vol-Hundred, and Twenty-fourth New York Vol-unteers," made himself conspicuous by calling Gen. Grant a fraud, a tramp, and a thief. I be-longed to the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers from the date of its organization until its muster out of service, and I am positive the regiment was never disgraced by having at its head, or even at its tail, such a bitter Democrat as the gallant (?) Col. (?) Van Slyck.

A Chance for a Newspaper Man.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—I have an occasion to need the use of the columns of a first-class news-paper in Nashville, Tenn., and wrote to a gen-tleman of nigh standing in that city and asked him to furnish me the names of the best and widest-circulated mediums. His reply I hand widest-circulated mediums. His reply I hand you: "The American and Nashville Banner, both Democratic papers; and, unfortunately for the influence of the people and the faith and credit of the State, we have no Republican paper." Can you suggest whi it is that there is no first-class Republican paper in that place? Do those stable old Democrate down "thar" still vote the old, same old ticket, straight-out Gen. Jackson? It occurs to me that here is a field of usefulness for some intelligent, enterprising journalist. Think you that the good-people of Nashville have heard the news from Onio!

To the Editor of The Tribune. ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 16 .- In the letter from Rockford published in your Wednesday edition a wrong impression is conveyed as to the work ngs of "no license" in our city. While the writer does not absolutely state that which is writer does not absolutely state that which is ustrue, yet he puts his statements in such a war that people unacquainted with the facts would draw wrong conclusions.

It is a fact that since June 1 no liquor-licenses have been granted in Rockford; and no fines assessed or collected. Is it therefore to be inferred that our law has been a failure, and no efforts made by our authorities to enforce the law? Not at all. For py general consent of the temperance people, and, acting on the wise counsel of ex-Congressman Lathrop, it was decided to use the State law, which makes liquor-selling by the glass a crime when no license is selling by the glass a crime when no license is

municipal ordinance, which can only fine on con-viction, and is but a civil action at most. Our Grand Jury was in session tast week and a part of this week, and, had your correspondent wait-Grand Jury was in session tast week and a part of this week, and, had your correspondent waited one day, he could have informed the readers of The Tribon's that every houor-dealer in the city and county, except these, has been indicted, and are now under bonds ranging from \$400to \$1,000 each is criminals to snawer at our Circuit Court for their violations of the State law. The evidence against these men must be good or the Grand Jury could not have indicted so many. Thus the datient waiting for three or four months begins to show results.

Let me say, in conclusion, that, instead of twenty-four-saloons,—the numier-doing business under licease last year,—we have this year under no licease but sixteen, and some of these doing but a trifing business. If perjury, and bribery, and threats were not used to defeat the ends of justice, but little trouble would be found in enforcing the law; and, as two persons have just been indicted for the crime of perjury in these happens the law; and, as two persons have just been indicted for the crime of perjury in these happens the found in enforcing the law; and, as two persons have just been indicted for the crime of perjury in these happens the say in the

Lorimer vs. Plagiarism.
To the Easter of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—What is the use of hauling over the coals the reverend gentleman on the not a public speaker, either in or out of the pulpit, but what has recourse to borrowed thoughts or words? And often the mark of quotation is omitted.

uttered by another will double its usefulness by repetition, is not its use legitimate? If the repetition, is not its use legitimate? If the functions of the pulpit nowadavs have degenerated into watching each other for critical purposes rather than the salvation of souls, truly can it be said how fallen the mighty are.

If the sermon of the Rev. Parker glorified Christ in the salvation of Englishmen's souls, why may not the same be tried upon Chicago sinuers by the Rev. Dr. Lorimer? Let Dr. Lorimer sav boldly, "Yes, I did it, and will again, if good shall come therefrom."

Originality is always desirable, but some, in their intense desire to be wholly original, often think and preach foolish things; so much so that all conferred are convinced that a little literary plagiarism would have been a welcomed substitute. Often times these purely original effusions "will scarce hold the hyln' io."

The foolishness of a wise man is far preferable to the wis tom of the fool.

Taik of plagiarism! Why, a Methodist will hear what Wesley said a thous and times during the year. Spurgeon's sermons are repeated in some quarters before they are hardly cold. In any Calvinistic audience none object to what Luther or many others have said; and why such a terrible crime for Chicago to hear what the Rev. Dr. Parker once said in London, even from the lips of Dr. Lorimer?

Who ever heard of Christ charging his Disciples with plagiarism because of their often repetition of the Lord's Prayer or the Sermonon the Mount?

May Dr. Lorimer often repeat what good men

Mount?

Mount?

May Dr. Lorimer often repeat what good men have preached, and may his example of less of I and more of what others say, like the martle of Eligap, fall upon very many Chicago divines, is the prayer of

Mount!

May Dr. Lorimer often repeat what good men have preached, and may his example of less of I and more of what others say, like the martle of Elijap, fall upon very many Chicago divines, is the prayer of Lago.

The Ch'nese in California.

To the Editor of The Tribine.

CAYRGA, Iil., Oct. 16.—In the last week's issue of the Northicestern Christian Advocate, I noticed an article purporting to have been taken from the San Francisco Bu let m, and written by M. C. Briggs, of San Francisco. In criticising the works of the Congressional Committee sent to California to investigate the Chinese question on the Pacific Coast, he says: "The testimony aims to show that there are 5,000 Chinese eigarmakers in San Francisco who, by working for lower wages, are driving that number of white men out of employment. Such is the testimony. What are the facts!

The Chinese and white workmen tozether are so far from giutting our home market that a large deficency is left to one supoled by the products.

The World Moves the work to and from With a dimined hand so white and fair; Rocking and simpled, as own with a well-known air; And sliled with the tender grace of love; Baby and mother ooth winsome and origint—As fair. I siphed. as Angels as ove. I stood still and winspered, while dewy night as to show that there are 5,000 Chinese eigarmakers in San Francisco who, by working for lower wages, are driving that number of white men out of employment. Such is the testimony. What are the facts!

The Chinese and white workmen tozether are so far from giutting our home market that a large deficency is left to one supolied by the products.

The Wouse the world."

The liver is the great demursting, or blood-The Chinese and white workmen to zether are so far from giutting our home market that a large deficency is left to be supplied by the products of exclusively white laborers of the East, who work so much cheaper than our Chinese that manufacturers can afford to pay freight, and then undersell us in our own markets.

Does this look as 'though white men were supplanted by Chinese com, etition?"

Yes, 5,000 Chinese working manufacturing eterars, and some months ago a noted physician

ev, and exhibited them on the stree ples of the kind of men that roll the ples of the kind of men that roll the cigars that the people were expected to smoke. Yet showed us the men with curaneous fingers an intolerable stench that filled the places when 5,000 white men had been refused work that and again. With such men rolling the cigars, is it as ionishing that Eastern cigars find ready and them?

pine-tenths of the shoes worn in Califormade by Chinese, who can afford to manufactured article for from 40 to 50 r

manufactured srticle for from 40 to 50 per centers than the white manufacturers." He thingoes on to show how many bounds of boots in shoes are shipped to California from the fast and sold there in comparison with China manufacturers, and then adds, "Way do wat and idle and import what we ought to make!"

I answer that white men cannot live on 10 and 15 cents a day, as the Chinamen do; but our them 50 to 75 cents a day, and live very saving at that. Would it not be useless then even to work for cost of living, when Chinamen are content to work for cost of living, when Chinamen are content to work for cost of living and a few centers of the sales, they will continue to sell only at the cheaper than Eastern-made boots, but should white men comment eto make boots and shouther each streight, what would follow? Wht

cheaper than Eastern-made boots, but should white men comment to make boots and shout there, and seil them as cheap as Eastern-made boots less freight, what would follow? Way, the Chinese would seil these articless o that they could make a living, and three or four cents a day. Is it not plain, then, why they stand die!

He then makes comparisons upon clothing hats and caps, and concludes by saving: "If white persons would accept the wages paid to Chinese in the same branches (I am obliged to make a displeasing comparison for a moment and work steadily without strikes, they would be employed in decided preference."

Does he want to bring the civilized people of the United States down to the degrading living of a Chinaman? Does he expect that Americans, with the American nature of cleanliness and self-respect, can live as the Chinese dol if forty or fitty white men could live in a small room, sleep on shelves from the floor to the celling, like shelves in a store-room, and then live on rice and tea, they the might manufacture arti-les and compete with the Chinese. The 100,000 Chinese in the State. They have their wholesals houses in San Francisco, and their retail houses all through the country. The Chinaman who works for wages, or makes his living by gardening or mining with his rocker, always goes to one of these retail houses for his clothing and provisions, and there spends the money that white menhave paid him, or the money that our Government brotects him in taking from mother earth. Does that money stop there or circulate back through the country from whence it came? No. The retail-dealer sends it to Chinese wholesals houses in San Fradeisco for more goods. And what does he do with his sends it to Chinese wholesals houses in San Fradeisco for more goods. And what does he do with his sends it to Chinese wholesals houses in San Fradeisco for more goods. And what does he do with his colinated that fifteen to twenty millions of dollars leave California each year through the Chinese. Yea, that amount of money

carted to China. There is no otale; could stand this but California. The Calness motto is, "Get all you can in the United State and leave nothing, not even your bones." 8. D. P.

IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Ponaceas for Irish Evils-Mr. Bigrar's Prophecies of Bleedy Revolution, and Mr. Justin McCartny's Suggestions of Home

Government. Mr. Biggar, M. P., of Belfast, believes that the true panacea for the evils of Ireland is to buy out the landlords and convert the occupiers into owners. At a meeting held in Draperstown resolutions were passed in which it was stated that owing to the depression of trace and wriculture a reduction of rent is imperatively demanded, but that the only satisfactory settlement of the land question is "to declare the ingustrial occupiers the owners of the soil." Mr. Biggar, in supporting the latter resolution, said hey did not propose that the land should be taken from the land-owners at all, but that the landlord should be called upon for the public good to sell his lind to the occupier at a fair purchase, and that the Government, which should have the interests of all classes at heart, should interfere to facilitate the arrangements between landlords and treants. If the landlords refused the reasonable to the reasonable t and fair concession now asked for

the arrangements between landords and reamnts. If the landlords refused the reasonable and fair concession now asked for they might have to suffer a great deal, because ultimately a bloody revolution might take clace in the Rugdom, and the land might be taken entirely from the landlords, as it was in France. He did not imagine that that would be done, or that it was likely to take place at any period not remote, but it was within the range of possibility.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., lecturing at Liverpool, asid the elementary right of a man was to live and to be allowed to work for his living. The right of a nation was, if it claimed it, to bave a national existence. Difference of race, of history, of tradition, religion, perbass of language. Where these differences axisted three were of necessity distinctive tendencies as aspirations, and the sort of legislation which suited one such people was not by any mensy likely to suit the other. He did not rest the claim of Ireland to local self-covernment out the presence now of grievance or oppression. The days of oppression were majority of the Earlish Parliament would knowingly consent to oppression. But the claim was that Ireland constituted a distinct nationality and find a right to a system of government suited to her own conditions and conducted by her own Parliament.

Journa' takes up the already mooted subject of reclaiming waste land, "Nearly a tourth of Ireland," he says, "is in waste land, or about 5,000,000 acree, and that vast area of waste, instead of decreasing, his increased by 100,000 acree within the past year. Galway contributes nearly a quarter of a million of acree to that, and Mayo—ano her Connaught county—307. 335 acree. More than 16 per cent, or 634,503 acree, in the Province of Connaught are returned as under bog and marsh, and, besides that, barren mountain land finds room in Marso to the extent of 237,675 acree, and in Galway to the extent of 237,675 acree, and in Galway to the extent of 237,675 acree, and in Galway to the connection of th

"THE HAND THAT MOVES THE WORLD."

THE "HOUSEKEEPER" OF OUR HEALTH.

The liver is the great depurating, or bloodcleausing, organ of the actem. Set whis great
housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul
corrantions which accumulate in the blood and
rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are
gradually expelled from the system. For this
curpose Dr. Perce a fooden Matteal Discovery,
with small daily doses of his Purgative Pellate
is pre-anipoutly the article speed.

WOMEN DIS Hot with & Surge

with a Wester

She Presents Her Recent Confer ison, The Strong and the

Gathering

Tal The Trifling Defec to the Moble

How the Sess aged, and Accom

MILWAUESE, Oct. 18
the Advancement of Wannual Congress at Ma
th, and 10th of Octo Congress in Wisconsin, near, notable, and to States in the Union. event in the history of cially interesting and from the standpoint of rself one of the marvelously-developed trast between this Conention called in the C women-suffragists was pression conveyed to the sistibly drew the compension, led by Mrs. El Miss Susan B. Anthony the community. Curl ventionality severely. over the border lines of and earnest, and att the meetings. A few by a variety of motive ened at their daring, the small crowd with Mrs. — or Miss—equally daring. There shrogs and murmurs ence, but not much much all their own pression of opinions, as graciously as possi convictions concerning few were evidently un suffrage cause. Tho sworn allegiance to daunted by any in INDIFFERENCE women. Their proper on, no doubt, to this twenty years later. movement has become able. Men as well as

the justice of the we chise, though many pediency of granting The field of labor as well as the East. woman. The platfor her by right of the a by step up from women have gone tory work with si steadfast determine toward humanity, p broad and unl Its scope of effort social structure evils that are sappi the beauty of our as THE LATE

by their attention to

briumphant signal woman's movemen motions of thank women who first ba broused the highest roused the highest ward struggle wh atimulated the sinc successes of the ca-tionable if the sam adherence to the ta-It has all past effor The representat The representat Congress were ren at, albeit they ma discussions. The fare limned forew chiseled by though lines that yet could grace of expression term we call womanister, friend, illumination which were the praphs of some of floos, but I must work of the Cotions, its expressible efforts, its sur The officers of tent to that degraquestion of a wombus ness part of a to parliamentary remaining the conference of the conferen

of Chicago, filed was prompt, precipusenting details ciplinary order. unmarred by the comfortable elem graced women's a while possessed o while possessed of go to make up a cofficer, it was my it also the genera that she was lac sometimes been of In possessing h tions of promptr ability generally.

In possessing by thous of prompts ability generally, factor of true an scute disjudgment, an of candor, untwish tact can y giving offense. ence, and one int matter of the could not help by the side of the sto pull at the sk reader of the passing, which can the reader, and ply with the dense and force. There was or owing to the Protracted greatly in the papers, with the Association breared for the the state of the passing to the Protracted greatly in the papers, with the Association breared for the propers of the protection of th

the Association, prepared for the the author of t author. The va-lost upon the a tempt made by cusably bad on fremely warm, rentilation sim pression that rery magnanin rise to expostu their patience a

houses in San Francisco, es all through the country.

o works for wages, or by gardening or minnoker, always goes to il houses for his clotaand there spends the money that the country from whence him in taking from the country from whence retail-dealer sends it to ouses in San Francisco Ior what does not come back to the does not come back to the does not come back. It is seen to twenty millions of his each year through the imount of money taken eat ally finds its resting place in a cach year through the imount of money taken eat ally finds its resting place in a cach year through the imount of money taken eat ally finds its resting place in a cach year through the imount of money taken eat ally finds its resting place in a cach year through the imount of money taken eat ally finds its resting place in a cach year through the money taken eat ally finds its resting place in a cach year through the same would short time under the same

S. D. P. ND QUESTION.

sh Evils-Mr. Biggar's body Revolution, and Mr. 's Suggestions of Home

the interests of all interfere to facilitate een landlords and tenrefused the reasonable asked for they might

is deal, because ultimately a leat take ulace in the Kinglight be taken entirely from tas in France. He did not used be done, or that it was at any period not remote, range of possibility.

In. M. P., lecturing at Liventary right of a man was swed to work for his living.

I was, if it claimed it, to nuce. Difference of race, of religion, perhaps of landifferences existed there include the tendencies as aspisor legislation which suited but by any means likely He did not rest the local self-government now of grievance or not oppression were hapsauposed that the great arish Parliament would to oppression. But the and constituted a distinct right to a system of government.

Isstoner of the France's already mooted subject of the "Nearly a fourth of is in waste land, or about hat vast area of waste, in-the increased by 102,000 year. Galway contributes million of acres to that. Connaught county—807.—

If per cent, or 684,363 ce of Connaught of Relway to 76 acres, and in Galway to 78 acres, who how eing reclaimed from waste land of Ireland, and Connaught, is reverting at that the tenanty have at they have no industry? he man who go to England fa hers before them, who e, and come home in time heome saw has from their Rs,—he men who send rate of £400 a Saturday, har y town in post-offic ormot lecking in energy, in s, in enterprise or moral av take a wee drop too may revel at a wake or like poddess? are they to have ey to be toiling and moiling drawing water, merely and in enterprise or moral av take a wee drop too may revel at a wake or like poddess? are they to have ey to be toiling and moiling drawing water, merely and his desires at home or hambly, but I chillenge at these men's strength in these men's strength in the enterprise or moral av take a wee drop too may revel at a wake or like poddess? Free they to have ey to be toiling and moiling drawing water, merely at these men's strength in the enterprise or moral av take a wee drop too h

MOVES THE WORLD."

o and fro
to white and fair;
and and low,
fa well-known air;
owing light,
der grace of love;
insome and origin—
nucls anore.
al, while demy night ma-

"the baby " is the hand jeweled the hand
fat and bare:
was most grand,
the carnest care;
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a all its migat,
te rosy trace.
d. while dewy night nn-

a the baby "Is the hand MRS. O. D. Haware. "OF OUR HEALTH, depurating, or blood-stem. Set this great th at work, and the foul diste in use blood and leachingry of life, are the system. For this en Madical Discovery, his Purpative Pellars, les Purpative Pellars, les Purpative Pellars, les Purpative Pellars, les Purpatives Pellars, les Perpatives Pellars, les Pellars

WOMEN DISSECTED. Not with & Surgeon's Scalpel, but

with a Western Woman's Pen.

She Presents Her Impressions of the Becent Conference at Madison, Wis.

The Strong and the Weak Points of This Cathering of Feminine Talent.

The Triffing Defects Exposed Nothing to the Noble Work They've Done.

How the Session Was Managed, and What Was Accomplished.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
MILWAURES, Oct. 16.—The Association for the Advancement of Women held its seventh angual Congress at Madison, Wis., on the 8th, 8th, and 10th of October, 1879. A Woman's ess in Wisconsin, represented by the emi-notable, and talented women of many ates in the Union, may be considered an ent in the history of the State. It is an espeerent in the matory of the State. It is an espe-cially interesting and important event viewed from the standpoint of a woman who can call herself one of the pioneers of this new and marvelously-developed Northwest. The con-rest between this Congress and the first Con-tention called in the City of Milwaukee by the drew the comparison. That first Conan B. Anthony, caused a little scare in smunity. Curiosity struggled with conrentionality severely. Curiosity conquered in a few cases. A few women who had stepped over the border lines of conservatism were eager and earnest, and attended faithfully upon all by a variety of motives, but were a trifle fright-ened at their daring, and watched the ingress of the small crowd with anylous eyes to see if Mrs.— or Miss—, of their set, had been equally daring. There were significant shoulder shrings and murmurs of opposition in the audience, but not much outspoken disapproval. The stanch suffrage pioneers had it pretty much all their own way in regard to the expensions of conditions. The remainder listened pression of opinions. The remainder listened as graciously as possible with their prejudiced as graciously as possible with their prejudiced convictions concerning the whole business. A few were evidently under conviction, but dared not come out squarely to the support of the suffrage cause. Those faithful few who had sworn allegiance to the cause were nothing daunted by any indications of disaffection. They were not discouraged by the

INDIFFERENCE OF WESTERN WOMEN to the benefits they were eager to secure for all women. Their prophetic vision saw straight on, no doubt, to this Woman's Congress, held twenty years later. The so-called woman's ement has become popular, even respect-Men as well as women have dignified it justice of the women's claim to the fran chise, though many of them question the ex-

all the world, and to fathom the depths of our social structure and root out the poisonous svils that are sapping the vigor and destroying the beauty of our associated life.

THE LATE WOMAN'S CONGRESS

ras an occasion of significant meaning,—a briumphast signal of the grand success of the woman's movement. It stirred the deepest imotions of thankfulness toward those heroic women who first battled for our "rights." It woused the highest aspirations to unite in the onbroused the highest aspirations to unite in the en-ward struggle which yet awaits our cause. It timulated the sincerest wishes for the future successes of the cause, which now are unques-tionable if the same stern and uncompromising

roused the hisbest suphrations tomite in theory and struggle which yet swits our cannot be received by the case, which now are unquestioned to the truth shall mark all fatters as the asil past (fort.)

The representatives of our country at this Congress were remarkable women just tools at albeit they made no sign by addresses or decisions. The faces of most of these women from the country that indefinition the structs which the structs which the structs which had been the fortcome of devotion to the well of the structs which had been the fortcome of devotion to the well of grants of some of these women, I would like the struct, which had been the fortcome of devotion to the well of grants of some of these women, I would like the struct, which had been the fortcome of devotion to the well of grants of some of these women, I would like the struct, which had been the fortcome of devotion to the well of grants of some of these women, I would like the struct, which had been the fortcome of devotion to the well of grants of some of the seasons to the structs which had been the fortcome of devotion to the well of grants of some of the seasons o

THE PAPERS PRESENTED

wishing I could also have space to review them separately, for most of them were admirable in every respect. The topics were: "The Importance of Simplicity in Childhood," "The Occupations of Old Arc." "Penal Legislation," "Righ Schools and Homes," "Moral Culture," "Children's Books," "Business Opportunities for Women," "Women's Work in Europe," "Work of Women on School Boards," "Physical Basis of Mind," "Physical Basis of Education," "Women as Architects," "Women's Work in Organization," "Southern Women."

Discussions were in order after the reading of each paper, limiting each speaker to five mitutes. In this portion of the program there was a striking similarity to such discussion among men. There was a great deal of wordiness and wangering from the foint of the argument. There was a fairly good spirit manifest, and a cheerful withing near to adhere to the rules which govern discussion.

ANOTHER SIMILARITY TO MEN'S MERTINGS ANOTHER SINILARITY TO MEN'S MEETINGS

which govern discussion.

ANOTHER SIMILARITY TO MEN'S MEETINGS
was noticeable in this: that almost invariably
the same persons engaged in the discussions.
Upon the word of the President, "Discussion is
now in order," one could predict who would
rise first, who next, and so on, and almost, after
a little, what they would be likely to say. If
grew, as Mark Twain says, "a
little monotonous," and I could not
avoid wishing, as I looked around upon the
beaming, earnest faces present, that all women
might be taught at school or somewhere to
speak on their leset. I knew plenty of women
in the audience who were brim-full of the subject in hand, but they all admitted that to rise
and express their thought explicitly, logically,
and concisely was impossible, and they preferred to sit still, as they feared they might be
sawamped in incoherence if they attempted to
speak. With one or two notable exceptions,
those who were so ready to jump to their feet
might have been equally modest, with benefit
to the audience, for their weak or untrained
yoices, and their incoherence, or their persistent
airing of their hobbies proved anything but
pleasant or profitable. I also wished that if women were trained to rise to their feet without confusion of countenance and utterrafice, they might,
too, be trained to the new school of orstorof which Miss Ably May and Miss Mary Eastman were exemplars. The Methodist exhorting
style is as paiouil to the ear as it is out of
place in a five-minutes' speech, and the declamatory style is a constant appeal to an
audience to attend to me rather than to the
matter discussed.

WHAT AN AUDIENCE DESIRES,
and what the members of the Association desire

WHAT AN AUDIENCE DESIRES,

matter discussed.

what an audience desires,
and what the members of the Association desire
above all other things, is that the subject in
hand should elicis attention upon its merits or
demerits. It has been presented for the purpose of inspiring earoest attention, and that its
main points should be carefully considered
relatively to their influence upon women, women's work, and the promotion of their best interest. The flippant, the fiscursive baboling of
women who have confidence in themselves and
bissed opinions or superficial generalizations, is
as little desirable to members of the Association as to an sudience. This, however, is one of the indications of
the crudeness of cultivation, and time
and a determined effort to overcome these
defects will bring about a better state of things
in the discussions of a Woman's Congress, inasmuch as already there are some women in
the Congress whose method and manner of
carrying on discussions are admirable, and
beyond comment. Let others modestly consent to be instructed in this very important
bart of the deliberations of the Woman's
Congress, and in time they will establish a
criterion of discussion as they already have of
business conduct that will be universally commended.

The name of this Association for

pediency of granting the claim.

The field of labor grew rapidly, in the West as well as the East. Women have worked separately and in organizations for the progress of woman. The platform has come to belong to her by right of the grace and the dignity with which she has adorned and elevated it. Step by step up from the church sewing circle, women have gone, taking hold of reformatory work with singleness of purpose and steadfast determination to do their duty toward humanity, until they have reached the broad and unlimited field of social science, with its scope of effort which seems to stretch over all the world, and to fathom the depths of our should seek to save and to exait, are not should seek to save and to exait, are not THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN women of society, whom the Association above all should seek to save and to exalt, are not mentioned, as I can find in any of the reports of papers read at the Congresses. Women are especially called upon to expose the dangers consequent upon these habits, these actual sins. They have done much to mitigate the evils of intemperance united with this Association, and outside of it; they have investigated school methods, and are influencing public santiment to a great degree to see and to reform the defects in the pablic school system, but these evils in the homes, among the wives, the mothers, that injure to only themselves, but their offspring and society at large, are knowed. These subjects require great delicacy in handling most certainly, lest they should shock PSELIC SENTIMENT and overthrow the good they seek to do. Yet

gresses are nothing in comparison to the noble work they have done in

EDUCATING PUBLIC SENTIMENT

to respect their work, by maintaining that strict integrity of character which commands respect. These defects will correct themselves in time, buildeem that early attention and better be called to them to basten this correction, for the defects mar the usefulness of the Congress. I never wish to hear a Woman's Congress called a "mutual admiration society." It had better invite criticism than evade it. Criticism is the best corrective areas in use I believe in these women. I believe in their pure motives. I indorse their aims. I would in my wav give them such aid as I can. I predict great results from their efforts. I look forward to their uplifted standard of equality as a certainty in the far future. I reverence the noble standard-bearers who have stood inch by inch their ground, fought our battes, made woman's elevation their watchword and woman's advancement their battle-cry. All honor be to them. The world already arises to call them bleased. I am so filled with the grandeur of their work, both in the past and in the present, that I would not have it marred by the slightest defect. I would have them give no cause, not the slightest, that their work does not mean sympatry with all women, effort for all women, and that in no instance will they seek for popularity at the expense of the strictest and most uncompromising integrity of turpose and effort.

IN THE MAIN,

I have confidence that there will be no such

the expense of the strictest and most uncompromising integrity of purpose and effort.

IN THE MAIN,

I have confidence that there will be no such thing as compromise in their career; but it would be too much to expect of either woman nature or human nature that there should be an invariable standard of infegrity in a large body like this Women's Congress.

I want to believe that the woman was an exception who said in the omnibus at Madison, in a light and society woman's tone, that a woman who had asked her "What was necessary to be done to become a member of the Association" was dressed like a washerwoman"! The lady, who was well dressed herself, and was one of the noticeable women in the Congress, went on to say. "I told her she had better go to the President to learn the answer to her inquiry." This woman, I afterward learned, not being able to see the President, addressed a note to her, but received no answer, at least had not cone so in time to obtain a membership. She wished, this membership for her daughter, she said, who was an inteiligent young woman anxious to identify herself with woman's work. I felt aggrieved when I beard this gossioed about in the cars as I returned to my home from Madison. A little slight like that will burt the real good of this Association more than can be calculated. But this one woman's flippancy was an exceptional instance. The noblest women of the Congress, the women of wealth, and culture, and talent, would resent such conduct, as I do.

THE ELEGANCE OF DRESS

of the members of the Congress was the subject of comment as not being in accordance with some of their theories. However, this is of little moment after all, as it was clearly to be seen that to many of them the dress was only secondary,—the light and glow of their faces outshope their wardrobes. O hers there were who seemed simply well diressed, and that dressing bad confined their to the body. They were not clothed in their right mind.

The courtesy of the citizens of Madison was generous in the extreme to this Co

ing had confined itself to the body. They were not clothed in their right mind.

The courtesy of the citizens of Madison was generous in the extreme to this Congress. The audiences in attendance upon the open sessions were very large. There was more than the usual amount of junketing that is now invariably associated with all such gatherings. In some instances this was the excuse for hastening through the sessions, that the members might participate in some pleasure planned and executed by the hospitable peoole. The citizens of Madison will long remember the Woman's Congress as a whole, and longer remember some of those beautiful, noble, philanthropic, elegant, and talented women who were their guests, who

GERMAN NATIONAL The Congressional Committee

Concludes Its Labors.

A Patient Hearing Given by It to Both Sides.

The S'atements of Messrs. Juescen, Greensbaum, and Flower.

The Sub-Committee appointed to insestigate the affairs of the German National Bank resumed its labors at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in parior O of the Palmer House, Mr. Bucks

ing in parior O of the Palmer House, Mr. Buckner in the chair.

Col. Juessen, by way of explanation, etc., introduced a number of notes with reference to
the teatmony of the day before, and made several statements with reference to the same.

After submitting the notes, Mr. Juessen explained that all the notes which he had read
were signed by a different hand than the note
for \$1,050, which he had previously read. He
alwo called attention to the fact that a note for
a certain amount, which had been signed and
indorsed, had both the signature and the indorsements erased. dorsements erased.

He then read some reports and opin

ifferent lawyers regarding the possibility of egotiations, and he showed the difference of opinion between two law firms—Tenny, Flower & Abercrombie and Jewett & Norton—regarding this matter. He also wished to introduce the expense secount with reference to the liquidation of ferromagnetics of ferromagnetics.

expense account with reference to the inquisition of fees.

Mr. Flower, the Receiver, admitted all the
items of the account mentioned by Mr. Juessen.

All the charges and specifications brought up
by Col. Juessen for the consideration of the
Committee were taken from the printed report
of the trial of Henry Greenebaum before Justice De Wolf last winter.

Col. Juessen wished to introduce some evi-

dence upon the point made in the evidence of Mr. Wechelke, found on the fifteenth page of the report of December, 1877; and he said if the fact existed as reported he wanted to know WHAT HAD BECOME OF THE ASSETS.

This portion of the report of the Receiver re-ferred to the transaction with Mr. Schmaltz, in which the latter turned in some eighty shares of the German National Bank and took in return for the same about \$8,000 worth of his note of the same about \$8,000 worth of his notes, which, according to the report, were canceled. He wanted to know where the assets were.

Mr. Flower explained that, had Mr. Schmaltz been good for the amount, there would have been some point to the question of Mr. Juessen, but Mr. Schmaltz was financially utterly worthless, and if the Receiver had kept the notes and prosecuted them the bank would have been in no wise the gainer thereby.

Mr. Juessen next wished to introduce a statement and a balance sheet oublished in the Introduce Staats Zeitung on the 7th day of December, 1877, which showed that after the stockholders had paid off their liabilities they would have a nice little sum left.

MR. MANNHARDT.

MR. MANNHARDT.

city editor of the Staa's Zeilung, was called up and asked if he wrote the article.

Mr. Maunhardt was under the impression that he did, although he was not absoidely certain.

He was asked where he obtained his informa-

Mr. Mannhardt thought he got it from some of the officers of the bank.

Mr. Juessen—From Mr. Greenebaum?

Mr. Mannhardt—I don't know; perhaps I got it from Mr. Bluhm, who was confidential

got it from Mr. Bluhm, who was confidential clerk.

Air. Mannhardt afterwards recollected that Mr. Bluhm could not have aone it, as he had nothing to do with those matters.

Some talk was had regarding a large discrepancy between the assets of one evening and those reported the next morning, but not much of a point was made on this item.

Mr. Juessen next read an extract from the report of Elmer Washburne, United States Bank Examiner, under date of Oct. 10, 1878, referring to the financial affairs of the German National, which report was taken from the books of the bank, and made a tolerable showing. He wished to show

HOW THE BOOKS WERE KEPT

in the bank. To do this, Mr. Juessen called upon Mr. Mechelke, the expert accountant, for his opinion.

The expert thought that the books were kept

The contract of the contractive and of the co

came over from Germany, and showed him that he had a return-ticket to go back to Germany, and stated that he had come over with the intention of having Mr. Greenebaum buy his stock, paying him 50 cents on the dollar for it. Mr. Greenebaum was then all ready to go into business when Mr. Weber came to him. He told Mr. Weber that he was in no condition to buy stock at that time, and Mr. Weber told him that, if he did not buy it, he would give nim trouble. Mr. Greenebaum asked how he would go about it to give him trouble. Mr. Weber replied that among all the institutions run by Greenebaum, it would be a wonder if he could not find some irregularity in some of them, especially when the firm had been making such shifts to get though the pane. It was decided by Mr. Weber and his advisers that the sayings-bank should be attacked first, and, in case that falled, then the German National should be attacked. Mr. Greenebaum said that Mr. Weber admitted malice in his course. He then proceeded to give a history of the criminal action/sagainst him last winter, and said that it was regarded as a cruel persecution by himself and his friends.

At hal-past 1 the Committee took a recess until 8 o'clock, when it was decided that Mr. Greenebaum should be allowed to finish his statement.

At the commencement of the afternoon session,

was placed upon the stand, and asked if he had any letters which he had found among the papers of his predecessor relating to the instructions of the Washington authorities concerning the criminal prosecution of Henry Greenebaum.

Gen. Leake stated that he found three letters from the Department of Justice, one dated Jan. 24 one Feb. 24, and one March 5. These he submitted to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, who read one of them, which contained no special instructions. Gen. Leake read the one under date of March 5, which was an answer to a letter received by the Atterney-General from Judge Bangs, dated March 1, in which the latter sdvised the Attorney-General that, in his opinion, no special counsel should be engaged in the case, but that he should conduct the prosecution himself. The reply to this letter authorized the District-Attorney to go ahead with the prosecution, using such means as he deemed best to effect the desired result.

Gen. Leake stated that there had been no Grand Jury sitting since he had come into the office of District-Attorney, and intimated that that was the reason he had paid no attention to the matter.

Mr. Junesen asked if ipwas absolutely neces-

Mr. Juessen asked if it was absolutely necessary for the District-Attorney to wait until a Grand Jury sat.

Gen. Leake replied that he supposed the regular way would be to have the examination before a Commissioner first.

was given twenty minutes in which to complete his explanation, which he commenced during the morning session. He took up the charges and statements made against him item by item, and denied them all, saying that they were alanderous and false in every particular. He reiterated the statement that there was an earnest desire on the part of the representatives of a few of the stockholders to get him into the Penitentiary; but before he went to that institution he would have to be sent there by a jury of his countrymen. Why this vindictiveness was manifested toward him he was unable to explain. He thanked the Committee for the courtesy shown him and sat down.

Mr. Juessen said he wished to add to the papers in evidence a letter which he wrote to the Attorney-General Feb. 15, 1879, stating that a petition, signed by many prominent citizens and stockholders, requesting that his "humble saif" might be associated with the District-Attorney, here in the prosecution of Henry Greene-baum in a United States court, as they had despared of retting justice in a local court. He received no answer whatever to this letter. HENRY GREENBAUM

JAMES M. PLOWER, National, was placed Receiver of the German National, was placed upon the stand, and be testified as to the manner in which he was appointed to his position, and as to his subsequent actions while in that position. The firm with which he was connected had no confidential relations with the bank, but had been consulted upon points of law by the Managing Committee. He said that the conclusion arrived at by his firm after a careful examination, was that the assets would not pay 15 per cent of the liabilities to the creditors. The proposition of the Greenebaums was to settle for 25 cents on the dollar, and the firm advised a settlement upon that basis, as

mit the stockholders.

Mr. Buckner asked how the assessments would compare with the liabilities.

all the stockholders.

Mr. Flower amounced that if at the collection would compare with the liabilities.

Mr. Flower amounced that if at the collection were about 1 ministration. If the collections were short. He is understood that in this case the stockholders could not be made, the amount of the liabilities would fail just so far as the collections were short. He is understood that in this case the stockholders could not be reasseased, wished to correct a statement made in the petition to Congress that the witness was a confidential stortery of the bank and of the Greenebaums. He had never beens an autorney, confidential stortery of the bank and of the Greenebaums. He had never beens an autorney, confidential stortery of the bank and of the Greenebaums. He had never beens an autorney, confidential stortery for them the stated that which was not true in point of fact.

Af the conclusion of the testimopy of Mr. Af the conclusion of the testimopy of Mr. Flower, a short desultary conversation ensued between the committeemen and the lawvers, in which a member of the forcer expressed that which was not true in point of fact.

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Af the conclusion of the testimopy of Mr. Flower, a short desultary conversation of the state of the forcer expressed that the shall be a state of the forcer expressed that the shall be pointed, and the state of the forcer expressed that the shall be pointed

deeply. The bitten limb swelled rapidly, soon involving the whole body, and resulting in a confirmed case of hydrophobia. Medical as tendence could not be procured; but most likely his case was a hopeless one from the beginning Mr. Munson was a middle-aged mas of intelligence and industrious habits, respected by a who knew him. It is said he was a military ditective in New Orleans in the War times.

THE COURTS.

Judge Blodgett will not be in court to-day. The arguments on the motion to dissolve the injunction in the case of Bates vs. The Chicago & Western Indiana Company were continued all day yesterday before Judge Tuley, and finally postponed until to-day. Judge Lawrence, for the defense, occupied the greater part of the day yesterday and was followed by Mr. Black

day yesterday and was followed by Mr. Black on the part of the complainants.

Judges Gary, Jameson, and Moran will bear motions to-day, Jadge Rogers motions for new trial, and Judge Moore divorce cases.

Judge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce to Mary Stark from Andrew Stark on the ground

of desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

John M. Turnbull and William A. Dryden flied a bill yesterday against Henry Criswell to restrain him from using a patent for an improvement in cultivators originally issued Oct. 3, 1850, to Thomas McQuiston. Similar bills were filed against Deere & Co., of Moline, the Moline Plow Company, the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Josiah Babcock and J. F. Stillson, B. D. Buford & Co., of Rock Island, Joshua Pierpout and Sidney S. Tuttle, and William Parlin and William Josendorf.

dorf.

A. M. Freschie sued D. W. Dimmock, Oliver Lester, and D. W. Gould for \$1,000.

A criminal information was filed by the United States District Attorney against James Bolton, of Sheffield, for carrying on the business of retail liquor dealer without paying the license.

tail liquor dealer without paying the license.

BANKRUPTCY.

The proceedings against A. L. Jacobs were dismissed for non-payment of fees.
George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Mortimer J. Cornell.
George W. Woodbury was elected Assignee of Ruesi G. Rounds.
R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of George R. S. oddard.
Adouph Kraus was appointed Assignee for Lewis W. Beck.
Assignees will be chosen Monday morning for Thomas C. Whiteside, Henry T. Frink, Henry and Thomas Alsop, and D. S. Moore.
A final dividend meeting will be held at 2 p. m. Monday in the case of Kansom J. Morse.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

W. H. Williams began a suit yesterday against Thomas D. Randall and Thomas D. Moorhouse to recover \$3,000.

Hussey, Howe & Co. brought suit for \$8,000 against the American Bridge Company.

Charles P. Miller sued Leopold Mayer for \$2,000.

\$2,000. E. T. Steel & Co. sued E. C. Anderson for \$1,000. E. T. Steel & Co. sued E. C. Anderson for \$1.000.

John A. Brown, Jr., filed a bill against Maria S. and J. Y. Scammon, Sidney Shepard, A. F. Tripp. C. G. Deonison, and George A. Tripp to foreclose a mortgage for \$25,000 on the west one-third of Lot 6, Block 16, in the original Town of Chicago.

Solomoù Bacharoch sued C. W. M. Friedlaender and Rudolph Foreman for \$1,000.

The Chicago & Strawn Railroad Company filed a petition against Thomas Wheeler and A. M. Allerton to condemn for railroad purposes a strip of land 66 feet wide through the W. ½ and the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 31, and the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 30, 36, 12.

The People, for the use of Philip and Charles Frees, began a suit in debt for \$5,000 against Alonzo Ramsdell, L. L. Bond, W. M. Dempster, and Hugh Dunn.

James Riley, in jail on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder, fited a petition for babeas corpus. claiming that he is not guilty of the crime charged against him, and that no evidence has been shown sufficient to hold him.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Augusta Losscher, deceased, letters of administration were granted to William Dassier, and bonds of \$3,000 approved.

The will of Holsten Temson was admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to Charles H. Dolton under bonds of \$10,000.

THE CALL MONDAY. JUDGE BLODGETT General business.

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, a clear skin. If you would have your flesh your bones sound, without caries, and your plexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARIL: RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

FALSE AND TRUE

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Tre List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolven

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radw. solvent is now so certainly established. It was once considered almost miractious common recognized fact by all parties. the cases of Hannan P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendri lished in our Almanac for 1879; size that C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition. "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reto the various cases of chronic diseases by our Sarsaparalizian Resolvent. Inwither friends must consult our writings if it to obtain an idea of the promise and por R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

MINUTE REMEDY.
Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

Radway's Ready Relief,

In from one to twenty minutes, never falls to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or exercitating the pain the little MATC. Bed-ridden. Infirm. Crippled, Nervous. Neuralgic. or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Ridneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throst, Difficult Breathing. Palpitestion of the Heart, Hysteries, Croup, Diphtheris, Oatser, Inflammatism, Gold Chills, Ague Chilis, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruteses, Summ ar Complaints. Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Badk, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cored for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will outs Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billions, Scariet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Ranwar's Fills) so quick as Ranwar's Ready Risling.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, care Cramps, Spassms, Sour Stomach, Heartourn, Siet Headsche, Diarrnea, Dysentery, Code, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sic cases or pains from chaffe of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION. All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, obtum, strychnine, arnica hypociamus, and other powerful remedica, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action is the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Rehaf will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEV. Radway's Ready Relief is the only remail agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. Fifty Cents For Bettle.

Radway's Regulating Pills

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE POR CALORUM.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum. ourge, regulate, purify, cleanes, and strengthen.

Radway's Penas, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Eldneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Resdache, Constipation, Contiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsix, Biffussess, Pever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscers. Warrante to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetane, contaming no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs and contaming no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs. To beserve the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Pullness of the Blood in the Heart, Actualty of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart, util Disynst of Food, Fullness of the Blood in the Heart, Charing or Suffering Sensations when in lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Ward Before the Sight, Faver and Dull Pain in the Heart Defelency of Persoiration, Vellowness of the Stand Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flusher of Heat, Burning in the Flash.

A few doses of Hanway's Finite will free the system from all the shows-named disporters. A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE POR GALONE

tem from all the shore-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

We refeat that the reader must consult of and papers on the amblect of diseases and the among which may be named:

"False and True,"

"Badway on Irritable Urethra,"

"Badway on Sarofula,"

and others relating to 415.

READ " PAISE AND TRUE."

THE HOME

A Statement in Verse of Just What One Poet le After.

Happiness and Its Pursuit by Man Described by Chat.

a Lively Wisemain Maiden. The Baby Question Again Disc Man and Woman --- Their Weakness

Strength Carefully Compared.

Further Facts Regarding the Floral Kingdom and Its Inmates.

the Account of Buddah and His Religion---His cellancous Contributions.

DOESN'T WANT MUCH.

DOESN'T WANT MUCH.

BY PANNY DRIBCOLL.

I ask no Fame. "Tis like the flow'rs that line
The codin of the dead;
"Tis like the mocking stars that brightly shine
Where bumsh life has fied.
"Tis like the restless sea that ceaseless throbe
Above its hidden graves;
"Tis like the restless sea that ceaseless throbe
Above its hidden graves;
"Tis like the Banshee wind that grieves and sobe
Thro' unknown forest caves.
I ask no Fame that comes to wearled man
When all life's youth and grace
Have fallen from him as beneath a ban
Along the breathless race.

so all the world may know that I am one of the vast, busy throng

That journeys to and fro.

To sing a little song so wondrous sweet

That tired hearts would say:

"Sae dropped a blossom beath our toll-worn feet,
And strengthened us one day";
And, moving onward, think of me some time,
When life was pressing sore,
And say: "She cheers us with her tender rhyme,"
I sak of life no more.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

the young lady who sent in a communica signed "A March Wind." will forward be and address to this office in compliance Bachelors' and other people will please sto

seing in these columns the question as her or not it is best for people to marry.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at There are letters, papers, and postal-carus at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by cashing at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:

Mrs. Carrie Church.

Mrs. L. A. Risters.

Carrie X.

HAPPINESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. runs wiid after a thing called happiness. And what is happiness? It is a fantom ship that glides, and floats, and dances over the waves of life with no crew, no Captain, for mortal man ne'er walked her decks and she ne'er cast anchor on any shore. It is a beautiful mirage lay-ing afar distant toward which our faces all are turned; to some 'tis always' far away, but to it comes so sweetly near that a smile of oph lights their eves and eagerly they out orth their hand to pinck the fruits and flowers, han lo! it vanisheth. It is the bright delusive 'fli o' the Wisp which we chase as it flits on and on through the morasses of sin. shame, and dishonesty with outstretched hands, and which ster goes out, leaving us grop ag in utter darkness; it is a smiling harbor upon whose golden waves no boat e'er rested or mariner e'er sailed, a diamond never unearthed, a goodly inheritant without an liest for history, experience, and

and tears and prayers can change it pot, and angets will weep and devils laugh, in time to come as in time arobe.

THE BABY QUESTION. THE BAB!

RAYEN MAIN'S DEFENSE.

To the Estre of The Tribusa.

Ettle, Wie, Sept. 20—There! that't just the way. I never can say snything I think particularly nice but some one must spoil the effect somebow. There's F, and that silly Wife and

somehow. There's F, and that silly Wife and Mother,—of course it is expected they will make the best of things and stand up for babies, since

And the second content is expected by will make the best of those and death of the second of the sec

that gentleman's pockets, and they turned their adoration in ano.her direction.

Presently the owner of the wicked eyes, who had rushed out for a look at the clouds to escape the little sayages, came in with their item of the wicked eyes, who had rushed out for a look at the clouds to escape the little sayages, came in with their item of the work of the continue our journey if I thought best, though the; clouds looked threatening. I did think best, and eagerly fastened my wrap. As the carriage drove u., I forgot my dignity as well as my politeness, and hurried out amid the howls of "A obles!" "Oranges!" "Me kiss nice lady!" which we pretended not to near.

A few yards from the door was a smail pasture, and scampering there were some of those little detestable pigs wasted white as snow in the rain, and I thought that if I had to kiss either tribe under pain of decapitation, the inhuman ones were the most respectable looking.

After we had driven out of hearing my companion remarked: "What a highly interesting family of cherubs, indeed," and burst into laughter, and I into tears, and when I got home and found the fringe of my dolman glued together with dirt and molasses, and clipped in two or three places with the scissors, the brint of innumerable muddy toes on my ruffles, together with seven or eight sizes of dirty hands, over the skirt four grease spots, sash half cut in two, I registered a vow that, if ever I was caught in another storm, Pd risk being drowned or blown away, or struck by lightning, before I'd risk being pounded and pinched, cut and slashed into, and ruined, temper and wearing apparel, by another set of human pigs.

"Little Innocence," indeed! Why I expect to be told in the next Home that I'm worse than a heathen, and ought to be livnched, or locked in the insane asylum, for such heresy; that I ought not only to have cheerfully sacrificed my apparel to the bables, but have felt myelf hought so them, by making each a present of a goid repeater and a forty-acre farm. Really, wouldn't lenjoy setti

you shall live again; throwing aside what is of the earth earthly, you will go upward and onward until all earthly stains are removed, and you,—nour very self,—your body's soul,—the scirit man, shall find that there is, deep in the immost recesses of that spirit, yet a soul to be made fit for angel commonouship. When that time comes you will remember and say, "California said so; she was right."

Home from summer wanderings? Fortunately for me I have nob been obliged to wander this summer,—my life has been already so full of wanderings that I am more than content, yes, blessed, to sit down in my own room, shat the door, and lettiny pen do the wandering for me,—and that is mostly how I have passed my summer. I say mostly, but I have looked in upon one of the loveliest towns in New York State. What a charming little town it is! Of the oldest,—settled loug, long ago by the French Huguenota, some of whose descendants are still to be found there; famous for its numerous beautiful drives, and just now its scenery painted by Dame Nature like a fairy ricture. This old, charming town is New Rochelle; do any of The Home friends know it! I am still young enough to love beauty in all itself various forms,—brautiful trees, beautiful flowers, and beautiful human beings,—indeed, I am sometimes told I am the youngest member of the family, although we have the brightest of 2½ years olds among us. One of his savings will probably interest some of you. Something he said and was asked, "Who told you that!" His reply was, "Nobody told me. I got it out of my mind when I was thinking," "Your mind! What is that! Where is it?" "Why it's in my throat, and, when I think, a little bird comes out of my mouth and says the words." All this with the utmost gravity. Truly, a good, bealthy, bright child is a sunbeam, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary by sour people, be they old bachelors, old maids, or crabeed married people. The sour by nature will so remain, let their condition be single or married, and the kindly will rema

The state of the s

bell on a cold winter morning, when we were obliged to leare warm comfort for busyeoidness, or the defiant ring of the bell on the engine when the cars fiv by, saying back to us as we stand on the platform. "Beds season next time, my friend; for, like Father Time, I wait for no man." Of the primices for whete-blosming, my lavorit is the double white; but, Mrs. G., if you preier, there are other colors. I have two double white ones, but never have enough blossoms. A new and very choice one, named Mrs. John Saon, is very highly recommended, and I think you fill be pleased with it. Mine is looking very nicely, and I hone to reap a barvest of white blossoms from it. I am aware that white blossoms from it. I am aware that white blossoms do not make as much flowers in the cold of the street heart, for whom is laid up an inheritance more to be prized than angelt beside. Take the rose which you acknowledge to be the queen of flowers. There are the lovely shades and into white I would not on account of this preference fill my shotted space with white flowers entirely, for all dowers possess their own beculiar beauty, and different ones are attracted to the various colors. Grassula is a very fine winter flowers entirely, for all dowers possess their own beculiar beauty, and different ones are attracted to the various colors. Grassula is a very fine winter flowering plant, and one I think all could succeed with. I have the Crassula cardala, and it is doing plant, and one I think all could succeed with. I have the Crassula cardala, and it is doing plant, and very easily cared to r. I will soon tel, you of the others of which friends have inquired, out have not time this morning.

Pearl Gray, I am sorry if you think me so narrow-minded that I cannot love flowers and inlants at the same time. To me they are synontmolis; and we do not always write of what we love most. Some unknown writer has asced me what I think of the "obey" subject. But one word: Some inhown writer has asked me what it only the nonise at the altar "to lov

A BUNDLE OF GOSSIP.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF VARIOUS CONTRIBUTORS. To the Editor of The Tribuna.

MUSKEGO Mich., Oct. 7.—I feel a little diffident about putting in an appearance this week. We have had so many interesting letters, and The Home has been so full lately, I am inclined to think my room is better than my company.

Mr. Conductor, when I read your heading of
Forty Years' letter, I wished we could all appear before you. I fancy as you compared the magination with the reality your face would have worn as broad a grin as mine did when I read the description of F. Forty Years, did you ever picture anything to yourself just as it proved to be? My guesses always prove about as correct as France's idea of the poet was. That poet reminds me of a little story. A great many years ago there lived a youth and a maid. can't tell you much about them, except that they lived somewhere in the backwoods of America, and that the girl's name was Sal. To make a long story short, this youth and maid concinded to get married. Now, Sal's mother was a fashionable woman, and she resolved to make a great wedding for her daughter. In those days, and in that part of the country, min-

ST. JOSEPH. Mich., Sept. 22.—What is Bridd-

hism? Who was Buddbs?

His followers at the present day number 450,000,000. There are 150,000,000 Christians.

Who was Buddha? Is the subject worthy of
inquiry? I do wonder how many of us are
aware of the striking similarity between Budd-

hism and Christianity!

The Buddhists are a religious sect which formerly occupied India; later, the inhabitants of Ceylon, Siam, Burmab, Nanal, Thitet, China, and Japan become professors of the faith. The founder was Siddhartha Gautama, commonly

founder was Siddhartha Gautama, commonly called Buddha, a man who lived near Benares, in India, the fifth century before Christ.

Before referring to his life and teachings, let us glauce at the condition of India at his birth. The prevalent religion was Brahmanism, a system of Pantheism, its professors believing that the Invisible Supreme Being, entwined and interwoven with all creation, manifested Himself in three forms,—as Brahma, the creator; Vishnu, the preserver; and Siva, the destrover. nu, the preserver; and Siva, the destroyer. They were believers in the transmigration of souls and the final reunion of all with the Universal Essence whence they proceeded. This reunion was called Nirvana (rest, extinction), earthly desires, all love of anything terrestrial, to offer sacrifices, perform penance, to devote oneself exclusively to intense, undivided thought concerning the Infinit. The distinctions of casts

concerning the Infinit. The distinctions of casts were very abitrary.

And Siddhartha!

So many absurdly miraculous legends cluster about the early history of every great religious or political reformer (who can teil the origin of Romulus and Remus, or if they existed at all!),—it is such a delight to bards and authors to allow their imaginations to weave all sorts of beautiful, mysterious robes about their heroes,—what shall we believe!

The simplest, the most authentic records tell us that Siddhartha was the son of an Indian Raja (Prince or Chief), that he was born in a pleasant garden, under the shade of beautiful trees, by the river-gide, as his mother was journeying to Benares, the sacred city of the Hindoos. And Christ was born as His mother was on her way to the sacred city of the Jews.

Other legends tell us that he was of immaculate conception, voluntarily incarnate, and they record numerous miracles as occurring after his birth. Certain it is that very little an hentic history has been given as to his early life.

It would seem that he was a careless, light-

at hentic history has been given as to his early life.

It would seem that he was a careless, light-brarted youth, fond of pleasure, having no idea of sorrow or pain of death. At 19, he married his cousin; afterward became so much engrossed with Oriental luxury that people complained to his parents that their son was not conducting himself as a Raja should. He seems to have considered this world as a yast pleasure-ground until his twenty-ninth year. Then, as he was out pleasure-riding, four visions are said to have appeared to him; each of some mortal suffering the most exquisite pain and agony; at each vision his charioteer tells him that aden is the fate of all living beings.

The realization of the vast smount of misery surrounding him seems to have occurred to him for the first time. He realized the emptiness and vanity of all earthly hopes and pleasures. He fully tock into his heart the Brahmanical theory that after this life was over he would be born again, would trace out another weary earthly pligrimage, would be subject to decay and death over and over again, until finally, in the was relerred to show, his soul should unite with the Eternal Brahma, whence it issued, and in whom his soul, together with all others, shall at last be lost,—even as rivers lose themselves within the waters of the ocean.

Siddhartha bect mes serious, earnest. He resolves to try the Brahmanical plan of salvation,—to leave his wife and new-born babe, his nome and friends, his wealth and power, and go out into the widerness, there to fit nimself for Nurvans.

And ab I, the legends tell us so sweetly of his

And ab! the legends tell us so sweetly of his And ab! the legends tell us so sweetly of his return bome, and of his agonizing farewell to his aleeping wife and little child. As he goes out into the widerness the great tempter. Mara, appears to him and offers aim "all the Kingdoms of the world" if he will return. But Siddhartha withstands the temptation, and benetrates yet farther into the wilderness, devoting himself to the study of Brahman philosophy, to the study of their sacred books, the Vedas; an hiertry himself to the surgest presents. to the study of their sacred books, the Vedas; subjecting himself to the severest penance and self-torture; to intense meditation; to fasting and night vigils; until, from sheer exhaustion, his bodily strength, his reat purpose and faith, entirely forsake him. And just at this most trying, desolate time, his few companions, disciples, "forsook him and fied." He was left alone.

Along in the wilderness, alone with the great tempter.

named, but solerated where it existed preriously."

Buddnist logic is exceedingly contradictory.
Each determination ends in paught. To be is
also said not to be. A common formula of
arguing is this: "A thing is and is not and is
neither is nor is not." There were three classes
of philosophers, the first maintaining that nothing
exists except spirit; the second, that nothing
exists except matter; the third, that nothing
exists except is, myself. "Philosophy, cosmology, and theology are an ever-turning wheel,
and water-bubbles are the constant emblems
and symbols of Buddhist reasoning." Budds
did not attempt to decide upon the origin of the
cosmos; he accepted it as he lound it, believing
that "there is nothing eternal but the law of
cause and effect and change,"
We must remember thate Siddhartha recognized no immaterial existence—no soul—no
heaven.

Transmigration of souls is hardly a correct
expression; it was really the transmigration of
deeds or actions (Karma).

The final goal was extinction—annihilation
(Nirvans).

(Nirvans).

Is it not possible that there are scores of unconscious Buddhists in our midst?

And no Buddhist missionaries here to teach
them?

If not, why not? Britansware. MISCELLANEOUS. IS SHE THE LONG LOST!

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO Oct. 11.—May I ask if Maud 'Meredith, of to-day's Home, is "ye veritable one" of "The Promenade," in the New York Mercury, some years ago? If so, you dear old—well—just "shake" with POLLY SNOOPLES. BUG REMEDY WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HOMEWOOD, Ill., Oct. 8.—Many of the Homeites have asked for a change of subject, and I think I can give you one that has never

even been hinted at before.

1 come to you for the first time for advice and l come to you for the first time for advice and assistance. Am a young housekeeper, house new, and furniture entirely new. Still, during the past few weeks myriads of the tiniest white insects have taken possession of my "parlor suit," and I cannot get rid of them, having tried insect-powder and ether thoroughly, with no lasting effect. They are not in the carpets, or anywhere else, except the parlor chairs.

Are any of you so afflicted, and what is the remedy! If some of you will answer me, in our next Home issue, you will conter a lasting favor on Bugs.

WAYTS BETTER LETTERS.

WAYTS BETTER LETTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 9.—I have been looking and longing many weary months for something in The Home for the advancement and enlightenment of the people. It seems to me, if I could write as glibly as many of The Homeites do, I certainly would be impelled to any something. There are so many vital subjects agitating the minds of intelligent people. I cannot imagine with the least degree of complacency one airing his views in the newspaper when in reality he has no ideas of any conseplacency one airing his views in the newspaper when in reality he has no ideas of any consequere. The only object apparent to me, at least, is to see his composition in print. The question is asked by some one in Tax Triburs of the 3d inst. why Mrs. Swasheim always writes as though in a state of rage! I think I can answer the question correctly. The woman writes because she has something to say, and is tired and truly exasperated with the manner in which persons deliberately view, turn over in their winds, and digcuss self-evident facts, when there are so many hidden truths in moral darkness, as it were. Why cannot people who delight in public tv bring them out to the edification and enjoyment of readers less aspiring yet desiring that truth shall prevail? And if in their minds they deem babies unfit to live, let them fall to and kill them, and substitute pigs in their places. And for women over 25 aubstitute 3imon P. Chadwicks, Piogreys, and Parkmans. With this disposition of the women and children, if the fool-killer does not do his duty by the substitutes, he is in the tault.

Mrs. D. M. Shooting.

ANOTHER ROCK FORD CONTRIBUTOR To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 12.—Well! I have finshed reading my Home, and, as I am very lonesome, I guess I will don my green gingham sun some, I guess I will don my green gingham sub-bonnet and call on The Home Iriends even if I have not received an "invite." I will not monopolize much of your precious space, but only a little corner, from which to watch (and maybe speak to) some of your much-admired members. I want to extend my hand to the bomesick Brooklynite, with her two "wee bit homesick Brooklynite, with her two "wee bit lassies"; I would even prefer an hour and a half lecture on firting from my "Big Sister" than he homesick. I would like very much to hear some of your children's sayinga, for they always are so bright and innocent; and, besides, as old people, middle-aged, young ladies, and gentlemen, and school-girls with their cite remarks and winning ways, a part! I am sure there will be ample recompense for the room occupied by them in the amusement derived from their chattering. Have Rayen Hair and Old Maid never laughed over "Helen's Babies," "Oher People's Calldren," "What Tommy Did," and many other books, over which busipets-men and school-schildren laughed in chorus!

Orlena, please accept our hearty thanks for the directions which, you gave for those comforter-shams. We find them excellent, and shall always continue to use them, subdance of many others who express the same sentiments. And for your homelike letter this week, too,—it seemed very ince in you to give us such a good portrait of Chat. I think, if he ever chances around this place in the course of his (or her) tramps, I will recognize him (or her). Well, Chat, the long winter evenings are approximated,—can't you smuse us around The Home five-side with some of the tragedy displayed at Orlena's stand?

I promised not to take much room, and I fancy i see you all frowning at me, so I will stop. Now, don't fancy, please, because I hail from Rocknord, that I am Oppoponux or Alfaretta, for I'm not,—only Latries Nell.

foundly the woman he has made his wife for his own benefit and improvement. We true as will go on with the improvements, for we fear that as yet he is not more than three-fourtist of a perfect being." Let us suggest to him that, when he is again afflicted with a similar attack, he should try a dose of sooth ng single. Should this remedy fail, let him take two or three tablespoonfuls of eatnip-tea.

ADVICE PROM MILWAUKER.

To the Editor of The Tribme.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Oct. 5.—Among all the pens that are scratch ng out kernels of truth from the various subjects discussed in To-Home one sees so many rare bits of truth or sentiment to pick up that it seems as if then was nothing more to be said, especially if one has a sympathetic mind and can "put yourself in his place," and so feel the weight of many arguments not otherwise apparent. has a sympathetic mind and can "put yourself in his place." and so feel the weight of many arguments not otherwise apparent. When Raven Hair, "the small brunet," suggested that startling proposition of every man having two wives, I immediately saw how nice it would be on many accounts if it were sanctioned, on the ground of justice and equity. Of course the "sauce for guder would be sauce for goose," for various reasons some good ones, some poor ones. I have never verified the old rhyme, "Hacklety pucklers, needles and pins, matrimony and sofrow begins." I have often given as my reasons for not moving to that undertain state that I could not have two husbinds, one to work and furnish the wealth for my well-be ng on this planet, and the other to be a "love of a man" who would wait on me and entertain me,—in short devote his time to making me comfortable and bappy. The vision is too alluring. I should devote all my efforts to help on Raven Hairs reform, only, alas! I am too far along on my journey of life to have it be of any use to ma. I don't know as I shall ever succeed in captaning even one man now, not to mention two. So, even as Forty Years finds his solace in "wearving melancholy rhymes," whose jon like shadowy ghosts appear, or "gulps his sorrows down, or sees them drown in foamy draughts of old not-brown," must t, like the respectable, orthodox old maid, take unto myself some cats, or canaries, or some of the namerous pets upon which the solais failures are expected to lavish their superabudant affection. I can find some crumbs of comfort ween I compare my present situation with that of the wife whose husband talked "mooushine and whipt syllabub?" to me long ago, and this in the victoity within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant who has not wanted me dreadfuilt, "only I wouldn't have him, on know," thours of course I regret exceedingly now that I dian't have all now, internate the grample and

vicinity within the reculiection of the oldest ishabitant who has not wanted me dreaffully, "only I wouldn't have him, tou know," thours of course I regret exceedingly now that I dim't take two of them, just to set the example and let the world see how much befter matters would have been.

There is hardly a letter in The Home that I do not read without a sympathetic thrill, whether the situation described be sad or ally, or the advice be wise or otherwise. My life experience has ranged through many phases of comfort and poyerty, of the summer friends and the real ones who stand by when troubs comes. I have come to know that If one can acquire a self-control that will put temper, selfshibess, and all evil passions under nericet subjection to reason, and make cheerfulness and knodness the ruling mouve of life, they will have acquired a victory hat is not a small one; but it requires a life time to do it, and often when the victory seems won a falling from grace in some unexpected event takes all the giory out of one. I enjoy immensely the grabing letters from the vones girls so full of life, I often think how I wish I were mother to some of the dear, fresh happy gigglers to whom life looks so bright and gay—and so it is, full of bright and happy things to enjoy.

So, dear girls, profit by my sad example, and don't reluce the one husband because you can't have two; only you'll be sure to be sorry if you take any, even as I am sorry that I did not have one.

DOBSN'T LIKE PLIETS. RIVERSIDE, Ill., Oct. 15.—My lest communica-tion having escaped the waste-backet gives me

courage to try again.

Having a family of little ones whose wants Having a family of little ones whose wants are legion, it leaves me little time for anything outside of home duties. Still, with all my care, I contrive to find time to peruse the columns of The Home, to which I'm dearly attached, and occasionally send a few lines when subjects of an interesting kind come ap.

Darkey hits a subject in last week's paper which, no doubt, will call forth comments from not a few, as it is one of vital interest to all, especially girls.

especially girls.

My ideas on the subject of firting have been formed after years of close observation and due consideration of our sex, and are directly opposed to the habit, for the simple reason that firting

My ideas on the subject of Birting have been formed after years of close observation and due consideration of our sex, and are directly opposed to the habit, for the simple reason that firring generality goes hand in head with dereit and untruthfulness, other opinions to the contrary sotwithst inding.

I have soticed that firts, as a rule, have not those lesting and endearing qualities so much admired in woman by both sexes.

a true woman's foundation is formed of truth, gentleness with dignity and ourity; virtues to which the average American fiirt can lay little claim to as being part of her character.

Darky, whom I take to be a frivolous girl of B to 30 vears, evidently has jost come to a point where two paths diverge, and is not at all capble of judging for herself which one it is most advisable to follow.

Surely she cannot be so giddy-headed as to not see how much more commendable it is to lead the life of a true and honest-hearred woman and associate with the pure and good of both sexes.

I would earnestly say: cultivate the society of the temperate (I use the word in its broadest sense) and sound-mindad voung men and women; their society will finally bring you up to a moral and intellectual perfection unattainable by associating with the gry and thoughtless—and wery often dissipated—youths of our day. "Familiarity breeds contempt."

The first being more forward and less dirationals in more exposed to familiarity and light treatment from the less scrupulous of manyind, and, as a final consequence, loses a good deal of her own self-respect as well as that of o hera. Men generally drop the fickle-min.led when through with youthril frivolities, and size up with the more worthy of our sex to figat with side by side in the battles of life, while neirless favored sisters are switched off, as it were, on a side-track, there to wait, their chances, which have become lewer and fewer as the years rolled by.

The young men who are at all destrable as husbands are not given much to taking first who have served thei

PURE TEAS.

UNADULTERATED.

CASH GROCERY HOUSE.

The Congresses at I burg, and B Investigations into

" AMERICA

Western Contis The Astres and the I

Prince Madoo -- The and the "Gan Stiantis-In Interesting Discovery-Study of the

and Dis

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24.—1 a much surprised even if r informed readers of The were to be rather puzzled that a "Congress of American a recordar. Period of the congress of the cong bled here resterday. Peri more surprised to hear th there Congress of "Ame baying been held in Ju-picturesque, venerable tow then came the Luxemb ber, 1877; and now, the Congress which opened But this still leaves you the Americanists. being persons who take an inte the Western Continent BEFORE IT W.

It is needless to say the Ganowanian " family cholars calls our people I bink, bas crue that they are anxious to be known, and what course use to any body if R. Take even the old do some actual work, in tions on the history of the old antiquary was to history which survives traditions, sculptures, implements, what the al ist. He kept alive the though he made the will triding premises. Now t is by no means extinct; Luxemburg, and at 1 practile for his full two ventures nearly as histor in Wonderland." The st discussed by the Congre-quite wide enough. "THE CIVIL LEGISLATIO

it is not easy to discuss Incas without getting in nay take the view of the book will suggest to a that the Incas successful Utopia which would ha osophers. Or one may losophers. Or one may ic like a very recent French they established a form for the majority of their of equality, in which libe almost impossible, and in no variety, no competitie Congress has done well waters of general pol

The names of Bancrof ble and most sensible we tions; or Wilson, of To learned President of the Mas-achusetts; and in the Americanists, are those of the Spanish el history and manners. on American archaeolo the result of a natural

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telse we pity most prohas made his wife for his ovennent. We trust she purovements, for we fear more than three-fourths let us suggest to him afflicted with a similar atdose of sooth him sirupall, let him take two or eatnip-tea.

BACHELOR.

MILWAUKER. or The Tribune.

Oct. 5.—Among all the grout kernels of truth acts discussed in The rare bits of truth of said, especially if one and can "put yourself the weight of many arparent. When Raven et," suggested that of every man haynmediately saw how on many accounts the ground of justice the "sauce for gander "for various reasons, or ones. I have never thicklety picklety, trimony and sofrow

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r in The Home that f through many phases of of the summer triends stand by when trouble to know that if one can nat will put temper, selsions under periect submake cheerfulness and notive of life, they will that is not a small one; ime to do it, and often may won a falling from ted event takes all the joy immensely the gush-bang grips so inil of life. happy gigglers to whom
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JULIET.

of The Tribune.

15.—My last commu

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Ten-and-Twenty.

disposed to lung troubles I may escape consumption bronchial disease if disposed that the last observed, and all excit-treated as they arise. It is Expectorant exercises s. spi has produced the bars. Besides promptly bids, whica, when left to ediate causes of theorem. An ard remedy allays any exist, and, by promoting text the lungs of the subjudgment.

LTERATED.

290, 390. Very best, 480 80, 4 c, 540. Very best, 183 80,500, 800. Very best, 800 coents per pound when five Il Price List, mailed free.

ERY HOUSE,

The Congresses at Nantes, Luxemburg, and Brussels.

"AMERICANISTS."

Investigations into the History of the Western Continent B.fore It Was America.

The Astres and the Incas--Cox-Cox and Prince Madoc-- The Mound Builders and the "Ganowanians."

Liastis-In Interesting Archeological Husical Discovery-Study of the Indian Languages and Dialects.

BRUSSELS. Sept. 24.—I should not be so very much surprised even if not a few of the well-intermed readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE informed reacter of the appropriate were to be rather puzzled by the appropriate that a "Congress of Americanists" had assembled here resterday. Perhaps they will be still have surrened to bear that this is already the third Congress of "Americanists,"—the first having been held in July, 1875, at Nantes, a having been held in July, 1875, at Nantes, a curesque, venerable town in French Lorraine; 1877; and now, last though not least, ungress which opened here on the 23d inst. the Americanists. being interpreted, they are persons who take an interest in the history of

BEFORE IT WAS AMERICA.

he meediess to say that the history of the "Ganowanian" family (as one of our own "Ganowanian" family (as one of our own sholars calls our people) before it was written is a spiendid field for conjecture. Prof. Mommasse, I think, has cruelly said of antiquaries that they are anxious to find out what can never be known, and what could be of not the slightery hard saying, and really in no time quite Take even the old sort of antiquery, like Monkbarns, even he was not quite useless to the cause of knowledge. He did dig a little and de some actual work, in addition to his specula-

are not Americanists naturally ask where similar held is to be looked for. The old Spanish missionaries made it a point of conscience to burn alt the records of the hearth it in magical books, like those destroyed at Ephesus. One priest, with a really wonderful instinct for the truth, collected all the elders of the rurviving natives, and put tore in r what they could remember of the traditions of the civilization which was before Pizzero. But this student was frowned on by his fellows, and was fert, in extreme age, to copy out his notes with his own feeble hand as best he might. As the Congress invates discussion of the Mexican tradition of the Flood, it really gives the hall-learned too good an opportunity of airing their hasty lives.

the Flood, it really gives the balt-learned too good an opportunity of airing their hasty liveas.

As for American ethnography, the were idea of devoting but one day to such a theme bringy into relief the portentous vastpess of the topic. The races still extant are numerous enough, and their relations with each other sufficiently puzzling. From the Eskimo to the Fuegan; from the wild Apache, with his norse and repeating rifle, to the degraded Braminan; from the poor remnants of the Iroquois League, that might, with other fates, have rivaled the Latin Learne, to the industrious Peruvian native,—you have a choos of toneues, dialects, manners, and religions. Yet all these are but the debris, the dust of

of visionary Toltece, and cruel gigantic races of Peruvian mythology; of the mysrerious Mound-Builders; of the temple-raisers of Yucatan; of Montexuma's subjects, whether they were the sorgeous devils of Spanish chronicles—a neuple like cannibal Etruscans—or the mere village Indians to whom a late author seems incined to reduce them. Let any one try to fancy that Asia bad never been vasited by the Macedonian or by the Roman, by Athenians or by the Crussders,—nay, that the fathers of the Arvan mamilies had never come down on the undergrowth of "shoriginal" peoples; then let him imagine that Asia was discovered by the Spanian Conquestidores, and by them treated as they treated America; and he will have some idea of what the ethnology and anthropology of the East would be like to-day. The anthropology and ethnology of the West is scarcely less perplexing than that of the East would be had the East lain in total isolation till about the time of the revivar of learning.

If history, which claims to recite what has taken place during 6,000 years, deals more in faction than in truth, it should be remembered that this admixture of fact-and fancy relates to only a small part of Asia and Europe,—the rest remaining hidden from us in perpetual darkness. The veil was at last hited when, 388 years ago, the first American shorigines were brought in contact with the then er string civilization. It was now found that, orior to Columbus, Vespueci, and the Conquestidores, generations of men had tolled and hived GREATER PROPLES;

the cause of knowledge. He did dig a little and do some actual work, in addition to his speculations on the history of the Picts and Pechs. The old antiquary was to the age attuated of the history which survives not in writing, but in traditions, sculptures, rude monuments, and implements, what the alchemist is to the chemist. He kept alive the sacred fire of coriosity, though he made the wildest guesses on the most triding premises. Now the old sort of antiquary is by no means extinct; we are certain he will make himself heard at Brussels, as he did at Lexenburg, and at Nantes before that, and prattle for his full twenty minutes about adrectures nearly as historical as those of "Alice in Wooderland." The subjects which are to be increased by the Congress of Americanists are quite wide enough.

"The civil Legislation of The Affect and the splendid collection of Harvard at his finers?" ends. In France, curious as it may seem, is not easy to discuss the apparently helpless lines without petting into modern politics. One may take the view of them which Mr. Prescott's book will suggest to most readers, and hold that the locas successfully cultivated a sort of Utopia which would have pleased the old philosophers. Or one may look on them with horror, like a very recent French author, and assert that they established a form of Communism, and

yesterday afternoon visited officially by Superintendent Foster and Inspector Carter, of the
stetropolitan Police. It would appear, so far as
particulars of the rumors and comminists are
truceable to reinable sources, that many of the
passers by in this busy thoroughfare on Friday
afternoon last were selzed with something approaching panic by observing in prominent letters the word "dynamite" on a large number
of wooden cases then in course of unloading
from a van. As may be readily supposed from
the well-known fearfully destructive qualities
of the article in question, the passers-by did
not linger on the way, and the matter came to
the earticle in question, the passers-by did
not linger on the way, and the matter came to
the earticle in question, so far from containing
dynamite, really contain comb honey, the entire
label running. Hamle genety as quamite, as
a drop of one inch will cause certain destruction
to the contents. Such was the method of the
American frus to direct special attention to the
necessity of care in handling the boxes.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Lesson from Fairs-Make a Dis New Industries—Some Practical Questions

—Re-ults of Girdi ng Trees- Hardy Buibs

—How to Distinguish Fresh Seed—Sait on

is now over, and we have learned another lesson, perhaps not a new one,—which is, that size makes up for all defects of quality, be it in ox, borse, hog, vegetable, or fruit. To be sure, there are people who judge of the value of an article by its quality, but a majority of people consider side alone. The monster ox or horse always calls forth words of wonder and astoniahment, and people fairly go and astonishment, and people fairly go wild over a big bog, pumpkin, or beet. At the late State Fair at Springfield some one prought in a mammoth apple; how much it weighed, we do not know; its quality compared favorably with the pumpkins in another department, but it was about the only thing in the truit-show that excited any remark. Mammoth potatoes that excited any remark. Mammoth potatoes and beets always take the eye; and the man whose potatoes or beets are not so large, but yet gets the premium, is looked upon as a fraud. We believe that fair-associations ought

TO MAKE A DISTINCTION in their lists, and offer two kinds of premiums, in order to satisfy both classes of exhibitors. Nothing is more certain than that the vegetable monatropities above at lairs are of little or no

monstrosities shown at lairs are of little or no value as food; therefore the premium-list should discriminate between the "largest" and the "best." If this is done, then the man who has an enormous hog, a big pumpkin, beet, or apple, would be satisfied; while those who regard quality as of more importance than size would have no resson to complain that bulk beat them.

There are some localities in the West, perhaps also in the older States, where for a long time special crops have been grown, until the market has become overstocked, and the cost of production is no longer realized. This, to a certricts of this State. The men who discovered and then invited the whole world to come and help them break down the market, are now being impoverished by competition. With very few exceptions no money has been made by the ruit-growers of Southern lifthois,—the balk of their sales going to the transportation companies, the commission men the how markets and

and printed the property believed and the property believed to go the property believed and the form of the property believed and the first Consensation and and the first Co

of the New York Trobuse writes as follows:

On our strong clayey losm, two or three cushels of salt per acre, sown early in the fall, stiffens the straw and increases the yield of wheat. I would not advise the use of salt on light or impoverished soils as the coject sought is not to carich, but to render available fertilizing elements already in store. On a stiff clay soil are bushels of salt might be applied to suvantage.

We shall be pleased to oublish any reports bearing upon the value of salt and its effects supon the wheat-crop.

RURALD JR.

To the Editor of The Tribuing.

GRART PARK, Ill., Oct. 17.—In "Rural Jr.'s" letter of Oct. 9 I find the following (speaking of Hereford cattle): "We readily concede the beauty of these cattle, also their value; but we fall to see the necessity for them. It is upbill work to get farmers to adopt a thing that is not fashionable, especially if there is nothing to be gained financially by it."

"Rural" is somewhat in error in this matter; for the progressive and "fashionable" farmers

"Rural" is somewhat in error in this matter; for the progressive and "fashiousble" farmers bave long ago found the Hereforis both lashionable and profitable, and certainly a grand success financially; and the scientific farmers, who have investigated closely their merits, have not failed to see the "necessity" of them. They are harder, much easier kept, take on flesh much more readily, and compand a higher price in market from two important reasons: first, their flesh is much more delicious eating; second, they dress from two to ten pounds more to the bundred, live weight, than short Horns. Some of the oldest and best saleamen of the Union Stock-Yarus are my authority for the market value; my own and other connoisseurs' taste for the eating; and the result of the two animals slaughtered after the Chicago Fat-Stock Show, last lail, the evidence of the truth of my last assertion.

I hope "Rural" will come up to the Fat-Stock Show in November, and convince himself of the facts in the case. He has only to refer to the premiums distributed at the Springfield Fair to see how competent judges decided on the relative merits.

THE FIELD AND STABLE

Veterinary Hygiene: LXXVIII. Acelima

Veterinary Hrgiener LXXVIII. Accilmatizati n.—Diseas-a Caused by Peculiarities of
Suli and Climate—Measures of Prevention.
Prom Our Own Correspondent.

Ocronsz 16.—The organization of an snimal
raised on a certain soil and in a certain climate
has become adapted to the peculiarities of the
latter,—that is, the workings of the various
parts and organs of the animal organism have
become such as to insure a harmonious co-operabecome such as to insure a harmonious co-opera-tion or equilibrium of functions under the in-fluence of that soil and climate, and those sur-roundings, to which the animal in question has roundings, to which the animal in question has become accustomed. As long as that harmony or balance of functions remains the same or undisfurbed, the animal will remain beaithy; but, as soon as those conditions—the peculiarities of soil, climate, and surroundings in general—are changed, the harmony of functions is in danger of being disturbed, or, what is the same, disease is ant to make its appearance. Consequently, if an animal accustomed to the influence of a certain soil and climate is transfarred. to a country in which soil and chimate are encumstancs, very important changes—in the acanimal body must take place, and a disturbance of the harmony or equilibrium of functions nec-essary to health will yes likely be the result, essary to health will ver likely be the result, till the organization of the animal has had time to adapt itself to the strange influences. If such an adaptation, or accommodation, has been accomplished, and the balance of functions been restored, the animal has become acclimatized. Acclimatization, therefore, may be defined as an adaptation of the animal organ zation to a change of surroundings effected b., or dependent upon, a change of soil and climate. That an animal not acclimatized is much sooner and more severely attacked by all such diseases as have their source in the peculiarities of soil and climate is easily understood.—at any rate, does not need any special explanation, if the facts just mentioned are not lost sight of.

On the other hand, as an acclimatization necessitates a change in the organization, or, at any rate, if oreierred, a change in the workings and functions of the various organs of the animal body, it will also effect a change, more or less conspicuous or important, in the properties of the animal and the characteristics of the

animal body, it will also effect a change, more or less conspicuous or important, in the properties of the animal and the characteristics of the breed. This latter change, according to circumstances, is, from an economical standpoint, either an improvement or a deterioration. Hence, the properties or characteristic qualities of an imported breed of animals can be preserved only if a repeated "treshing-up of the blood" is effected by frequent new importations,—which, of course, will have to pass

set plant make more and earns for forthird of the first first first of the court in a process of

has become stapted to the peculiarities of the soil and climate of the locality.

**These are possible only to a certain extent. Swamps, sloughs, and pools of starmant water may be drained; a poor vegetation may be improved by a better cultivation of the soil; where nothing but surface water, or water from starmant pools, is available for drinking, good water may be obtained, in some places at least, by digging or boring a deep well; animals not acclimatized may be specially protected against sudden changes of weather, etc., and be kent on such food as is most similar to that to which they are accustomed, and easy of digestion; dangerous fields and pastures, known to be producing sour grasses, and affording favorable conditions for the development of worm-broad, may be avoided; the effect of sudded changes of the weather may be mitigated by artificial shelter and by wind-breaks,—shelter-beits of timber, etc.; noxious emanations, or effluyis, from low, swampy ground, may be rendered harmless by keeping the animals on high and dry ground while those emanations are taking place,—for instance, during the night, but especially early in the morning; and the cultivation of plants known to be injurious or disease-producing may be discontinued, and noxious weeds may be eradicated; but much further the measures of prevention cannot be carried, except where it is possible to counteract the injurious influences by a medical treatment. Variantam.

HORTICULTURE.

American Pomology." The Pomology of the East "..." The Pomology of the West" ..." The Pomology of the North "..." The Pomology of the South "... And Pomology Forever.

From Our Own Correspondent.
No. 13 Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Oct. 6.—The late meeting of the American Pom-plorical Society, held at Rochester, N. Y., closed with a grand banquet; and the sentiments ex-pressed in our heading, about the Pomology of the East, West, North, and South, were affered as tossis, and responded to, in order, by Messra. W. O. Strong, Dr. J. H. Warder, Samuel D. Parsons, and Dr. Samuel Haight, representing the districts for which they respectively spoke. The occasion was one for congratulation and social enjoyment. It is only now and then

THE FOUR POINTS OF THE COMPASS get together in this way. If it were a political gathering, there would be at least a war of words, and somebody would be burt; but, bless you, here one provokes his brother of the North, or South, or East, or West, only to good grow finer apples, or bigger pears, or more luscious bunches of grapes, than Dr. Haight or Mr. Strong, let them show them at this meeting, and everybody will congratulate them; and the only punishment that awaits them is to answer the hundred-and-one questions of, "How did you do it?" By the way, this

AMERICAN POWOLOGICAL SOCIETY is a National affair, and is headquarters for all talks on froit. The very first men in horticultural knowledge are supposed to be at this meet ag. Of course. Patrick Barry is there; and who but he abould occupy the President's chair in the absence, from infirmities of age, of the long and rightful incumbent, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, whose very name suggests and sounds like (to

the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, whose very name suggests and sounds like (to me) the name of a most rich and juicy pear! (This is from the law of association.)

And then J. J. Thomas is sure to be there, with his reports and "say" on all important questions. "He that is greatest among you, let him be the servant of all."

Prof. Beal's Laper on "Peculiarities of Flowers in Apples" shows him to be a close observer. He will know more as the years go by. He is one of that kind.

Isador Burt, of Missouri, is a grape-man. He was there, and be is none of your "nobody" and "do nothing" kind. He always has some new grape in town. The Eivira and Noah, he says, are the two best of the new varieties for his State.

save, are the two best of the new varieties for his State.

Ar. Manning, of Massachusetts, said,—and Mr. Strong, of the same State, said what Mr. M. said on this point was so,—that Moore's Early was two weeks ahead of the Concord in ribening, that it was free from mildew, and that, therefore, it was a desirable grape to have.

Mr. Saul, of Washington, said, "Yes;" then, ebecking himself, said, "But it is not as good in quality as the Delaware or the Iona."

THE EXHIBITION OF FRUITS

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Northwestern Inventors This Week.

Special Director for Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—A. H. Evens & Co., patent solicitors, make the following report of patents issued to Northwestern inventors:

R.LINOM.

G. H. Cornsck, Rockford, est-meal machine.

J. D. Craig, Vienna, railway water tank.

D. Fuller, Fullersourz, weaking machine.

L. Gathmann, Chicago, middings surface.

W. H. Hannaford, Laga, toot and shoe.

R. N. B. Kirkham, Kansas, tongue-support for watons.

M. T. Fayna & Armen and Francisco and Franci

J. Argall, Mineral Point, feed-water heater G. Johnson, Wancousta, farm gate.
O. O. Stocie, Miswankee, knot tier for grain

Nover.

S. T. Bane, Detroit, toe-weight for horseshood.

G. Dodge, Kaiamasoo, plow.

M. G. McCarty, Grand Rapids, car-coupling.

E. W. Noyes, Bay City, toe-weight for horses.

E. W. Stewart, Kaiamazoo, metal-bending m

W. M. White, Milford, metallic rake-tooth. P. Winsor & Hail, Owattons, nut reaster. N. M. Law, Cedar Rapids, mustache-guard, INDIANA.

chine.
W. J. Meharry, State Line, enlkey-plow.
W. Newlin, Attica, whee - plow.
J. Oliver, South Bend, call for chilling plow. J. Oliver, South Bend, plow-points. F. W. Robinson, Richmond, steam

THE SUICIDE.

He kissed his babe agein.
He stroked its mother's halr.
Then stole into the rain,
The victim of despair.
He could not longer keep
His secret from the light;
He felt his madness creep
Like serpents roused by tright.
He sought the fron roads—
The rails they sang the train;
Rolled o'er arm sea-bound loads
Of freshly-winnowed grain.
No word he left for those
Who tend his locely grave;
None but the Father knows
What deeds he died to save.

ELMA LOUISE LANDREAR.

A Little Matter of Five Millio

A Little Matter of Five Millions.

As an illustration of the vast wealth of some of the Pacific coast capitalists it is said that \$5,000.000 of the assets of the late Mark Hopkins were entirely overlooked until about a mouth ago, when Mr. C. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad, mentioned incidentally to persons intimate with the family of Mr. Hopkins that he had in his custody a large quantity of United States bonds belonging to the estate which he thought that it was about time for somebody to look after. None of this property was included in the inventory made at the time of the millionaire's death, and consequently the heirs are that much richer than they thought they were before the discovery.

Bilious persons should avoid the use of coffee, and nervous persons the use of tea. An agreeable and healthful substitute is found in Cocoa. Waiter Bater & Co.'s Chocolate and Cocoa preparations are highly recommended by the final Faculty, and are sold by all grocers.

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filwaukee Passenger (da ty)... 1 9:00
freen Bay & rores 5:30
f. Paul & Minneapolis Express 10:00
f. Paul & Minneapolis Express 10:00 Pullman Hote Cars are run through, between and Council Bluffs, on the train imprise

| Legre. | AT C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Care and Palines 15 of Sleeping-Cara run between Chicago and Omaha an Pacific Express.

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Bay, Stevens Point, and Ash-land through Night Express 1 0:00 p un t 7 000 s All trains run via Milwantee. Tickets for b. Togad Minucapolis are good either via Valles of training du Chien, or via Watertown. La Crosse, and Viesse.

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con Saturday night runs to Teleno only. Mail (vis Main and Afr Line). Troo as \$150 pt Day Express. \$100 as \$150 pt African Architecture (astronomeros) \$100 pt 100 pt 10 Leave Arrive

TTERUES, PL WAYEE & GRINAGO R epot, corner Canal and Manison da. Tipl & Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grana Fac. Island Supress 200 am 1 100 am actio Express 215 am 1 100 am actio Express 215 am actio Expre

BALTHORE & ORIVA spots, Exposition Building and Spots Transpage st. Ticket (rinces, St. Liark et., Falmer House, Gre Pacific Stokel, and Depot (Exposition Suilding). | Leave. Arrive. Morning Mail-Old Line Leave. Arrive.

Leave. Arrive.

1:25 cm 7:25 cm

Cincinnst Air-Live and Leisung Con-

ectanati. Indianapolis à Louis-

Day Mad. Proplet Rapres. ... 17:50 5 11 7:25 5

Heavy Currency Shipments ---Stocks Dull The Produce Markets Active and Very

Much Unsettled---Provisions Lower-Hogs Firmer.

all Weak, Except Rye-Lo! Wheat's Dewnward Turn Led All the Rest !

FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were dull, without any aterial fluctuation in price. The 4s opened in the Tork at 101% bid and 101% asked, and in afternoon were 101% bid and 102 asked. In ness was done at 101% buying and ing. There was no change in the other

exchange was weaker on account of Board for offerings of bids in New York. The ing table: elegger offerings of toda in New York. The sted rates for sterling were 481% and 483%. Chiesgo actual transactions were at 480% (and 482%, and in New York at 480% and 480%. Sterling grain bills were 478% and 480%. erding provision bills were 478% and 480%. erch grain bills were 588% and 525%. French alters' bills remain at 584% and 531%. The wing shows the value of exports, exclusive reek ending Oct. 14 and since the beginning

Tor the week. S 5.041,568 S 6.8.4,704 S 6,738,556 Frey, report d 215,921,674 208,627,972 261,294,7.60 nce Jan. 1..\$221,884,242 \$273,496,876 \$271,081,345 bis opened at 97 14-16, and closed at

The Bank of England lost \$2,225,000 in builm, most of ft, presumably, for export to this

ere was a slight diminution in the country There was a slight diminution in the country orders for currency. A new feature was an increase in the orders from the interior for remittance to New York. New York exchange was sold at 80c per \$1,000 discount. Discounts are only moderately active. Rates remain at 5@6 ser cent on call, and 7@8 ner cent on time. Bank clearings were \$4,500,000.

Lincoln Park 75, \$25,000, were sold at 10834, \$15,000 Cook County 7s, of 1892, at 11234, \$15,000 South Park 6s at 163, and West Town 5s at 161.

e Chamber of Commerce dividend has been ced to 3 of 1 per cent for the last quarter. re was a sale of 300 shares of Chamber of imerce at 59. Ithough stocks were not active, there was a

dy buying in small lots in Chicago all day A few short sales were made for a little non the market, but they were exceptional. tring sales were not numerous, the timid ng early in the week. One of the features the day was the scrength of the investment beks like Burling ton & Quincy, Rock Island, inois Central, etc. The sdvance in these is lieved to indicate increasing ease in the money arket. The coal stocks and Eric were weak.

The gains, comparing the closing quotations I yesterday and the day before, were: New ork Central 456, to 12436; Michigan Central to 89; Lake Shore 36, to 9734; Northwest to 8634; St. Paul preferred 36, to 9836; Rock and 236, to 146; Illicois Central 234, to 97; Burlington & Quincy 11%, to 118%; Louisville & Nashville 14, to 67%; Wabash 1, to 4634; St. Joe 14, to 56%; Wabash 1, to 4634; St. Joe 14, to 56%; Morris & Essex 16, to 97%; Canada Southern 14, to 741%; Kansas City & Northern 14, to 3136, the preferred 14, to 68; Kansas Pacific 1, to 791%; San Francisco preferred 16, to 221%; Northern Pacific 16, to 32, the preferred 17, to 58%; Chesapeake & Ohio red 36, to 58%; Chesapeake & Ohio

The losses since the close on Thursday were

Brie second 6s opened at 84% and closed at 84. St. Paul Sinking Fund 7s were 108. In radroad bonds, in New York, on Wednes-In railroad bonds, in New York, on Wednesday, the course of prices was somewhat irregular. Eric consolidated seconds feil off to 83%, and recovered to 84%, while do funded 5s declined to 81%. Chesspeake & Ohio firsts rose to 58, and declined to 56%. Kansas & Texas consolidated assented rose to 84%, and seconds to 83%, with a subsequent decline to 83% for the former and 36% for the latter. Morris & Essex consolidated firsts rose to 104%; American Doex Improvement Company 7s to 99%; New Jersey Central convertible assented to 108%; Lehigh & Wilksbarre incomes to 63%, from Mountain firsts preferred incomes fell off from 79% to 78%, and do seconds from 69 to 68, but the latter recovered to 68%.

The carvings of the Northwestern Railroad for the first four days of the second week of October increased \$42,000.

The following shows the earnings of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad Company: Last week of September, 1879, \$25,-124.40; monith of September, 1879, \$25,582.57.

Denver, South Fark & Facine Railroad Company; Last week of September, 1879, \$25,-144.40; month of September, 1879, \$25,582.57.

The comparative earnings of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company for the first week of October were as follows; First week, 1879, \$147.893.65; first week, 1878, \$107,376.64; increase, \$40.523.21.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New-Tork Commerce at Build in says the price of coal is steadily going up. Receiver Tillinghast, of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, have both agreed to an advance in the circular price of 25 cents a ton, to be followed by a similar advance on the last of the month. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will have nothing to do with any combination, but the Company will co-operate with fully any advance that may be agreed ubon, and guarantee that its prices shall be as high as those of the other compannes, even for the local consumption, it has been as the consumption as the consumption, it has been as the consumption, it has been as the consumption as the consump companies, even for the local consumption, it having very little to do with competitive mar-

companies, even for the local consumption, it having very little to do with competitive marketa. There is no longer any hope of the Lebigh Valley Coal Company or its operators agreeing to anything except a bare suspension, and they are still of the opinion that the best interests of the trade would be subserved by a stoppage during the winter of a fortnight at a time. There is such an active demand for lump and steamboat coal that the increased prices obtained for it have made up some of the loss on the prepared sizes. Sales were made up this six within a day or two to the \$2.20 at the mine, which is an advance of half a dollar over the price made by the same company a month ago. The demand continues active, and all the companies are getting the advanced circular price.

In Boston on Tuesday Atchison firsts advanced %, to 118; the seconds solu, as before, at 111%, closing offered at that figure; land-grant is sold % higher, at 112%. Kansas City, Topena & Western 7s cold % higher, at 112%. Missouri, Kansas & Texas seconds advanced %, to 38%, and closed firm at 38%@ 3%. In railroad stocks, Atchison & Toneka slosed % higher, at 100%@101. Atchison & Nebraska was unchanged, at 67. Little Rock & Fort Smith rose %, to 18%. Pueblo & Arkansas Valley railled %, to 64. closing at 63@65. Burlington & Missouri Railroad advanced %, to 122. closing at 1211/@122. Chicaro, Clinton & Dubuque was offered, as before, at 56. Cincunsit & Sandusky fell off 3-16, to 10, and closed 194@10.

The discriminations made by bankers in loan-

which must be allowed on the consisteral. For instance, on New York Central loans can be made 10 per cant below the market price. Where no figures appear opposit the name of the stock, the collateral, it offered, is declined by the majority of bankers:

Board for the day can be found in the follow

ns & Essex ...

Mo., Kan. & Tex. 21 %
Kan. Cit v & N. ... 31
De preferred 644
C., St. P. & M. ... 455
W. Union Tel. Co. 994
Pacific Mail. ... 32 %
Erie see'd mort. 84 %
Iron Mountain. ... 45 %
Kapsas Facific. ... 794
A. & P. Tel. ... 414
San Francisco pref 224
Northern Pacific. ... 32
Do preferred. ... 584
Ches'pe'ke & Ohio 133
Do preferred. ... 24 FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

COMMERCIAL BILLS. 478% LOCAL SECURITIES.

LOCAL SECURITIES

LOCAL SECURITIES

Bid.
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 112½
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1894
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1899 113
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895 113
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1899 113
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1899 113
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1899
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1899
Chicago West Town 7s
Chicago West Town 7s
Chicago Water Loan 6s 108
Chicago Suater Loan 6s 108
Chicago South Park 7s
Chicago South Park 7s
Chicago South Park 7s
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip), 994

to 45%: Pacific Mail ¼, to 82%; Western Union ¼, to 85%; Kansas & Texas ¾, to 21%; Jersey Central ¾, to 71¾; Lackawanna ¼, to 77¾; Delaware & Hudson ¼, to 65%; Cleveland, Columbus. Cincinnati & Indianapolis ¼, to 67; Onto & Missission! ¾, to 22½; Erie ¾, to 29%; Union Pacific ¾, to 94; and 8s. Paul ¾, to 71¾. *And interest.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins: EDWARD L. BREWSTER,

BROKER. 104 Washington-st. STOCKS AND BONDS Bought and Sold on Commis COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS, 100 Washington-st. Commercial Banking.

Buy, sell, and exchange U. S. BONDS. Also 6, 7, and 8 PER CENT COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL

UNION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sta.,
RECRIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the race of 44 per cent
per annum. subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier. WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIBSON. ork, 428 California-st., San Francisco,

Special facilities and advantages in furnishing LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS. Inquiries cheerfully answered. BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, so Washington-st., corner Dearborn. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. LOCAL SECURITIES. COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,
No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph.
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold. Room 20 Tribune Building.
PIRST MORTGAGE LOANS
UPON ILLINOIS FARMS. SIMPLE INTEREST-NO COMMISSIONS. COOK COUNTY 78.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Has for cale a full line of
COOK COUNTY 78.

GUT BUNDS.
SOUTH FARK BONDS.
LINCOLN PAIR BONDS.
WEST TOWN BONDS.
Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washing-

WILLIAM O. COLE. BUYS AND SELLS
CITY. COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL
BONDS

C. GRANVILLE BAMMOND 127 LaSalle-SL, WANTS CHICAGO CITY BAILWAY STOCK. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TRADERS' INSURANCE.

CITY AND COUNTY 5 AND 7 PER CENT BONDS, WEST DIVISION BAILWAY 7 PER CENT CERTIF-ICATES OF INDESTEDNESS. CHABLES HENHOTIN

> FIELD. LINDLEY & CO., 17 South-st., New York. STOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
>
> ALBERT M. DAY, Manager.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Stock Exchange parkets, while more active than vesterday, are less so than for the preceding eight or ten days. United States bonds are firm at unchanged prices. The indications are that the bank-note circulation will be largely increased during the next six months, which would, of course, create a demand for United States bonds to pledge with the Department at Washington. Railroad bonds of an investment character are strong, as also are investment shares, notably New York Central, which advanced to 124%; Rensselaer & Saratoga to 108%; Burlington & Quincy, which is up to 118; and Rock Island up to 146%@147%. It is reported the last named is to become a in percent, stock, but that explanation is not needed 163 pays 6 per cent. to buyers, and is earning, although not dividing, something over 10 per cent. on stock at 170. The speculative list has been alternately strong and heavy, but the average of prices is higher than yesterday. The leading stocks are Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union Telegraph, Union Pacific, Jersey Central, Northwestern, St. Paul, and Northern Pacific. Express shares are notably strong, with American up to 59%, from 55% at the close yesterday, and United States to 54%, from 521/2. Mobile & Ohio closed at 161/2, and Coesapeake & Obio common at 18%. The recent activity and strength in Pacific Mat stock bave attracted a great deal of attention, and many inquiries are made as to the cause of is strength. The Graph crays: "The earnings of the Company are increasing in equal, if not greater, ratio with all other transportation lines, their pooling arrangements with the Pacific raticoads enabling them to get plenty of freight at paying rates; besides, there is a contemplated bange in the management, which, when carried nto effect, will, in all likelihood, improve the property in the estimation of investors, and is ertain to increase its attractions for speculat ommodity. There is authority for saying that within a few weeks there will be two vacancies Keene will be elected to fill one of them. The remaining vacancy will be filled by another gendeman equally well-known in the financia

The earnings of the Northwest Railroad in-

Dispatches from Paris say: "This is fortnightly settling day, and there is a grand decline in everything." The difference between Paris and New York, at the moment, is, that in Paris there is wild speculation on foot concurrently with the heavy drain of gold, while here we have the same kind of speculation on the heavy inflow of gold. Except for the specie imported since the resumption of specie payments, the speculation here would have long ago been flattened out. As it is, the prospect of getting \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 nore gold between now and Jan. 1 next is better than was the prospect on the 1st of August of getting \$25,000,000 before the 1st of October. The actual receipts during the latter time were nearer \$40,000,000. Conceding, however, that the largest estimates of gold imports will be realized, it is doubtful whether they justify the culation raging. Extreme as is this speculation at the Stock Exchange, it is even more "rampant" at the Produce Exchange, and, in several of the minor merchandise markets, it is nevitable that there will be sharp reactions

after so great an advance, even if the present high prices were ultimately to rule. In the Western Associated Press NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Governments closed Silver, at London, is 52% pence. Bar silver,

New York, Oct. 17.—Governments closed firm.

Silver, at London, is 52½ pence. Bar silver, here, is 113½.

Railroad bonds generally higher. Ohlo & Mississippi firsts. Springfield Division, advanced 5 per cent, and Wabash firsts, ex-coupon, 1½ per cent. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Ceptral firsts fell off to 75½. Sioux City bonds and stocks unchanged.

State securities dull.

The stock market was strong in the sarly dealings and prices advanced ¼@4½ per cent, the laster New York Central. During the afternoon a reaction set in and there was a decline of ¼@1½ from the highest point, the laster new York Central. During the afternoon a reaction set in and there was a decline of ¼@1½ from the highest point, the laster Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Eric. The most active stocks were Eric. Lake Shore, Northern Pacific, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and racific Mail. The weakness in Eric at the close was due to unconfirmed reports that differences had arisen between members of the pool engaged in outsing up the price of stock. The investment shares were a feature of exchange, and the advance failed to bring ont any considerable amount of stock. Rock Island, New York Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy were most sought after at advancing figures. The Union Pfeific earnings for the first fourteen days of October increase \$125,000. Northwest earnings, the second week of October, increase \$65,800. The Graphic says: "The recent activity and strength of Pacific Mail stock have attracted a great deal of attention, and many inquiries are made as to the cause of its attrenth. We learn that the earnings for the Pacific raffroads enabling them to get plenty of freight at paying rates. Besides, there is a contempla ed change in the management, which, when carried into effect, will, in all hitelihood, improve the property in the estimation of inventors, and is certain to increase its attractions for the speculating part of the community. We have authority for saying that within a few weeks there will be two vacancies in t

ee 6s, old... 32 Virginis 6s, new... 28 Missouri 6s..... 106 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 17.—The following re the closing stock quotations:

POREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Consols, 97 18-16.

American securities—Illinois Central, 98½;
Pennsylvania Central, 49; Reading, 28½; Erie,
41%; preferred, 67; second consols, 87.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105½, 4½s,
109½; 4s, 145½.

Rate of discount in open market for threemonths bills, 1½ below Bank of England rate.

The Times asis there was a consolucious absence of supplies of bar-silver Thursday, but as
there was a moderate demand, the market assumed a very firm tendency.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £445.000.

Paris, Oct. 17.—Rentes, 821 60c. POREIGN.

MINING NEWS.

The Comstock Companies have paid the Sutro Tunnel Company \$24,318 on the September ac

Mining Company was called for the first time at the New York Mining Stock Exchange. The property of the Company is in Virginia, near Fredericksburg, and was profitably worked be-fore the War. The capital stock of the Company consists of 250,000 shares, of the par value of \$1.00 each. The average daily shipments of bullion from

he Eureka Consolidated Mine of Nevada during Septemper was 67,110 pounds.

Nineteen different lots of ore from as many mines in the Globe District, Arizona, were reduced during the month of September by the Isabella five-stamp mill, giving a gross yield of \$50,047, or an average of \$277 per ton.

The Arizonian, published at Prescott, Arizona Territory, reports the sale of ten mining claims situated in the Big Bug Mining District to th Valley Consolidated Mining Company, of Chicago, for \$1,500,000. There must be some mistake in this item, as the Valley Consolidated Mining Company is not known in Chicago,-at least not under that title. Besides, it is extremely doubtful if any parties could be found in Chicago who would pay a million and a half for a set of mining claims in Arizona which are so unimportant as not even to be considered worth naming by the Prescott paper. Arizons property is not in great demand at present in

Chicago.

The Bedie Standard of a late date furnishes some further information regarding Panamint, which under the name of the Leota Mining Company has been recently operated in this city by California speculators. In working up a scheme of this sort it is always customary to set affoat a rumor regarding a "big strike," and this case has been no exception to the rule. It was reported some weeks ago that new discoveries had been made in the deserted mining district of Panamint, in Southeastern California. The Standard quotes from a letter written by James Cavanaugh from Lookout (only about twenty-five miles from Panamint) as follows: Connelly and Robinson passed here a few minutes are, on their way back from "Brevforle,"— —the find having heen sopposed to be the old Brey-fogie leage,—and they say it is a bilk. They met old man Searles, and he told them that there was no rush wastever from South Fork.

The Standard, commenting on this, adds: We are sorry this supposed new find does not turn out better, as it would open a new field for many it is men. But until better reports are re-ceived from there we would not advise any grand stampede to that desolate country.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Oct. 17:

Bloomingdale Road, 72 6-10 ft e of Robey st, n. f. 48 4-10x80 ft, dated Oct. 17, 1878 (B. ann F. Tansor to George K. Rudolph).

Stewartav, 123 ft sof Grove st, e f. 20x 80 ft, dated Oct. 10 (Thomas Carbine to Chicago & Western Indiana Kanroad Company).

Michigan st, 75 ft w of Rush st, s f. 75x 109 ft, date Oct. 13 (Lambert Tree to Andrew J. Marble).

Walnut st. 100 ft w of Paulina st, s f. 25x 111 ft, dated Oct. 15 (John Johnston to J. G. McCarthy).

Osgood st, n w cor of Sophia, e f. 50x 123 9-10 ft, dated Oct. 17 (A. L. Humphre st Oc. J. Terney).

Brown st, 114 ft s of West Taylor st, e f. 25x100 ft. improved, dated May 21, 1878 (William Sainnors to Pierre Shinnors) 2,000

25x100 ft. improved, dated May 21, 1878 (William Sulmnors to Pierre Shinnors)

West Madison st. 198 fte of Campbell av. nf. 35x321 ft. improved, dated Oct. 17 (William H. Lee to Julia F. Heyworth). Wilmot av. 126 ft se of Oakley av. ne f. 48x100 tt. dated Oct. 17 (G. H. Pierce to Henry Prepno).

Idaho st. bet Polk and Taylor. e f. 19x 125% ft. oated Sept. 13 (M. M. Bardon to J. B. Gavin).

Twenty-seventh st. 24 ft w of Hanover, nf. 25x1249-10 ft. improved, dated Oct. 17 (Mary Waska to Mary Korbs). Hubbard st. ew cor of Bixov. nf. 25x1249-10 ft. improved. dated Oct. 17 (Mary Waska to Mary Korbs).

Hubbard st., ew cor of Bixov. nf. 25x 124123 ft. dated Oct. 13 (Chicago Theological Seminary to W. Mellugh).

The oremises No. 351 North Carpenter st. dated Oct. 15 (Albert Herman to Dora Herman).

Michigan av. 424 ft n of Thirtieth st. wf. 224x182% ft. dated Oct. 7 (Nathan Corwito to Hannah M. Hill)

Julian st. 102 ft e of Paulina. nf. 24x 100 ft. dated Sept. 22 (L. U. Sharp to C. Wakasiin. 1376 ft e of Western av. sf. 49x110% ft. improved, dated Oct. 8 (E. S. Dreyer to Jane Barrett)

State st. 225 ft s of Twenty-ninth, e f. 2xx120 ft. dated Oct. 16 (Mary A. Myers to Henry G. Foreman).

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIOS Of THE COURT-HOUSE. 500 NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF A MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wolfram st. 146 ft w of North Haleted, n.f. 50x124 ft, improved, dated Oct. 18 (Macmus Anderson to L. P. Eastman).

Wolfram st, same as above, dated Oct. 18 (L. P. Eastman to Albertens C. Anderson).

Baxier st, n e cor of School, w f. 50x125 ft. dated Oct. 16 (Master in Charactery to Martha Pettigrew).

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Graylock av, 432 ft e of Stewart, s f. 48x 163 ft. dated Oct. 3 (William Haas to Ernst Guenther).

Stewart av, bet frifty-second and Fifty-thirs sts. e f. 108x125 ft. with 98x125 ft in the same block, dated Oct. 17 (M. S. and C. C. Phillips to Calvin Wells).

Attantic st, n woor of Pacific. e f. 50x124 ft, with 50x124 ft in same Subdivision, dated Oct. 9 (H. L. Slayton to J. W. MacKarlane).

Baitte at, bet Flitteth and Fifty-first, w f. 42x125 ft. dated Oct. 17 (Charles W. Perkins to John H. Macdonald)

COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and shipment during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

Friday morning, with comparisons:

| 1870. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879 187s. | 187s. | 187s. | 187s.

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 1,144 bu wheat, 177 bu corn, 1,371 bu cats.

in this city yesterday morning: 8 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 59 cars and 150 bu No. 2 do, 15 winter wheat, 59 cars and 150 bu No. 2 do, 15 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars low graue (84 winter), 278 cars No. 2 spring, 176 cars and 450 bu No. 3 do, 28 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade, 14 cars mixed, (526 all kinds wheat); 249 cars and 11,700 bu No. 2 corn, 118 cars and 18,500 bu high-mixed, 28 cars and 2,500 bu rejected, 5 cars no grade (395 corn); 19 cars and 1,200 bu white oats; 19 cars No. 2 mixed, 19 cars rejected (57 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 20 cars No. 2 do, 70 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (33 rye); 11 cars No. 2 barley, 37 cars No. 3 do, 59 cars extra, 10 cars feed (117 barley). Total (1,128 cars), 510,000 bu. Inspected out: 208,918 bu wheat, 263,308 bu corn, spected out: 208,918 bu wheat, 243,308 bu corn, 2,257 bu cats, 8,293 bu rye, 1,424 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were very nervous vesterday, and unsettled, with a decided change in tone. The strength of previous days rave place to weakness, though it was of the sharp and severe. The upturn of the past two or three weeks has been so great that a great many people came to a pause. There were still buyers in most departments, but they were not so numerous as when they could take hold at ower prices; and some of those who had already got hold took the alarm the instant that the tide ceased to rise, and by their liberal clined nearly 334c, corn 2@234c, barley 4c, pork 35c, and lard 20c; but there was some reaction afterwards, the later feeling being steadier.

Mess pork closed 33c lower on January, at \$10.05 @10.0714; and at \$9.40@9.45 for November. Lard closed 15@17%c lower for January, at \$0.10@6.12%; and at \$5.90 for November. Short ribs closed at about \$4.95 for January. Spring wheat closed 1%@2c lower, at \$1.18% cash and \$1.20 for November. Winter wheat closed at \$1.25 for No. 2 red in South Side houses. Corn losed 1@2c lower, at 41%c for November and 441/2c for May. Oats closed about 1/2c lower, at. 31c for November and 35%c for May. Rye closed 13/62c higher, at 773/678c for the month and at 79%c for November. Barley declined 26 4c per bu, spot No. 2 closing at about 80c, and extra 3 at 61@62c. Hogs were active and 5@10c nigher, at \$3.50@8.75 for light, and at \$3.90@ 8.85 for heavy. Cattle were active and firm;

sales of inferior to good at \$2.00@4.85.

Lake freights were in fair demand at Thursday's

out over several months in receipt. The crop is necessarily shipped briskly, as there are but small storage iscilities on the Pacific Coast. We are informed that our intimation yester-day that Beerbohm's corn code is limited to 6s

was an error. It was common talk in the alley, and that accounts for the misrepresentation.

The New York Produce Exchange We kly gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, bu. bu. bu. Also, 785,000 burye, against 687,000 bu a week pre-vious

The following shows the receipts and ship-

gated 514,000 bu, and shipments 686,000 bu. The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Keceipts—Flour, 21,368 bris; wheat, 621,416 bu; corn, 802.950 bu; oats, 73,850 bu; corn-meal, 370 pkgs; rye, 42,179 bu; barler, 81,050 bu; malt. 9,732 bu; pork, 397 brls; becf, 8,521 brls; cut meats, 1,497 pkgs; lard, 998 tes; whisky, 412 brls. Exports—For twenty-four bours—Flour, 10,000

brls; wheat, 278,000 bu; corn, 89,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu. PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, and very irregular, but mostly weaker, though hogs were quoted 5c higher, and meats were stronger in Liverpool. There was a sharp decline early, in sympathy with grain, the weakness in which brought out large offerings of pork and lard, then a reaction, and again weakness. There was some talk about man-pulation, but the movement was probably as natural a one as is possible with the very artificial conditions that have ruled for some time past.

MESS PORK—January opened with little change, advanced 15c, declined 50c, and closed 25c lower than Thursday evening, at \$10.10. November was in better demand early, but tame after midday, closing at \$9.40@9.45. Seller October was held at \$11.00, while new spot could have been bought at \$10.00. Sales were reported of 300 bris spot at \$11.00; 2,000 bris seller October at \$11.00; 1,000 bris do at \$10.60@10.75; 11,750 bris seller November at \$9.35@9.72%; 750 bris seller November at \$9.35@9.72%; 750 bris seller he year at \$9.25; 55,000 bris seller January at \$10.00@10.50. Total, 70.800 bris.

Land—January declined 25c per 100 lbs, and closed 22%c below the latest price of Thursday, at \$6.10@6.12%. Spot or seller October closed with little change at \$5.90. and November closed at \$5.82%. Sales were reported of 3,500 tcs seller October at \$5.85@6.00; 2,500 tcs seller November at \$5.82%@5.95; 250 tcs seller December at \$5.95. tcs seller January at \$6.07%@6.30. Total, 32,000 tcs.

MEATS—Were quite irregular, with more doing for experting a small way, and not more activity in

Loose ... \$3.55 \$5.45 \$5.40 \$5.35 Do, October ... \$2.50 5.45 \$5.35 5.30 \$5.45 boto boxed ... \$3.75 5.65 5.00 5.55 November, boxed \$3.45 5.05 5.12\(\psi\) \$3.25

for short ribs, 84,084c for short clears, 85,09c for hams, all canvased and packed.
GREASE—Was quiet at 45,044c for white, 34,04c for good vellow, and 34,034c for brown.
BEEF—Was quiet at \$7.75@8.00 for mess, \$8.00@8,25 for extra mess, and \$12.50@13.00 for hams.
Tallow—Was quiet at \$5,00c for city and 55,00c for country, with sale of 200 bris city at 53,0.

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was quiet. Exporters were not disposed to operate, with wheat unsettled, and the local trade was quiet, but holders were firm at previous figures. Sales were reported of 250 oris winters at \$0.25@c.70; 1,050 bris springs, chiefly at \$6.00@c.62½; 200 bris no grade at \$4.75@d.87½; and 200 bris rye flour at \$4.75@5.00. Total, 1,700 bris. Export extras were quoted at \$5.55@5.75 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.50@c.00. \$5.50@6.00.
OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were reported of 14

cars bran at \$9.2529.75 per ton; 3 cars middlings at \$10.50@11.50; 1 car (coarse) corn-meal at \$15.40 per ton; and 100 bris do at \$2.07½ per bri. SPRING WHEAT—Was active and very much unsettled, but generally weak. The market on 'Change declined 3%c. and closed 1%c below the latest quotations of Thursday. The foreign markets, both city and constry, were all reported stronger and tending upwards, some private tables noting a further advance of 2d per ceutal. Our receipts exhibited, little change in volume, while the shipments showed an increase. The conditions thus appeared favorable to higher prices here, as no advices were received from other points till the shipments showed an increase. The conditions thus appeared favorable to higher prices here, as no advices were received from other points till after a turn had occurred here. The leading "pointer" seemed to be the fact that the Beerbohm news was a little late, and the crowd downstairs grew nervous and wanted to sell. Transactions occurred on the adewalk at a decline of 2%c. There was a raily afterwards, but the report of a sharp decline spread outside like an infection, and brought in a good many selling orders later, which caused shoot a pan cin the latter part of the session, as there were no buyers except tuose who were airendy on the short side of the deal. Of the imndreds of people who have been anxiously waiting from day to day for the first sign of a break, not a few thought the time had come to realize, and sold. There was again a moderate shipping demand for No. 2 to fill export orders received before the market opened, but the lower grades were duil. Cash No. 2 closed st \$1.18% and No. 3 at \$1.10. Seller November sold on the curbstone at \$1.19%, opened on 'Change at \$1.21@1.21%, declined to \$1.20, at which point there were so many olds (himtest to \$1.20%, closing at \$1.20. Seller December sold at \$1.20% to \$1.21, broke to \$1.124, under rumors of a lower Liverpool, and reacted to \$1.20%, closing at \$1.20. Seller December sold at \$1.20% to \$1.21, broke to \$1.124, 400 to the same range. Spot sales were reported of 175,000 but ys sample at \$65@\$1.13 of track; and 6.000 bu do at 70@\$1.18 free on board cars. Total, 240,000 bu.

sales of inferior to acod at \$2.00@4.85.

Lake freights were in fair demand at Thursday's fluures. The ruling rates were '7/6 for corn to Burfalo, Se for wheat to do, and 10½6 for corn to Kingston. The through rate to New Borsal was quoted at \$10, and the jake and canal raje to New York at 17½@18c on corn. Raif freights were quoted at 35c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 68½c on flour and 85c on lard and meats.

Dry goods met with a good demand, and were steady and firm. Boots and shoes continue active and strong. The grocery market was without new features, excepting a ½c advance in sugars. A liberal demand existed, and firmer prices were uniformly firmly supported. There was a continued good demand for domestic and foreign dried fruits, and the market was strong. Raisins, prunes, currants, and citron are still advancing. There was nothing new to note in connection with the fish market. Batter and cheese were firmer. The tendency in both is to higher prices. Oils remain firm. Leather was strong, in sympathy with hides. Coal and wood remain injective.

The lumber market was steady. The shipments were again large, and yard-dealers reported an active inquiry from all parts of the West. The cargo offerings were small, and receivers extect a falling off in arrivals, manufacturers barting given notice that they should pile the lumber at the mill docks, if prices here do not soon improve so as to offset the late advance in leather and the active demand from tanners. Car-lots of potatoes were more plenty, but slow; and quality was weak under beavy offerings. Seeds advanced all round, and were active; to the extent of the supply. Green fruits were slow and lower.

A large apart of the wheat affoat for Great Britain is California wheat, which will be supped out over several months merceight. The crop is necessarily shipped briskly, as there are but which were slow and lower.

A large power of the whost affoat for Great Britain is California wheat, which will be supped out over several

ber advanced 2½ cunder a brisk call from shorts, divided the state of the state of

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 375,000 bu, at \$1.19%@1.20¼ for November. \$1.21%@1.21¾ for December, and \$1.21½@1.22¼ for January. Corn—340,000 bu, at 41½@42½c for October, 41½@41½c for November, 40¾@40½c for the year, 40c for January, and 44½@44½c for May. Oats—75,000 bu, at 30½@30%c for Movember, 31½@31½c for December, and 35%@35½c for May. Mess pork—5.500 bris, at \$9.45@9.50 for November, and at \$10.05@10.10 for January. Lad—4.70 tcs, at 6.20 for February, \$6.10 for January, \$5,95 for October; and \$5.85 for November.

\$5.85 for November.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was active and irregular, declining 3c, and rallymp afterwards. November sold at \$1.19%, down to \$1.19%, and closed at \$1.20 seniers. December sold at \$1.10%, and closed at \$1.20 seniers. December sold at \$1.20 \$4.22, and closed at \$1.21%. Corn was active at \$41.20 \$41% c for November, and \$44.044% c for May, both closing at the inside. October sold at \$1.20 \$42%, and closed at the inside. Seller the year sold at \$40.04 \$41c, the inside being the latest. Oats were lower early, closing steady. November opened at 30%, and closed at 31c. December sold at \$15%, and \$31% c, and closed at 31c. December sold at \$35% c. Mess pork closed easier, at \$10.0520.071% for January and at \$9.4058. \$5 for November. Salea, 7.0.0 bris, at \$9.40 for next month, \$9.97% 10.10 for January, and \$11.00 for October. Lard closed at \$5.90 or November and at \$6.1008.12% for January, with sales of 2.000 tes at \$5.90 for October and November, and at \$6.073.06.12% for January. Sport ribe -125,000 lbs short ribe at \$6.00 smoked meats-25,000 lbs short ribe at \$6.00 smoked meats-25,000 lbs short ribe at \$6.

ribs at 8c.
On the walk wheat sold at \$1.19%@1.20% for November, and closed at \$1.20@1.20%. Secember was quiet at about \$1.21%. Corn sold at 41% @41% of or November, closing at the inside. GENERAL MARKETS.
BROOM-CORN—Was in good demand and steady. mensions and the current receipts are light. Sales were readily effected at the following prices:
 Creamery
 25@27

 Good to choice dairy
 20@24

 Medium
 142

 Inferior to common
 6@18

Inferior to common. 0@19

BAGGING—The market was without new features. There is a steadily fair demand and a fairly firm set of prices. We quote:
Stark. 23 Buriapa 4 bu 12 @14

Brighton, A. 22½ Do, 5 bu. 13 @14

Otter Creek. 20 Gunnies, shngle13 @14

Lewiston. 21 Do, double. 23 @25

American. 20½ Wool sacks. 40 @43

CHEESE—Prices remain firm. The demand showed some improvement as compared with the earlier days of the week, the weather being cooler. Stocks are small, and holders are not at ail eager

Labrador herring, split, bris Halifax herring, split, bris. New Holland herring 6.75@ 7.0 6.25@ 8.5 Smoked halibut Scaled herring, P box 280 9 FRUITS AND NUTS—This man

Carolina 6% 6 7¥ Java.

Costa Ries
Rio, fancy
Rio, prime to choice
Rio, good.
Rio, fair
Rio, common
Rio, rossting.

Patent ent losf Fair to good corn or sugar

St. Louis, Oct. 19.—U.A. mand fair, values firm; hat. 60; light do. \$3.50@4.00 \$1.12%; corn-ted do, \$2.76; shipmants, 600.
She:r—Fair demand; p changed; receipts, 1.800; a Hoos—Active and firmer @3,45; Yorkers to Baltimo ers' to extra. \$3.45@3.60; ments, 4,400. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. J Current reports the receipt 796; fair mative shipper stockers and feeders. 1. \$1.75@2.50; Colorados, 3 @2.50. Hops.—Receipts. 1.577;

Sperm.
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure.....
Neatsfoot oil, extra.....
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1.....

The carro market was offered. Inch of ah kin prices, and lath and plee ceivers expect smaller a facturers having decided mill-docks. to forward it ceipts of piece-stuff espectoff, as the rise in freignts sated for by an advance is Following are the quo

goerial Dispart to
ALBANT. N. Y. Oct. 1
446 cars last week. 491; in
neuslaverage and better t
have not been numerous; es
prices, sought other marke
materially coanzed from
ales, 0.00 short of last wee
SHEFF AND LASKS-Rec
week, 94; sheep sales small
lambe in light supply; fully
at \$4.50 do 00 for common
To the Western As
ALBANT, Oct. 17.—CATTI
loads, arainst 491 last we
prices unchanged.
SHEFF AND LASKS-Recei;
3,200 compared with last we
\$4.50 do 10 for the last we
\$4.50 do

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—Car market quiet; buvers and dewn; sales light; Missour butchers' stock, \$2.85@3.85 MEEP AND LAMBS—Rec frm; active demand; offs sheep in light supply and good Western sheep at \$3. and is mas. \$3.95@4.12%.
Hous—Receipts. 9.315; declined: offerings genera of Yorkers, fair to good, \$3.80; heavy and median selected Philadelphias. \$3.fair ends, \$2.75@3.25; best.

ALBA

BUFFA

ST. 1

LUMB

inoted list:

Pirst and second rough.

Third clear.

First and second clear of ring and second clear of rings and second common dressed siding ricoring, second common Box boards, 13 in. and A stock boards, 10@12 is 10@1

Eperial Dispate
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 171, 17s; No. 2, 14s 6d.
GRAIN-Wheat-Wint
10d; spring, No. 1, 11
No. 1, 12s; No. 2,
No. 2, 11s 10d. Corn-

PROVISIONS—Pork, 50 LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17— steady at 6 11-1626

speculation and ex BREADSTUFFS-Str

11s 12d; do, clab, 11s red Western spring. 1: 10d@12s 2d. Corn—N

CHEESE—Fine American, Recripts of Wheat quarters; American, & Yarns and Parries

COMMON RESIX-55 6
TALLOW-Fine Amer
FPINITS OF TURPENT
LONDON, Oct. 17.
395 64@403.
SPIRITS OF PETROLET
SPIRITS OF TURPENT
ANYWERP, Oct. 17.
1947 sellers.
The following wern
Board of Trade:
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.
@17a. Wheat—Winta
10s 104@10s 11d; wi

10s 10d@10s 11d; 7d@12s. Old corn.

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Cattle. . 5,650 . 5,088 . 3,870 . 4,427 . 4,100 Hogs, 25, 695 21, 445 23, 028 24, 445 24, 50J Total 23, 135 119, 113 6.0 6

Same time last week 23, 400 119, 672 5, 247

Shioments—
Monday 568 9.594
Tready 2, 416 6, 494

Thursday 2, 416 6, 494

Thursday 2, 132 6, 770

Total CATTURE

was well cleaned up, and the market closed firm.
The improved tone of the market for butchers' and
canners' stuff may be attributed to the prevalence
of cooler weather.

CATTLE SALES.

No. Av. Price. No. Av. Prices.
32. 1.309 \$4.35 | 100 C. Tex. 971 \$2.90
51. 1.299 \$4.35 | 54 C. Tex. 975 \$2.90
16. 1.240 \$4.15 | 60 C. Tex. 977 \$2.90
108. 1.232 \$3.75 | 92 C. Tex. 964 \$2.90
108. 1.232 \$3.75 | 92 C. Tex. 964 \$2.90
108. 1.232 \$3.75 | 92 C. Tex. 964 \$2.90
108. 1.232 \$3.75 | 92 C. Tex. 964 \$2.90
108. 1.233 \$3.50 | 240 Texns. 895 \$2.80
16 Mon. 1.215 \$3.50 | 240 Texns. 895 \$2.80
16 Mon. 1.215 \$3.50 | 21 C. Lex. 939 \$2.85
16. 1.208 \$3.45 | 21 Texns. 979 \$2.75
18. 1.132 \$3.45 | 21 Texns. 979 \$2.75
18. 1.132 \$3.45 | 21 Texns. 979 \$2.75
19. 103 C. Tex. 1.049 \$3.40 | 42 C. Tex. 933 \$2.80
103 C. Tex. 1.015 \$3.10* \$45 cows. \$77 \$2.39\$
81 C. Tex. 1.032 \$3.10* \$45 cows. \$74 \$2.50
103 C. Tex. 1.015 \$3.10* \$45 cows. 970 \$2.35
85 Mon. 1.183 \$3.00 | 12 cows. 918 \$2.30
16 Mon. 1.088 \$3.00 | 100 st'ck'rs 800 \$2.85
85 Mon. 1.183 \$3.00 | 12 cows. 918 \$2.30
19 Mon. 1.085 \$3.00 | 105 st'ck'rs 800 \$2.85
19 Mon. 1.087 \$3.00 | 12 cows. 918 \$2.30
19 Mon. 1.087 \$3.00 | 12 cows. 918 \$2.30
21 C. Tex. 931 \$2.90 | 15 cows. 735 \$2.05

HOGS-Trade in this branch of the market was brisk at a further advance. The supply was in excess of the number looked for, but the favorable change in the weather gave buyers increased confidence, and, under sn active competition between shippers and preckers, prices moved up to \$3.503
2.75 for common to best bacon grades, and 10 \$3.35628.85 for poor to cxira heavy weights. 42 advance over wednestay's quotations of fully 100 \$15c. The bulk of the bogs were taken by mackers at \$3.4023.55 though they paid as high as \$3.60 and as beyer said as \$3.00. The market slease \$3.00 and as beyer said as \$3.00. The market slease \$3.00 and as beyer said as \$3.00.

goes on pas ary due, 57s 6d.

ales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 he for SALES. ALBANY.

4.75@ 5.00 3.00@ 3.25 1.00@ 1.25 75@ 1.00 4.75@ 4.85

6.750 7.00

940 By 286 3

6 0 04 14 0 18 7%0 7% 2.25 02.30 2.55 02.60 8% 84 2.30 02.35 1.90 01.95

ere active, and steady.

9.50
st. and active, at \$5.00 for car100 lbs for smaller lots.
as last quoted. There was a
ment at the prices given below:

GAME—The street was well oultry, which ruled lower, with is range from \$2,25@3.25, tas heas. Turkers were \$3100 per 00 per doz, and dpcks \$2.50@

00 per doz, and ducts \$2.50\\
is was slow, the whather being rouse were quoted at \$4.00\\
is at \$1.50\\
is 2.50 per doz.

e were quoted at 38\\
is 40c per doz.

e were quoted at 38\\
is 40c per doz.

a call for large lots, the wea her an one wants to stock up. The siries of the source of the sou

1.30
hags. 2.30 22.90
In fair demand at Thursday's
re reported of 500 bris on the
nilon for highwine,
der a steady demand from coniots are fair for October. The
o New York from Jan. 1 to Oct.
s. against 25,011 baies in the

Hogs, Sheep. 25, 695 484 21, 445 2, 028 1, 136 24, 445 2, 372 24, 500 1,000

9, 594 6, 085 6, 494 6, 770

6.0 6

on to good. ..

VE STOCK.

Cattle. 5, 650 5, 088 3, 870 4, 427 4, 100

568 570 2,416 2,122

23, 135 119, 113 23, 460 119, 672

.... 5 676 28,943

was a satisfactorily active gen-rday and a stronger market for The change was more notice-Western cattle than in other

western cattle than in other showing an improvement as comseeday of 10@15c per 100 lbs. which it was not possible to obsthan prevailed on the earlier was stockers. Few feeders were pretty free offerings the market mained dull and weak at previous a shipping cattle did not cut

we shipping cattle did not cut a the day's supply. There was

the day's supply. There was
the day's supply. There was
the command over \$4.50, and
ove \$3.75 did not exceed 200 or
Western cattle were at \$2.80@
tanas sold at the latter price.
the sold at \$2.50@2.90, stockers

d inferior to good native cows at eapply, though pretty liberal, an, and the market closed firm.

ALBANY.

ALBANY. N. Y. Oct. 17.—CATTLE—Reccipts, 446 cars: last week. 491; in quainty fully up to the send average and better than hast week; buyers have been been numerous; several, dissatisfied with press, sought other markets; general ruling not materially cranged from the previous market; sie 6.000 short of last week.

SHEFF AND LAWRS—Reccipts, 708 cars; last week. 94; sheep sales small; unchanged in prices; lambs in light supply; fully he higher; sales brisk at 45.00 to for common to extra.

In the Wretern associated Press.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—CATTLE—Reccipts, 446 carlends, arainst 491 last week; market very dull; prices unchanged.

SHEFF AND LAWRS—Reccipts, 15,600; decrease 3.200 compared with last week; sheep dull; lambs 16,44c nicher than last week; common to fair. 51,5005.00; good, \$5.00@5.50; extra, \$5.50@6.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Oct. 17. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,615; market quiet; buvers and sellers apart, tending 6, wn; sales light; Missouri steers, \$3.00@3.20; bitchers' stock, \$2.85@3.45.

SREEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1.400; market first; active demand; offerinzs light for laimos; she pin light supply and demand; sales of fair to good Western sheep at \$3.5(@3.90; mixed sneep and is mass. \$3.95@4.12%.

Hoss—Receipts. 9,315; market dull; prices decimed: offerings generally good quality; sales of Yorkers, fair to good, at \$3.60@3.75; choice, \$1.80; heavy and medium, \$3.50@3.75; extra selected Philadelphias, \$3.90@4.00; common to fair ends, \$2.75@3.25; was trades disposed of.

fair ends, \$2.75@3.25; best grades disposed of.
ST. LOUIS.
St. LOU

KANSAS CITT. Mo., Oct. 17.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports the receipts at 1,686; shipments, 796; fair native shippers. \$3,25@4.20; native stockers and feeders. \$1.35@3.30; native cws. \$1.75@2.50; Colorados, \$2.20@3.10; Texas, \$1.75@2.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. Oct. 17. —Hoss—Active and firm for light, others steady: common. \$2,90@3,35; light, \$3,60@3,40; packers, \$3,40@3,70; butchers', \$2,70@3,80; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 1,000.

INDIANAPOLIS.

LUMBER. The cargo market was quiet, little lumber being offered. Inch of all kinds was salable at recent prices, and lath and piece staff were steady. Receivers expect smaller arrivals hereafter, manu facturers having decided to pile the staff on the mill-docks, to forward in the spring. The receipts of piece-stuff especially are expected to fall off, as the rise in freignts has not been compensated for by an advance in the price of the lumber.

Sales: Cargo of 147,000 medium inch. from Muskegon, at \$11.00.

1 At the yards the demand continues active. The shipments keep up to their recent average, and many dealers say they have orders on their, books that it will take several weeks to fill at the present ate of getting freight cars. Following is the inoted list:

Feucing
Common coards
Dimension sig t
Dimension stuff, 20@:30 ft. 10.00@11. 11.50@17.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Tribuné.
LIVERPOOL. Oct. 17-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. 1, 17s; No. 2, 14s 6d.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 11s 10d; spring, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 11s; white, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s; club, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 11s; No. 2, 11s; Club, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 11s 10d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 6s.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 50s. Lard, 34s 6d.
Liverpool, Oct. 17—Evening.—Corron—Market steady at 6 11-16@6 15-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,800. BREADSTUFFS—Strong: California waite wheat.

11s 12d; do, clab, 11s 10d @12s 6a; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 11s@11s 2d; do winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d. Corn-New, 6s. CHEESE-Fine American, 6d. RECEIPTS OF WHEAT-For three days-172,000

narters; American, 88,000. Yanns and Parrics—At Manchester quiet bu

Tallow-Fine American, 35s.
FFRINTS OF TURPENTINE-25s.
LONDON, Oct. 17.—Tallow-Fine American,
30s 6d@40s. SPIRITS OF PETROLEUM-6%@7%d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-25s.
ANTWERP, Oct. 17.-PSTBOLEUM-19%f paid; 194f sellers.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool, Oct. 17—11:30 s. m.—Flour, 14s 6d 617s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 5d@11s 8d; spring, 10s 10d@10s 11d; white, 11s@11s 8d; sciub, 11s 7d@12s. Old corn, 5s 11d@6s. Pork. 50s. Lard, 34s 6d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 172,000 ecutals, 86,000 being American.

Liverpool., Oct. 17—1:30 p. m.—Weather unsettled. Breadsumfs strong. Winter, 11s 10d@12s; 6in3, 11s 10d@12s 6d. Old corn, 6s.

Liverpool. Oct. 17—1 p. m.—Wheat in good demand at the advance, and tending upward; 2nd winter, 11s 10d; No. 2 spring, 11s 1d; No. 3 do, 10s 4d; Cairfornia 2d higher. Corn in good demand at the advance, and tending upward; 2nd winter, 11s 10d; No. 2 spring, 11s 1d; No. 3 do, 10s 4d; Cairfornia 2d higher. Corn in good demand. Imports of wheat into Liverpool for the week, 842,000 centals, 495,000 of it being American. Fork—Western P. M., 50s. Lard—34s 9d. Bacon steady; long clear, 32s 6d; short clear, 33s 6d. Cheese 54s.

London, Oct. 17.—Livenpool—Wheat strong. Chilfornia 11s 10d/212s 3c; waite Michigan, 11s 1d; red winter, 11s 10d; spring—No. 3, 10s 3d; No. 2, 11s 1d. Corn strong at 6s 1d. Mark Lare—Wheat and corn a snade dearer. Carpors of coast—Wheat and corn strong at 6s 1d.

Mark Lare—Wheat and corn a snade dearer. Carpors of coast—Wheat and corn strong. Good shipping California wheat, is strong; fair average American mixed corn from prompt shipment by sail, 52s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 52s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt

NEW YOUR. Oct. 17.—Grain—Dealines in wheat rather less extensive, but yet of remarkable magnitude, on an unsettled and feverish market; winfer grades opened with indications of increased hours and a navancing shout 12256 per bu. but

soon reacted M@le, rallying again to about the soon reacted 4.61c, rallying again to about the extent of this loss early in the eftermoon, but later on breaking down in instances about 1.611/c per bu, as offering exinted in volume and urgency, and leaving off beavily and irregularly; No. 2 red attracted most attention, though No. 1 white was quite prominent in the day's trading, and, on the latter grade the early improvement was sharpest; amber was deearly improvement was sharpest; amber was de-void of life, meeting with little favor; spring quoted up 1@2c per bu early in the day, but re-acted sharply and left off a little higher than yesteracieu sharply and left off a little higher than yester-day; cable advices generally strong; 2, 248, 000 bu, including 104,000 bu No. 1 white. November options, at \$1.14@1.53%; 134,000 bu do, December options, at \$1.15@1.53%; 134,000 bu No. 2 Caicago and Milwankee apring at \$1.40@1.41; closing, for Milwankee, at \$1.40; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring. October option, at \$1.41; 24,000 bu do, November, at \$1.42@1.43; 63,000 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.35@1.38. Corn again very freely dealt in opening at an im-

63.000 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.35@1.38.

Corn again very freely dealt in, opening at an improvement of about 16.2% but subsequently receding to about the final quotations of yesterday, and closing more or less irregular; Western ungraded at 61.261%. Ryo quoted above the views of buyers; offerings very light; No. 2 Western quoted at 92c bid, and 95c and upward asked. Oats fairly active, opening stronger, but at close ruling irregular, and, in instances, lower.

Provisions—Hog products were active, excited, and higher, but closed with a decided reaction, Mess was moderately active for promot delivery, quoted at \$10.15 for ordinary brands; in the op-Mess was moderately active for promot delivery, onoted at \$10.15 for ordinary brands; in the option line mess was in more request at advanced prices, closing for October at \$10.05@10.10; Novemoer, \$10.05@10.15; December, \$10.15@10.20; January, \$11.65 bid for new. Bacon in hmited request; long clear, 64c. Western lard in fair denand for early delivery at better prices; 1,250 tos at \$6.40@6.50; forward delivery quite active at much higher prices, closing weak; October, \$6.00@6.40; November, \$6.32%; December, \$6.40; seller's option the year at \$6.35.

Tallow-Unusually active; sales, 675,000 lbs at 6%c. GROUNTES-Sugars-Raw in very good de-mand; quoted stronger on a basis of 7½c for fair, and 7½c for good refining Cuba; refined more

and 7%c for rood refining Cuba; refined more sought; cut loaf at 9%c.

Whish T—Quoted as before, at \$1.12 bid and \$1.15 asked; market inactive.

Franchis—More animation in the general market at irregular figures, accommodation for petroleum ruling comparatively frm, while for grain, provisions, and general carro quoted weaker: for Liverpool, engagements by steam, 24.000 bu grain on private terms, quoted at about 8%d, showing a decline.

To the Western Associated Priva

grain on private terms, quoted at about 8½d, showing a decline.

To the Western Associated Privater To the Western Associated Privater State 11c; futures steady; October, 10, 88c; November, 11c; futures steady; October, 10, 88c; November, 10, 52c; December, 10, 48c; January, 10, 55c; February, 10, 55c; March, 10, 83c; April, 10, 95c; May, 11, 16c; June, 11, 17c; July, 11, 25c.

Figure 12c; March, 10, 83c; April, 10, 95c; May, 11, 16c; June, 11, 17c; July, 11, 25c.

Figure 12c; May, 11, 16c; June, 11, 17c; July, 11, 25c.

Figure 12c; May, 11, 16c; June, 11, 17c; July, 11, 25c.

Figure 12c; May, 11, 12c; May, 11, 12c; May, 12c; Ma

14@714c: redneo, 74c.
TURPENTINE—Higher: 334@3314c.
Bogs—Nominally unchanged.

TURENTINE—Hiller: 33 46334.

Eags—Nominsily unchanged.

Provisions—Pork weak: mess. \$10.15210.25.

Beef quiet but steady. Cut ments nominally unchanneed. Laro weak: prime steam, \$6.4036.50.

BUTTER—Excited; Western, 1023 8c.

CHRESS—Firmer: Western, 74.612c.

WMAKY—\$1.12 bid; \$1.15 asaed.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Oct. 17.—FLOUR—Bigher all around and active; Western superfine, \$5.25@5.75; extra, \$6.25@7.00; family. \$7.00@7.75. Grain-Whest-Western closed easier: No. 2
Western winter red, spot and October, \$1.543
1.544: November. \$1.55@1.55%; December, \$1.56@1.56%. Corn-Western firm and higher; Western mixed, spot and October, 67c; Novem-

Western mixed, spot and October, 07c; November, 66@684c; December, 65'4@65\$c; steamer, 60c asked. Oats frm; Western white, 44@45c; do mixed, 40@45c; Pennsylvania, 44@45c. Rye steady at 95@198c.

Hay—Firm: prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$15.00 @16,00 per ton.
PROVISIONS—Active and firm; mess pork. \$11.00. Bulk mests—Loose shoulders, 4c; clear rib*sides. 74 %7%c; do packed, 4%@8c. Bacon—shoulders, 4pc; clear rib sides, 8%@8%c, Hams, 10@11c. Lard—Refined, tierces, 7%c.
BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 1 @16c.
EGGS—Firm at 17c.
FETROLEUM—Steady; crude, nominally 5@5%c; refined, 7%c.

PETROLEUR-Steady; crude, nominally 5@5%c; refined, 7%c.
Coryes-Highir and firm; Rio cargoes, 13%@16%c16%c2.
SUGAR-Higher and active; A soft, 5%@9%c.
WRISKY-Steady at \$1.11@1.12.
FIRSUSHTS-TO Liverpool. per steamer, steady; cotton, %d: flour, 3s: crain, 8%@9d.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 1.204 bris; wheat, 168, 300 bu; corn, 32, 400 bu; cats, 12, 300 bu; rve, 2, 800 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 204, 200 bu; corn, 115, 700 bu. SALES-Wheat, 689, 700 bu; corn, 146, 450 bu.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—FLOUR—Rather feverish; Minnesota extra family, choice, \$7.25; Ohlo do, \$7.70; Indiana do, \$7.50; Illinois do, \$7.50@ 7.75; Minnesota patent process, in lots, \$8.25@ 9.00. Rve flour scarce and firm; \$6.00. GRAIN-Wheat unsettled and feverish; No. red, elevator, \$1.54@1.55. Corn unsettled; low and high mixed, on track, 64@695c; yellow do. 66@ 67.c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 43@45c; white, 45c. Oats firm; mixed western, 230245c; white, 45c. Provisions—Steady and firm. Prime mess beef, \$12.50. Mess bork, \$10.25@10.50. Hams—Smoked, \$9.06@10.00; pickled, \$7.75@8.50. Lard—Western, \$6.25@6.50. Burrier, 1 mer; creamery, extra. 26@28e; New York State and Braaford County (Pennsylvania) extras. £10.25c; Western Reserve, extra, 17.619c; do good to choice. 12.016c. Eags—Stronger; Western. 19c. Chiese—Rudyand; Western creamery, 11%@12c; do good. 10.40 ltc.
Petroleum—Steady: refined, 7%c. Whisky—Nominally nuchauged. Recurre—Flour. 1, 100 bis: wheat, 10 29@bu: coro. 45.000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, 20,000 us.

NEW ORLEANS. New ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—Flour—Demiand fair, and prices higher; superfine, \$4.50@4.75; XX, \$5.25@5.50; XXX, \$6.00@6.25; high grades,

GRAIN-Corn scarce and firmer at 63@616. Oats carce and firm at 40c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at \$2.70.

HAY—Quiet; ordinary, \$20.00@22.00; choice,

HAY—Quiet; ordinary, \$20.00\(\pi 22.60\); choice, \$24.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork firm at \$11.00. Lard—Demand fair and prices higher; tierce. \$7.00\(\pi 7.25\); keg, \$7.00\(\pi 7.76\). Bulk meats—Demand fair and prices higher. Shoulders, packed, seld at \$4.57\\(\pi 6.50\). Bacour active. firm, and higher; held, shoulders, \$4.75\(\pi 5.00\); clear rio, \$9.00\;; clear, \$9.25\(\pi 9.50\). Hams—Sugar-cured steady; canvased, 9\(\pi 10\)!(o, sa in size.
GROCER ES "Coffee—Demand fair and market firm; ordinary to prime. \$12\(\pi 6.17\); joobing. Li\(\pi 17\); c. Sugar and molasses, no stock. Rice quiet and unchanged at \$6\(\pi 7\)*(c. \pi 6.50\); hams—Firm at \$6c.
Whisky Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05\)
\$1.10.
Monetary—Sight exchange on New York \(\pi 6.50\)

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York 1/4
per cent discount. Sterling exchange, bankers'
bills, 481.

ST. LOUIS.
St. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Flour—Opened strong, but
closed weak.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, but declined; No. 2 red, \$1.35@1.84 cash; \$1.36 @1.37 November; \$1.41%@1.87% December; No. 3 do. \$1.25%@1.25%@1.25% Corn opened higher, but fell off; 41%@40%c Cash; 10.26% November; 41@40c December; 40%@38%c the year. Oats very slow; 20c cash; no options. Hye higher; 78%c tid. Barley quiet; No. 2 spr.ng. 70c.

WHISKY—Unchanged at \$1.08.
PROVISIONS—PORK firmer at \$10.50. Dry salt means and bacon scarce and firm; only pedding trace. Lard dull at \$5.70 bd.

RECRIPIS—Flour, 8.000 orls; wheat, 68.000 dd.; corn. 12.000 bu; oats 10.000 bc; rye, 2.000 br; barley, 11.0.0 bu.

SHIPPERTS—Flour, 12.000 bris; wheat, 10.000 bu; osts, 4.100 bu; rye, none; barley, none. GRAIN-Wheat opened higher, but declined; No.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 17 .- COTTON-Strong and

Chinnari, C., the highest at 101/2c.

Flour-Firm and unchanged.

Grain-Wheat strong and higher, opening at \$1.326\$1.30; closed, buyers offering lower prices.

Corb in good demand at 500/2c. Onts quiet but firm, held at 54%-7c. If ye dail and lower, to sell, at 100/2002. Bailey active and first; \$0.2741, 150.

Provisions-Fors steady with fair demand at

\$10.00. Lard easier; current make, \$5.75. Bulk-mests quietand scarce. Shoulders—\$3.50 asked; no si es in first hande. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm at \$4.25, \$3.37;@\$8.50, \$8.75.

Watsky—Demandiguod and tending upward, at \$1.07; one lot at \$1.08.

BUTTES—Sleady with fair demand; fancy creamery, 26c; choice dairy, 16@18c; prime Western Beserve, 14@15c; prime Central Ohio, 12@13c.

Linseed Oil.—Firm and unchanged at 60c.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO, O., Oct. 17, -GRAIN-Wheat-Demand ctive; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.16; extra do,

sctive: No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.56; extra do, \$1.38; amber Michigan, \$904, \$1.38; October, \$1.38; December, \$1.42½; No. 2 red winter, spot. \$1.38½; December, \$1.42½; No. 2 red winter, spot. \$1.38½; December, \$1.42½; No. 2 red winter, spot. \$1.38½; October, \$1.38½; November, \$1.38½; No. 2 about on & Michigan red, \$1.38½; No. 2 amoer Illinois, \$1.30. Corn firm; No. 2 spot, and November, \$1.36; October, \$1.36; November, \$3.36; October, \$3.36; November, \$1.37½; December, \$1.40; amoer, \$1.40; amoer, \$1.37½; December, \$1.40; amoer, \$1.36; November, \$1.37½; December, \$1.40; amoer, October, \$1.35½; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan, \$1.36. RECEIPTS-Wheat, 84,000 bu; corn, 14.000 bu; ats, 11.000 bu.
BRIPMENTS-Wheat, 121.000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKER, Oct. 17.—Flour-Inactive. GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened and advanced &c; closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard. 4c; closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard.
\$1.27; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.24; No. 2 do, \$1.194;; October, \$1.194; November, \$1.24 bid; December, \$1.23 bid; sales at \$1.194@1.234; November; \$1.214@1.23, December; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.11; No. 4, \$1.01; rejected, 95c. Corn dull snd lower; No. 2, 43c. Oats quiet; No. 2.394c. Rys higner; No. 1, 774c. Baricy unsettled and lower; No. 2 spring cash, 72c bid.

Provisions—Quiet but firm. Mess bork quiet at \$10.50 cash. Prime steam lard. \$5.80.

Fusionts—Wheat to Buffalo, 84c.

Receives—Floor, 9,000 bris; wheat, 144,000 bu; carley, 48,000 bu.

Shifmants—Floor, 15,000 bris; wheat, 90,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17 .- COTTON -Firmer at 10%c. FLOUR-Strong.
GRAIN-Wheat active, firm, and higher; red and amber, \$1.30. Corn scarce, firm, and higher; white, amber, \$1.30. Corn scarce, firm, and higher; white, 52%c: mixed, 50c. Oats higher; white, 35c; mixed, 34c. Rye higher at \$2c.

Provisions—Pork higher; \$10.50. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce, \$8,00; do kee, \$8.50. Bulk meap higher: shoulders, 3%c; clear rio, 7%% 8c. Bacon higher; shoulders, 4%c; clear rio, 8@8%c. flams—Sugar-cured, 9@10%c.

Waisky—\$1.07.

BOSTON.

Boston. Oct. 17.—Flour-Unsettled and excited: Western supers, \$5.266.50: Minnesota extra. 36.5067.25; winter wheats. Onlo and Michigan, \$7.0067.50: Illinois and Indiana, \$7.006 7.85; St. Louis, \$7.2568.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring whest extras, \$7.50 69.00; winter waeas, \$7.5068.50.

Grain-Corn firm: mixer and veilow, 65667c. Oats-No. 1 and extra white, 47620c; No. 2 white, 4465c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 42643c. Recripts—Flour, 4,700 bris; corn, 32,000 bu; wheat, 47,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. N. T., Oct. 17.—Grain—Wheat—Spring neglected: holders will not name selling price, and market excited; winter quiet and firm; 2,000 bu white Michigan sold at \$1.45. Corn frm and higher; 18,000 bu No. 2 to arrive in lots, 55c. Oats macrive. Rye quiet; no sales. Barley firm; 5 cars choice Canada. 85c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RAILHOAD FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.-FLOUR-Firm. GRAIN-Wheat easier; extra nominal; No. 1 white, \$1.39; October, \$1.39; November, \$1.40%; now. \$1.40 asked: December, \$1.424; January, \$1.45; miling No. 1 and amber nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat. 98,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 43,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITT, Mo., Oct. 17.—GRAIN-The Price Current reports wheat receipts at 2,780 bu; ship-ments, 27,400 bu; weaker; No. 2 cash, \$1.16%; October, \$1.16%; No. 3 cash, \$1.11%; October, \$1.10%. Corn—Receipts, 7,937 bu: shipments, 1,000 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, \$5c; October, \$5c.

INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, Oct. 17.—Grain-Wheat weak; No. 2 red, \$1.35@1,38. Corn firm, at 45@47c. Dats firm, at 31',@31'4c, Provisions-Lard, \$6.00@6.25. Hams, 7%@8c OSWEGO. OswEGO. N. Y., Oct. 17. - GRAIN-Wheat firm

Corn scarce; high mixed, 62c. PEORIA. at \$1.08.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS. Oct. 17.-Corron-Middline NEW ORLEANS. Oct. 17.—Corron—Middling, 10%c; low do, 10%c; net receibts, 7,371 bales; gross, 8,807; exports, to Great Britain, 3,867; stock. 115.663; weekly net, 41,612; gross, 51,0%c; exports Great Britain, 11.751; France, 6,087; coastwise, 1,272; sales, 47,40).

Sr. Lovus. Oct. 17.—Corron—Firm and better; middling, 10%c; low do, 10%c; sales, 1,:00 bales; receipts, 2,200; shipments, 2,200; stock, 35,500.

PETROLEUM.

OH. CITY, Pa., Oct. 17.—PETROLEUM—Market opened with 87%c bid; advanced to 92%c; de clined and closed at 91%c bid for old; shipments 49,000, averaging 46,000; transactions, 300,000.

Pittsuta, Pa., Oct. 17.—Pernongum—Moderately active; crude, 95c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7%c for Philadelphia delivery.

(Leveland, Oct. 17.—Pernongum—Unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 8%c.

WOOL. PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—WOOL—Active and firm:
Onio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and
above, 40@43c; extra, 40@42c; medium, 45@
46c; coarse, 37@40c; New York, Michigan, Indiams, and Western fine, 37@40c; medium, 44@45c; coarse, 37@40c; combing washed, 40@47½c; do unwashed, 30@34c; Canada combing, 39@40c; fine unwashed, 25@26c; coarse and medium unwashed, 30@33½c; tub washed, 42.48c.

DRY GOODS.

New Year, Oct. 17.—Dry Goods—Brown and bleached cottons in good cemand, and steady. Cotton fiangels doing fairly. Prints quiet in first

hands. Cotton cress goods and ginghams less acure. Worsted Gress goods in fair request, Men's wear woolens in irregular demand, but lightweight cassimeres, cheviots, and worsted coatings doing well. Agents are making liceral deliveries of shirts and drawers on old cruers. TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 17.—SPIRITS OF TUB-PRINTINE—Steady at 31c. MARINE NEWS.

MILWAUKFE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 17.—It is feared that the high wind of to-day has caused serious damthe high wind of to-day has caused serious dam-age to the schr Chandler J. Wells, ashore on St. Martin's Shoal, at the entrance to Green Bay. The Leviathan left Cheboygan yesterday afternoon to render assistance, but as the distance to be trav-ersed is over 100 miles she could not get there be-fore this morning. In the meantime the under-writers fear that the heavy sea caused by the gale of tenday has caused the vessel to full with water. of te-day has caused the vessel to fill with water, thus involving the ruin of her cargo of 33,000 but of wheat. The cargo is insured for \$40,000, as

Buffalo German \$5,000
Rochester German 5,000
Faneuti Hall, New York 15,000
Great Western, New York 15,000
The Orient is interested in the ball, with other

The Orient is interested in the ball, with other companies.

The Government official sent hither to examine the revenue-cutier Andrew Johnson have astisfied themselves in regard to her condition without resorting to docking. They find her condition such total it will not pay to attempt a rebuild, and the sale of the craft to the nighest bidder will therefore oe recommended.

Grain freights remain firm and without material change, although vessels are scarce and sharply sought after. The charters reported to-day are as follows: 10 Binfialo—Prop Oneida, 24, 000 bu wheat at 8c; schr Francis Palins, 40, 000 bu wheat at 8c; schr Francis Palins, 40, 000 bu rye at 73(c. To Cape Vincent—Schr John R. Noyes, 18,000 bu wheat at 13c.

The storm-signal is up, and a fresh southwest

Arrived from below: Schrs Falmouth, F. C. Leighton.
Cleared for below: Schrs Florida, Thomas A. Ferry, Kingisher.
The westerly wind incressed to a sharp rale before nightfall. The schr E. C. L. bound for Manistee; schr Lake Friest, for Racine; and another craft bound up the laze, are at anchor in the bay. The last two are loaded.
A Belevism from the Captain of the schr Chandler J. Wells, says se is off, and at Escanson. No particulars are given as to the condition of the vessel, or how much, if any, of the cargo was jettlesoned.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

rate on wheat averaged 7.8c, and the highest figure paid was lac to Buffaio. An 8-cent freight to Buffaio had not been paid on wheat singe the year above mentioned un'il recently.

Yesterday 7½c on corn and 8c on wheat to Buffaio was well maintained, and the inipments of wheat were twice the amount of corn. The market closed firm, with a good demand for carriers. Following are the engagements: To Buffaio-Schra A. M. Peterson, Sam Cook, and Jamaica, wheat at 8c; prob Arabia, coin on through rate; schra E. Corning, M. L. Higzie, John Marce, E. M. Portch, G. M. Case, and Hoboken, corn at 7½c. To Pont Colloners Schra Migara and W. R. Tavior, corn on p. t. To Mongreal-Prop Ocean and tow G. M. Neelon, corn on p. t. Capacity 1 5,000 bu wheat and 320,000 bu corn.

The situation in lumber freights, remained unchanged yesterday.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON. Mich., Oct. 17.—Passed up— Props Wissahickon, Milwaukee No. 2, Benton, R. J. Hackett and consort, Ohio and consort, Clinton and consort, Superior with Escanaba and consort, Germania and barges; schrs Ed Harmon, Magruder, Southwest, Camden, Ontario.

Arrived—Props Toleco, New York with George S, Hazard, Delaware with Annie Sherwood.

Wind. South, Frank: Weather cloud.

Wind-South, fresh; weather cloudy.

Port Hunon. Mich., Oct. 17-10 p. m.-UpProps Arctic, Gazette and barges, P. P. Faxon
and barges, D. W. Rust and consorts; schrs
Regina, Leonard Hanna, H. W. Chapel, John R. Benson.

Down-Props Quebec, Starucca Nahant, Beile
P. Ross and barges. Fred Kelly and consort, tog
Ella Smith and barges. J. W. Bennett and barges;
schrs Our Son, Fred A. Morse, Karragansett, Typo. Wind-Southwest, fresh; weather cloudy.

BUFFALO. Burrato, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Cleared—Prope China (mdse), Duluth, Winslow (mdse), Hancock, St. Louis (mdse), Raleigh (1, 200 tons of coal), Chicago; Anna Smith, Marquette; schrs West ide (800 tons coal), Kate Winsiow (1, 200 tons

ide (600 tons coal), Kate Winsiow (1,200 tons coal), Acoutias, Parsna, Chicago; Red-White-and-Blue (750 tons coal) F. A. Georger (800 tons coal), Milwaukee, E. C. Hutchinson, Escansba; Brightie, Marquette: Wabash, Morning Light, Toledo; Jennie Mathews, Detroit; barges J. W. Hannarord, Venus, Chicago.

Charters—Schre Parsna, lumber from Au Sable to Chicago at \$3.00 per m; Red White and Blue, coal to Milwaukee at \$1.00; M. J. Cundmings, bulk salt to Chicago at \$3.00 per ton free in and out: A. B. Moore, coal to Chicago at \$1.00; Moonlight, coal to Milwaukee at \$00; David Vance, Moore, G. C. Trumpff, Saveignd, coal to Milwaukee; A. Boody, coal to Detroit at 20c.

THE LUMBER-SHOVERS. It was conjectured yesterday that under the present rushing state of things nothing can be done to correct the abuses growing out of the system of employing ganes of lumber-shovers to unload vessels. In yesterday's report of the meeting o vessels. In yesterday's report of the meeting of vessel-owners an h was substituted for a k, making it appear that the shipper made the greement with the boss of a lumber-shoving gang, instead of the stipper. It looks very much as if the lumber-shovers had a corner, and are improving it, regardless of the agreements made by the bosses who are supposed to represent them. The skipper has concinced that the boss of a gang of shovers is not a responsible person to deal with, and takes his chances accordingly.

THE C. J. WELLS. No further report was received yesterday from the schr C. J. Wells, which went on St. Marthe schr C. J. Wells, which went on St. Martin's Reef Wednesday. Fears were entertained that the strong westerly and southwesterly winds of yesterday would extend over that latitude, and cause a sea to run that would break the vessel in two. The report that a Chicago tug nad run the Wells on the reef was contradicted. The Tom Beyom towed rer from this port to Green Bay City, along with the J. G. Masten, and towed her out of that harbor and cast her off. Unless relief reached the Wells shortly after she went on, her condition must be serious.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 17.—Arrived—Monitor, Mor-ris, 5,000 bu corn, 1,200 bu osts; Gold Hunter, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Zinc City, LaSalle, 6,000

Cleared-Peerless Lemont, 40,344 ft lumber 100,000 shingles, 5),000 isth; Tempest, Ottawa, 88,720 it lumber and 10),000 shingles to Massellies; Sunsune, Ottawa, 10,500 it lumber, and 50,000 it lumber to Lemont; Whale, Ottawa, 24,473 it lumber; Friendsnip, Ottawa, 98,698 it lumber; N. J. Roebuck, Morris, 81,136 it lumber.

Receial Disputch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND. O., Oct. 17.—Vessel charters—
Steam-barge D. W. Powers, coal, Ashtabula to
Marquette, \$1.00; ore, Marquette to Cleveland,
\$3.75; schr Bessie Barwick; coal, Cleveland to
Hamilton, \$1.40; J. W. Woodruff, coal, Cleveland land to Toronto, \$1.40: schr Hungerford, wheat, Cieveland to Buffalo, 4c; scar M. C. Hutchinson, om, Escanaba to Fairport, p. t.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY. The gale that blew from the west yesterday most of the time was not at all troublesome to the shipof the time was not at all troublesome to the ship-pers bound out, but retarded those coming in. The arrivals were necessarily light, but the de-partures were fair in point of numbers. There was plenty of maritime business done, but newsy-matters were somewhat at a discount. Not an ac-cident was reported. Towards evening the wind got around, and blew stift from the southwest.

PORT COLBORNE. POET COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 17.—Lake Michigan report: Passed down—Schr R. Gaskin, Chicase to Kingston, timber. Up-Nothing. Wind-Soutawest; fresh.

NAVIGATION NOTES. When the stormy winds do blow, then the lively lake skipper predicts a rise in cargo insurance, and it is quite likely an early announcement to that effect will be made by the Pool Committee.

The dry-docus are constantly occupied with vessels, and work at the supported is actively carried on. Sailmakers and ship-chandlers have not been so busy for several years as at present.

ST. IGNACE. PORT St. Isnacz, Mich., Oct. 17.—The stmr W. R. Clinton broke her crank-pin five miles south of Mackinaw Island about 4 p. m. She is now anobored off Bois Blanc Island. She will be towed to Cheboggan and repaired as soon as the weather permits. Wind southwest; heavy gale.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Juniata, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, sundries, Lake street.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Measenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop City Traverse, Traverse City, sundries,
Fourteenth street.
Prop Williams, Sauratuck, sundries, State street.
Prop M. Laurh, Mussegon, lumber, States street.
Prop D. B. Fay, Cieveland, coat, S. S. Gas-House.
Prop C. J. Truesdeil, Green Bay, sundries, Rush
street.

Prop C. J. Truesdeil. Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.

Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing, Rush street, Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street. Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street. Stmr Chicago, Manitowoo, sundries, Rush street. Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr I. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, coal, N. Brancu. Schr G. N. Filer, Ludington, lumber, Market. Schr W. Loutif, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr W. Loutif, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Chippet City, Pensaukee, ties, Chicago, Burlington & Guiney.

Schr Gen. Walworth, Ludington, lumber, Market. Schr Gen. Walworth, Ludington, lumber, Market. Schr G. P. Rhodes, Cieveland, coal, South Side Gas-House. Gas-House.

Schr Mai, Ferry, White Eake, lumber, Market.
Schr Manitowor, Green Bay, lumber, Mason Slip
Sonr Kate Kelly, Oswero, coal, Madison street.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Sip.
Schr E. Williams, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Slip,
Schr Butcher Boy, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Schrift, Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Market, Schr Milcon, Pike's Pier, wood, North Branch, Schr James Platt, Buffalo, Coal, North Branch.

Schr James Platt, Buffalo, coal, North Bran ACTUAL SALLINGS.

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Would It Be Wise for the Fermer to Adopt the Present Parliamentary Government of the Latter ?

Advantages and Disadvantages of Senator Pendleton's Bill Assigning to the Oabinet Seats in Both Branches of Congreis.

haps, the Part of Wisdom for Us to Let Well Enough Alone."

It must be accounted one of the notable facts the history of the Anglo-Saxon race, and likehat the Government of the United States, ormed originally for the needs and exigencies of 8,000,000 of people, inhabiting a parrow strip of seaboard, has remained without any material nee for nearly a century, and is found to s, occupying a territory fifty times Indeed, it may truthfully be said to now than then. Its infancy was emon of the Constitution, so flerce that the ning to go out long before the in tution of Slavery became a rock of offense be-

work well, as to make it work at At the present time nobody looks on a separation of the States as sible, ar shope desire it except a few stragger adherents of the Lost Cause, whose voice s as ineffectual and unneeded in the general movement as that of the trate Tory at the crea-

, how far to the excellence of the institution sm of the race, it would be faulle to in-The country has advanced in wealth ence; and few people desire to change condition when they are well off. Apart m this, the Americans are at heart, and per-ST CONSERVATIVE PEOPLES IN THE gh nobody is readier than the Yankee

nature of organic change. The wicked tion of the Abolitionists during a quarmational tendency to cling to whatever is, for not one in twenty of the Northern people who participated in it, and voted with the laveholders, had any pecuniary interest in Slavery direct or indirect. The uprising in behalf of the Union was a conservative rather than an Anti-Slavery uprising. President Lincoln uitered the voice of the majority of the Nation when he said that if he could say the Union was a department on his side is strong. Under existing methods the procuring of information is wanted; and here it must be allowed that the argument on his side is strong. Under existing methods the procuring of information from a department for the use of the said that, if he could save the Union by freeing all the slaves, he would do that; and, if he could save it by freeing none, he would do that; and, if he could save it by freeing some and not freeing others, he would do that. haif a century ago. It was not carried in the State of New Hampshire until a few years since, if indeed it has been fully effected even yet. The laws of Rhode Island regulating the right of suffrage were, until a recent period, as fan-hastic as those of England before the Reform bill; and the States of Vermont and Connecticut are full of rotten boroughs to this day,—each town electing one member of the Legislature, without regard to population.

It may be said that national vanity is accountable for this fixedness of attachment to national institutions. It is immaterial what name it is called by. The conservatism of one country is most commonly vanity in the eyes of another. The English fondness for titles and a State Church is a preposterous vanity to Americans, and the rock-ribbed conservatism of China is vanity to all the world else. It makes no difalf a century ago. It was not carried in the

nity to all the world else. It makes no dif-rence what name is given to the set of ideas

To the great majority of Americans it is a latter of no consequence whence they derived heir institutions,—in what ancient quarry their prefathers durged. The popular Fourth-of-July conception is, that they were invented, made out of whole cloth, struck out at a heat; that they sprang into existence Minerva-like, without gestation or heredity. It needs no professor of evolution to tell us that this kind of birth for a government, as for an individual, is impossible. Historically the American form of govern-

with hereditary succession left out. I am speaking now of the form of government, and not of the machinery by which it is kept going; of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial processes, not of the distribution of the suffrage or the sources of power. The form of King, Lords, and Commons was adopted not only for the Federal Government, but for each of the thirteen original States, and has been copied in regular succession by twenty-five additional States,—King, Lords, and Commons, without heredlary succession, and of limited tenure.

Since the adoption of this form of government, far greater changes of substance have taken place in England than in America. The powers vested in the President, Senate, and House of Representatives, and in each of them, are no whit less now than they were under George Washington.

ing that, at the hands of her Majesty's Opposition, who straightway become Ministers. Hence
the subsequent approval of the bill is a matter
of form, and a matter of course. But
the President of the United States would veto
a bill without hesitation as many times, and under as meany different forms and guises, as Congress should pass it,—as President Hayes did
during the recent session of Congress; and, in
so doing, he would be sustained by public
opinion as exercising a lawful discretion. The
country might think the discretion erroneously
exercised, but the right to exercise it would
never be questioned. As a matter of fact, intetenths of all the Executive vetoes in the annula
of Congress have been salutary and conducive
to the public weal; and probably the same proportion will hold good as to the vetoes of the
state Governors. The veto power is a conservative force which has
BOTHING CORRESPONDING TO IT UNDER EX-

The unquasified power of restraint which the Upper liouse exercises over the Bower in the United States is also one of the lost arts of government in the United Kingdom; and I suppose very lew desire, and none expect, to see it restored.

erment in the United Aingdone, and a suppose very few desire, and none expect, to see it restored.

The question whether the United States might usefully engraft upon their system of government the principal improvement wrought in the English system since the separation of the two countries has been a good deal discussed in pamphlets and on the rostrum of late years. Reduced to its simplest terms, the question is, whether it would be wise for the United States to have one government have the House of Commons, upon which public opinion can impinge and concentrate readily and effectively, or three governments, to wit: President, Senate, and House of Representatives, upon which public opinion is dispersed and unable to act effectively except at certain periods fixed in the almanac, and even then not simultaneously upon all three,—a question not so easily answered as this statement of it would seem to imply. To accomplish such a change, it would be necessary to give the members of the Cabinet seats on the fluor of Congress, to confide to them the initiative of the principal measures of legislation, to hold them collectively—responsible for everything, and to send them adrift whenever for any reason they should fail of the support of a majority of the popular branch of the Legislature. Mechanical difficulties in the way of such as arrangement, which are very considerable if not insurmountable, will be noticed herpafter. An initial step has been proposed in the form of a bill in Congress by Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, which presents to difficulties at all except the difficulty of petting a majority to arree to it. The bill provides that seats shall be assigned to bill in Congress by Senator Pendleton, of Unio, which presents no difficulties at all except the difficulty of getting a majority to agree to it. The bill provides that seats shall be assigned to the Cabinet in both branches of Congress; that they shall be free to occupy them at all times, and required to be present at certain times to snawer questions propounded to the m. in the same way as her Majesty's Ministers are catechised by members of the House of Commons. The right to participate in general debate is not recorded by the offil, and the right to vote is denied by the Constitution.

Looking at the general run of questions and answers in Parliament where members are at

answers in Parliament where members are at hiberty to ask the Rt. Hon. Secretary of This what he thinks about the deterioration of the quality of Irish butter, and the Under-Secretary of That whether the survivors of Rorke's Drift have been allowed an extra finnel shirt and trousers as a reward for their gallant conduct.—two questions which, with others of line gravity, were propounded in the witer's

GET SO LITTLE AS HE OFFERS TO GIVE.

I have attended many spelling-schools that were livelier and more entertaining. The right to join in general debate saves the Ministerial bench from becoming a mere class in coundrums. Indeed, it would seem impossible to draw a line between answers to questions and general debate the reon. In the great number of cases where information is sought by the Legislature concerning the acts of the Executive, what is especially wanted is the reason for the act. When the head of a department is asked for his reasons for a particular line of action, he must be allowed to choose his own words and decide for himself how much time is needed for his explanations. It is impossible to open the mouthsof the Cabinet in Congress, and close them at the same time. The Cabinet would probably decline to occupy the seats offered to them on such conditions, and the power to compel their attendance is at least doubtful.

Mr. Pendleton expressly disclaims the inten-GET SO LITTLE AS HE OFFERS TO GIVE.

Under existing methods the procuring of information from a department for the use of the House is most cumbersome and dilatory. Some member of the House, on Resolution Day (which comes once a week), offers a resolution calling for it. The House may adopt the resolution, or reject it, or refer it to a standage committee. In the latter case, the committee can report it back when the committee is called in its order, which will happen about three times in the course of a session,—the mover having meanwhile lost all responsibility for his resolution, and the committee having assumed it. Most commonly, however, the House adopts or rejects the resolution without referring it. It is then engrossed by a clerk, signed and certified, and conveyed by a messenger to the Secretary of the proper department, who refers it to a bureau, where manuscript is accumulated upon it more or less. Then the answer is sent back to the Secretary, who takes time to consider whether the information ought to be given at all. Before it actually reaches the House all interest in it has perhaps evaporated, or, if it be still alive, the time when it would have been most useful has gone by. It frequently happens, however, that some part of the desired information is wanting, or is furnished in such shape that it is unintelligible to the member who called for it, so that a supplementary resolution of inquiry must be sent through the same devious channel. By this time, probably, nobody cares whether the question is ever answered at all.

Evasion of the point of an interrogatory is not uncommon when the answer is communicated in writing. If the Secretary is reluctant to give the information, or if he wishes to puzzle a joilical adversary, or wear out his patience, or do anything except deal frankly and openly with him, it is very easy to employ words which seem to answer, but do not. Such trickery is impossible.

warms which seem to answer, but do not. Such trickery is impossible.

Warn the parties are brought for the crickery is impossible.

In an open court of two or three hundred practiced dialecticians. A good illustration is found in the coiloquy which took piace in the House of Commons on the 14th of August, when the Secretary for the Colonies was asked whether it was true that a orice had been put on King Cetywayo's nead. Of course, the gravamen of such an inquiry was whether her Majesty's Government sanctioned assaniation as a means of getting rid of an enemy in war. The Rt.-Hon. Secretary replied that he did not know whether a price had been put on Cetywayo's head or not. He was evidently apprehensive that the thing had been done, and he hesitated to condemn the practice lest he should cast censure upon the Commander of the Forces in South Africa. The Opposition saw the opening, and rushed at it. After a brief skirmish the Chancellor of the Exceleurs was fain to admit that assasination was an unjustifiable mode of warfare, and to pronounce against it in unqualified terms. Under our system it would have been impossible either to get a satisfactory answer from an unwilling Secretary, or to punish him for withholding it.

Committees of Congress have a more expeditions and answers and verbal colleque, he soon puts the members in possession of all the facts they desire to know, and of his own reasons and opinions also. But what transpires in a committee-room is supposed to be secret. None but members of the columnities are enlightened in this way. Congress there is a much in the dark as the public in reference to the proceedings of committees. In fact, Congress depends on the newspaper-reporters for the decirable as expedition in the obtaining of information, and precision in its character when obtained; and all three deciderats may be secured by Mr. Pendieton's bill. But it is hardly conceivable that the reform proposed should be merely a change of vehicles by which information of the two hodes brought together. Th

the English Cabinet is,—an Executive Committee of the popular branch of the Legislature,—the first step in that direction will be something like Mr. Pendieton's bill. It is proposed now to glance at the principal advantages and disadvantages of such a change.

The principal advantage would be the ENTABLIENMENT OF HARMOY BRIWEN THE LEGISLATURE AND THE EXECUTIVE, so that they might always be pulling in harness together, instead of contrariwise as now often happens. Under existing arrangements a Robublican President can usually be relied upon to be at crose purposes with a Democratic Congress all the time, and with a Republican Congress half the time. President can usually be relied upon to be at crose purposes with a Democratic Congress half the time. President so Johnson's Administration was a continued scene of conflict between the Executive and Legislative branches, growing out of differences respecting the reconstruction of the Southern States; and the fact that both President and Congress between them. President forms to commenced his civic career with a prodigiona quarrel of the same sort, growing out of the attempted annexation of San Domingo, leading to the ostracism of such men as Sumner, Schurz, and Trumbull, the evil consequences of which have not even yet disappeared. The relations between Congress and President Haves were those of mutual suspicion and aversion until a yeary recent period, when active bostilities broke out, and veto messages followed each other like the discharges of a Galling you. In the cases of President Johnson and President Grant the Civil Service was used unsparingly to tempt the weak and break down the strong among their opponents in Congress. The public offices furnished ammunition for the fray, and demoralization was spread far and wide. The course pursued was very much in barmony with the prescedent of George III., and the personal quarrels of that monarch with the most eminent men of his day. It is much to President Haves' credit that he has abstained from such exhibitions

The objection oftenest raised to the plan of bringing the Cabinet officers into Congress is, that the power of the Executive would be unduly sugmented; that this power is already swellen beyond reasonable bounds by means of the patronage; that members of Congress are already sufficiently under Executive influence as sharers of the patronage; and that under the proposed regime the powers of Congress would be submerged under those of the President. This objection is not only fallacious in itself, but it involves a complete misconception of the objects sought to be attained. These objects are avowedly to blend the two functions of government together, which is not the same thing as overthrowing and destroying one of them. But experience shows that Parliamentary government tends to the absorption of Executive power by the Legislature, rather than of Legislature power by the Executive. The course of English history is conclusive upon this point, and that of French history has furnished some notable illustrations of it since the establishment of the Republic. It we suppose THEY MAY BE WHOLLY IMAGINARY. The course of English instory is conclusive upon this pount, and that of French history has furnished some notable illustrations of it since the establishment of the Republic. If we suppose the seven members of the American Cabinet to be placed upon the floor of Congress with all the rights and privileges extended to Delegates from the Territories (who are likewise extraconstitutional members), their influence and standing would depend upon their ability, experience, and force of character. At first the Presdent might choose a Cabinet of his own cronics, as Gen. Grant did, without reference to their training, their eminence in public li e, or their acceptableness to anybody but himself. A selection thus made may answer its purposes without any great harm in mere routine work, aiready organized in bureaus, and divisions, and circumflocution, and especially in acountry which needs more than anything else to be let alone. But when brought into the !rough-and-tumble of Parliamentary life, the House will soon find out which of them are fit for their places, and which are not. The jackdaw with peacock's feathers in his tall was soon placked by the nobler fowls in the farmyard; and so it would be with any pretender of starceraft who should bler fowls in the farmyard; and so it would be with any pretender of statecraft who should be thrust into competition with 300 or 400 of the shrewdest and most active, if not the most highly trained, intellects of the country, and required ex officio to be a leader among them. His position would soon become too miserable to be borne. The law of natural selection would come in play, and after more or less floundering and groping, which must be looked for in any political transition, the President would learn to choose for his Cabinet men who were acceptable to the House, and capable of leading it. Thus the Cabinet would be virtually the choice of the House, although nominally that of the President. The President would still be their chief, and eventually his will must prevail over theirs, within constitutional limits; but the success of his Administration would depend upon his naving a Cabinet capable of leading the House, and ex necessitate rei in harmony with it. The next advantage claimed for the plan is, that it would bring the whole framework of Government

MORE WITHIN THE RANGE AND INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC OFINION.

Whether this would be a real advantage under our system of universal suffrage, is a debatable question, which will be considered further on; but that it would have the effect mentioned, cannot be doubted. At present the Administration can be brought to account only once in four years. Its measures are often taken with indufference to public oninion, oftener still in ignorance, and sometimes in definice of it. The people seldom or never rule effectively with reference to a particular measure, but only with reference to a particular measure, but only with reference to a sum-total and average of all the measures for which an Administration or party can be held resuonsible. Instances might be enumerated where the people have voted against measures after they were based, and when opposition to them had ceased to be effective. The mischief had been actually done, and the after-indignation of the public served perhaps to punish, but not to prevent or cure. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the so-called "Back-Fay Grab" were cases of this kind. Neither the annexation of Texas nor the purchase of Alaska could have been accomplished by popular vote, or under any system where the judgment of the people could have been brought to bear upon them in good time. Chastisement is often a good thing, but prevention of the offense itself is forgotten before the election comes around, having been superseded by some new excitement. Moreover the periods for settling accounts with the three branches of government are not the same,—the nearest approach to a general verdict being the quadrennial election for President, at which time one of the biennial elections for members of the House of Representatives occurs. The Senators are elected at no particular time; but one-third of the whole number must go out every two years. Government MORE WITHIN THE RANGE AND INFLUENCE OF

of the whole number must go out every two years.

Public opinion is thus greatly scattered and frustrated in its action upon particular measures, being much less prompt and effective than its action in England, where it strikes the whole Government at once through the House of Commons. Geographical distance and preoccupation with State affairs are accountable. In some degree, for the slower and less energetic movements of public opinion upon Washington City; out still more is this slurgishness chargeable to the division of responsibility at Washington, and to the fact that nobody's term of office can be shortened by any amount of public clamor, unless for some impeachable offense. Now, if it be desirable to make the Government more smeable to public opinion than it is, and to give the people a chance to act upon particular measures while they are pending, instead of passing judgment upon them in a lump after they have been adopted or rejected at Washington, some one body of the three must be selected.

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transferring the entire administration of In-d an affairs from the Interior Department to that of War, without consulting the Secretary

dan affairs from the Interior Department to that of War, without consulting the Secretary of ether!

Turning to the other side, we remark, first, that Responsible, or Parliamentary, or Cabinet Government is the product of that ustural evolution by which Monarchical or Personal Government turns itself into Free Government. Wherever R exists, there has been a force from behind bushing it on. It is a growth, and not a device. It was never invented by anybody; and, probably, the world's verdict upon it a priori would have been, that it would not work at all. Nevertheless, it is overrunning Europe irresiatibly. Its highest development is found in England; but it exists with scarcely less vigor in the Low Countries, Italy, and Scandinavis. Its various shadings are found everywhere, from Gioralter to Constantinople. Wherever we near of a Ministerial crisis, we hear the tocsin of Responsible Government. We never hear it in Russis, Prussia, Switzerland, or the United States, because those countries are governed upon different principles. The Republic of France is siming at Ministerial responsibility with an elective President of limited tenure, and bids fair to schleve that novelty. M. Waddington gave offense to his party some months ago by saying that a Parliamentary Republic was a great experiment. The remark was both true and timely. The friends of Freedom throughout the world ardently wish success and permanence to the latest born of Republics; but, in its attempted blending of English and American forms, it is a new thing under the sun, and has not yet passed beyond the region of experiment. In the Dominion of Canada, Parliamentary Government exists under a written Constitution, and with the amallest thread of conjection with the Crown. If this connection were severed entirely, there is no reason to suppose that Canada would need to establish a dynavty, or do anything different from what she does now. It America, there being no monarchy, no hereditary governmentary forms of administration. The movement is

It appeals to the reason, not to the necessities, of men; and it may fairly be urged as an objection against such doctoring, that the country does not particularly feel the need of medical

o' Lassalle and Kari Marx into an atmosphere where they cannot be so summarily dealt with as at home. As the population of cities increases, a perpicious sort of demagogism gains ground. The idea that the majority have a right to govern tends to expand into the idea that what the majority want to do is igno facto right. The dangers arising from this condition are, I think, considerably overstated in Maraulay's letter to the editor of the Works of Jefferson, and also in a recent widely-read article in the Atlantic Monthly magazine. But it is a serious question, and estirely apposit But it is a serious question, and entirely app to this discussion, whether, under such co the majority, prevent them from carrying hasty decisions into effect, and compel them to reconsider their purposes and the grounds thereof For the introduction of Responsible Government, in its entirety, would put more power into the huds of the majority than they now have, and a good deal more. It would make the House of Commons. In all civilized countries and governments there is a ceaseless struggle going on between the forces of what is, which may be called Conservative forces, and those of what ought to be, which may be called Progressive, and those of what ought to be, which may be either Revolutionary or Resctionary. To the first of these political elements in the United States have been given the Executive veto, which may be overcome if the majority in Congress is sufficiently great, and the Senate's veto, which may be overcome in time if the majority in the majority i congress is sufficiently great, and the Senate's veto, which may be overcome in time if the majorit, is sufficiently persistent. To the second and third has been given every other weapon in the arrenal of policies. It is necessary for the advocates of the change we are considering to

CONDUCIVE TO THE PUBLIC WEAL

to deprive the minority of the safeguards and barriers mentioned shove; for, the nearer we come to the realization of Responsible Government, the more completely do we put in the hands of the majority the means of executing their decrees without findrance or delay.

A third and weighty objection is found in the practical or mechanical difficulty of engrating this system upon one so totally different as that which the Constitution of the United States. practical or mecanisms difficulty of engrating this system upon one so totally different as tiffst which the Constitution of the United States provides. In the first place, the President is, nowadays, always elected by a party. The two elections of Washington, and the second election of Monroe, are the only exceptions to this rule found in our history. The party which elects the President expects, and will always insist, that the Cabinet shall be composed of its own members, representing and enforcing its policy, regardless of the political complexion of Congress. At the present time we have a Republican President with a Democratic Congress, in they latter part of Pierce's 'administration there was a Democratic President and Senate with a Republican or Opposition House. The indispensable condition of Parliamentary Government's, that the Cabinet shall be agreeable to the majority of the Legislature; and there is no ways to bring about this condition of taings in America. This difficulty does not exist in the French Republic, the President being elected by the Legislature,—elected for a fixed period indeed, out having the grace to resign when he finds husself absolutely upshe to yield his convictions to those of the Chamber. Such a Government must exist very much upon good understanding. President have wrecked it entirely if he had had the purpose in his heart to do so. An amendment of the Constitution of the United States to bring about this sine qua non of Parliamentary Government is not to be looked for. The nearest possible approach to it at present would be a change of practice, whereby the President should keep himself, or be kept, always in Largost when he majority of his own party in Congress; and it remains to be proved that even this would be salutary upon the largest view.

In a word, the Constitution of the United States to work would be a lattered to the constitution of the United States to the salutary upon the largest view. In a word, the Constitution of the United States is made up of checks and balances. Harmony of the different branches of government was not contemplated by its framers. It does not presume upon good understanding. While providing that the majority shall prevail in the long run, it provides also for the freest. to the long run, it provides also for the freeze blay of passions and interests within defined limits. It is based upon The pellosophy of hobbers and the religion

OF CALVIN.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

treatment.

Again, in America the greatest possible extension has been given to the democratic principle. The suffrage has been granted to all adult males,—including, for instance, a vast body of blacks who were only recently toiling under the lash of slavery, and who will continue to toil under the lash of ignorance till they sink into their graves, and their children succeed to a brighter inheritance. The suffrage is granted every day to a still more mischievous class from the Oid World, who have brought the doctrines the Old World, who have brought the doctrines of Lassalle and Karl Mark into an atmosphere

It assumes that the natural state of mankind is a state of war, and that the caroal mind is at enmity with God. It takes into consideration, also, a wast diversity of interests growing out of an extended territory and widely-separated population. It has to deal with the fact that nearly everybody is a statesman and a political economist, or capsile of becoming such at the shortest notice. There is no country where so little respect is paid to acquirements, preparation, training, in the arts of legislation and government. Lawyers are generally preferred for such offices, it is true; but this is not because they are learned in the law, but because their vocation has given them readiness of speech. Moreover, the doctrine of rotation in office is too widely prevalent; and it not unfrequently happens that an excellent Senator or Representative is turned out merely because he has held office for the customary period, and another elected because he has aver held office at all. The claims of some degree, for the slower and less energetic movements of public opinion upon Washington City; but still more is this sugrishness charge-able to the division of responsibility at Washington, and to the fact that mobody's term of office can be shortened by any amount of public clamer, unless for some impeachable offense. Now, if it be desirable to make the diovernment more amenable to public opinion than it is, and to give the people a chance to act upon particular measures while they are pending, instead of passing judgment upon them in a lump after they have been adopted or rejected at Washington, some one body of the three must be selected.

To BROENVE THE IMPACT OF POPULAR PORCE; and it would naturally be the one which most often returns to the people to give an account of itself, and to solicit the suffrages of the community, to-wit: the House of Representatives. And to enable-the impact to reach the Executive as well as the Legislaure—as frequently and as powerfully,—a responsible Cabinet, having seats in the House, instituting the principal measures of legislation, answering publicly for all Executive sets, and standing or falling, according to their ability to get their measures and policy approved by the House, would seem to be well adapted to that end.

These are the principal, but not the only, advantages of the oroposed change. Another may be mentioned before passing to the consideration of objections. Since all legislation relates to one or other of the Executive Departments, to one or other of the Executive Departments, to one or other of the Executive Departments, to mentioned before passing to the consideration of objections. Since all legislation relates to the manifestly advantageous to have the benefit of their experience, and to bear what they have to say, not through incomplete and indicates of the constituences were different. The constitution of the other constituences are different. The constitution of the other constituences are different to the passing to the consideration of the prop

[Original contributions will be published in f department. Correspondents will be published in this real names with their nome de plums andressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.] ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES. A FLUXION S NU TOPIC SA INF MEN. WET MULA C OHNI ASACUTEMISS

TUMT O YSUF IAE ARE TAI NL SMART LI G ACTTELY D PERFECTLY No. 943. See-haw (Saucy). No. 944. Soldiers' Home No. 945. Hurdy-gurdy. No. 946. Nicholas Nickleby, Oliver Twist, James Steer-forth, Wilkins Micaw-ber, Mark Tapley. LADDER-NO. 947.

Left side, top to bottom-wain boasting: right side, simultaneousness. Top round—an exclamation; second, a mineral; third, a ruler; fourth, grief: fifth, debate, Galena, Ill. Drongs.

KHOMBOTD-NO. 948. Across—A projection; drudgery; a species of antelope; position; a rennet-oag. Down—In Pinafore; an aobrevistion; unhandy; to fluo; part or a roof; a kind of wine; a famous General; an abore-vision; in Jacobs.

TRIANGLE-NO. 949. Across—In Youngster; an abbreviation reversed; a town in Belgium; a mineral; to preserve; one was avoids expense; a round plece of timber and wrath reversed; a lean wife. D. wa—In Sphux; half of a hand's length; a mineral water; to wrangle; thin; one who spares; an economist and a rowel; wast Mother Eve was, according to Holy Writ. CAIBO, Ill.

SQUARE-NO. 950. Who said he knew exactly where the fire first

dine!
The forked tongue of fire "fifth" flercely from the roof;
An agent for the Phonix clamored for the You can't convince the writer that a fire really

FULTON, Ill. SQUARE WORD-NO. 951. A kind of grain; a wind instrument; a turn erving to inspire fear.

E. F. K.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA-NO. 952, My first's in register, but not in clock; My second's in quarry, but not in rock; My third is in railroad, but not in car; My fourth's in Jupiter, but not in star. I'm an East Indian pessant, of letters four; Just say them straignt—I'll say no more. CHICAGO. RIDDLE-NO. 953.

Why is sin like flour? FREEPORT, 1il. HAPPY TROUGHT. HIDDEN DEITLES-NO. 954.

HIDDEN DEITIES—NO. 954.

See the miner vainly toiling;
Late and early he ps molling;
And, through all the place resounding.
Up and down we hear him pounding.
Whate'er his purpose. I don't mind it;
'Neath pail as dark as night 'tis hidden,
Yet toough but few are sure to find it,
To even us 'tis not forbidden.
Should we find gold 'twould not amaze us,
Thus is a poem, and shoud be fine,
For there's a deity in every line;
Like ostrich's head, not hidden deep,
Lest it should mar some puzzler's sleep.
BUBLINGTON, WIS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE. Lucy, Milwaukee, Wis., answers Nos. 942, 943, 944, 945, and part of 946. The diamond will be cornered. Thanks. cornered. Thanks.
Youngster, city, could only find the "hurdy-gurdy" to play upon, and lets the rest aione. The bexagon will find place. Thanks.
Contat. Geneva Lake, Wis., compounds a cross Comet, Geneva Lake, Wis., compounds a cross for The Corner, and sends it in. He also sends answers to Nos. 941, 942, 944, and 945. Poplar. Oshkosh, Wis., takes her accustomed place once more in The Corner, with the sinnosities all straightened out, from the Cross to Mark

Jane Ann, Cairo, Ill., writes as follows: "If 'see-saw' is correct for the charace, I think it the best puzzle of the season. It gave me no time to look at the others. Eff Alich, Fond du Lac, Wis., finds the cross too hard to bear, but bears off the answers to all the rest, the missing word in the diamond included. iff Altch should come oftener.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., incloses a phenix square as the result of his lafe scorch. He also answers Nos. 942, 943, 944, and 945. His attention was drawn to No. 940 by there being something left out of the old catamaran. Ezekiel, city, thinks No. 943 will rank with the brightest of charades, and he wouldn't like to miss answering it. He answers it in this way:

Miss E. C. "sec-saw" in every one's view?
One! If I'm "saw-see," then likewise are you.

Punch, Urbans, Ill., notices the imperfect setting of the diamond, and does not trouble himself with it, save to show that he knows what its main parts are composed of. The list is answered correctly. Much obliged for puzzles. Enena Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., lets nothing step ber in her study to answer the string, and sae halts not even at the Dromios' diamond, mis-printed though it was. Her list is as correct as usual, the lady's failures being as rare as angel's visits. Visits.

Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., says The Corner still has charms, but who, these golden days, could sit and study in the house when just outside "on the green" the croquet balls are clucking merrily? Not H. T. surely, as she sends a "saw-see" answer to No.943.

answer to No.943.

Henida, Champaign, Ill., never wastes time on a paloable error to a puzzle, so he sails along by the clamona in his catameran, and enswers all that are answerable, which is all that is expected of a good Cornectie. The Corporal finds nothing wrong with Henida's solutions.

E. F. K., city, found his only difficulty with the Maitese, and couldn't quite make out what Excitel was trying to form. The other answers are correctly given. Mr. K. writes opposit the "Saucy" characte of Miss E. C.: "Excellently superiative." Thanks for puzzles.

Coochie, Burlington, Wiss., says she has kept

Coochie, Burlington, Wis., says she has kept silent a good while, out can stand it no longer.

"E. C. is too much 'saw-see,' inviting us to play 'see-saw' with her. I have not done such a taing since my last birthday, more than three weeks ago." Miss Coochie says with advancing age ber mind inclines to serious things, and to show that she is sincere she sends the "Hidden Denties" published in this number.

she is sincere she sends the "Hidden Deities" published in this number.

The Dromios, Galena, Ill., surrender on the cross, and say it isn't because they naven't had time, neither have househole cares prevented, nor even have they been ourned out. They have nearly all the words, but can't make the cross lines ask any question. No. 940 is their own, and if any one asswers it they will, in The Dromios opinion, be good at guessing, in consequence of the omission. The rest of the list is correctly solved.

Anon, Galena, Ill., —whose handwriting looks wonderfully like J. B. C. of a year ago, —did not try the cross or the Dickens characters, but the remainder were truinfully answered. Anon writes of the charade:

The old "see-asw" of Margery Daw Attracted the lady from Blaco.
And she did without trouble, not only seat double, But managed with "ces" to put als on.
The charale "was" good; in a quite pleasant mood, and an "issa-see" as the asy of could fix on; In the characes and pun, see's tall of her tran.

And sheed you can only place air on.

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Scaled proposals, in triplicate, will be received as this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Mov. 18, 1879, for the delivery of the following mentioned salimals, or such portion of them as thay be wanted: 204 cavalry horses

Texas. The horses must conform to the following specifications:

Cavairy horses: To be geldings, of hardy colors, coundin at particulars, in good co utilities, well broken to the saddle, from 15 to 16 hands high, not less than 5 nor more than 9 years old, and suitable in every respect for cavairy service.

Artillery horses: To be geldings, of hardy colors, round in all particulars, in good condition, square totters, well broken to harness, from 15 to 16 hands high, not less than 5 nor more than 9 years old, and suitable in every respect for artillery service.

Contract, wine bond in haif the amount of the americat, must be executed within seven days, and effivery commence within two nty days and completed within fifty days after notification of acceptance of proposal. The animals will be inspected by a Board of Otheers at the place of delivery, and payment made of completion of delivery. Bisuk forms of proposal can be outsined at the Quartermosater's offices at St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth. San Antonio, and in this city. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed.

ors' expense within ten days after notice or such rejection.

Proposals will be received for a less number of the wagons than called for. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production, and to articles of domestic production, and to articles of the service on the extent of the supplier required for the service on that coast, conditions of price and quality being could.

Blank proposals and printed specifications, as well as any further information, will be furnished by either of the Depot Quartermasters mentioned, on application.

Proposals should be addressed to either the Depot Quartermasters will be furnished by either of the Depot Quartermasters mentioned, on application.

Proposals should be addressed to either the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, or Fort Leaves worth and be incorred "Proposals for Six-muld Army Warona," or "Two-horse and four-horse, or Mule, Wagona," as the case may be.

Asst. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A. In charge of Depot. LEGAL.

The Cincinnati. Wabash & Michigan B. B. Trustees' Sale of Railroad Property.

Trustees' Sale of Railroad Property.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustees named in a certain deed of trust executed by the Cinchinaci, wabash & Minigan Railroad Company to them, dared on the first day of July, 1571, and made to secuse bonds for two millions of dollars-issued and sold by hald stailroad Jonn any, the principal and interest of which is now and for more than air, mostly last past has been due and payable, will, on the stail past has been due and payable, will, on the day of July 10 and 10 clock a. m. L. Isrd, between the noung full and 10 clock a. m. L. Isrd, between the noung full and 10 clock a. m. L. Isrd, between the noung full and 10 clock a. m. L. Isrd, between the noung full and 10 clock a. m. L. Isrd, between the sound for said Company, in the City of Wabash. In the County of Wabash, in the State of Indiana, expose for said as public saction, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of paying said bonds in secondance with the terms of said trust deed, the rainroad of said Company, extending from Anderson, in Masilson County, indiana, to a point on the State Line between the States of Indiana and M chigan, by way of Marion, Wasash, Warass and Goshan, together with all the fixtures and property named of described therein, and more particulary set forth is said trust deed, as follows, to wit:

"he fron, ties, skining, switches, turn-tables, and the right of way for said railroad; and all the real estate use; and being and appurentances now waved, and all religion towers of the same and of the property, and lands store and an artificial result of operating said one of ward of said road, with all improvements and appurents income and proseed or said road, the operating said one of ward by said Company and used in operating said one of said road, with all improvements and profits income and proseed of said road, the operating said one of said road, with all improvements and said will be come, but he deed to said the profits income and proseed of said road, and any increase will

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